

PARALEGAL APPRENTICE COURSE (PAC) BLOCK 6 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://pacblock6.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. Which form is used for appointment to and assumption of command?**
 - A. AF Form 35 (G-Series orders)
 - B. AF Form 34
 - C. AF Form 36
 - D. AF Form 37
- 2. Which group is responsible for reviewing UIFs annually?**
 - A. Supervisors
 - B. Members
 - C. Legal Offices
 - D. Unit Commanders
- 3. Which statement correctly characterizes hearsay and its exceptions?**
 - A. Hearsay is admissible in all cases.
 - B. Hearsay is generally inadmissible unless an exception applies.
 - C. Hearsay only refers to written statements.
 - D. Hearsay exceptions apply to criminal cases only.
- 4. Which form is associated with the indexing process besides AF 3070?**
 - A. AF Form 777
 - B. AF Form 366
 - C. AF Form 999
 - D. AF Form 3212
- 5. Which of the following is NOT an essential element of a valid contract?**
 - A. Breach
 - B. Offer
 - C. Acceptance
 - D. Consideration
- 6. Which statement best describes acceptance in contract formation?**
 - A. Acceptance must be in writing
 - B. Acceptance is unqualified agreement to the terms, communicated to the offeror.
 - C. Acceptance can be implied without communication.
 - D. Acceptance requires consideration.

- 7. Which option would be an example of placement on a control roster?**
- A. Placement on a control roster
 - B. Article 15
 - C. LOCARs
 - D. LOCs
- 8. What is the purpose of evidence?**
- A. To convict beyond reasonable doubt
 - B. To support the appearance of fairness
 - C. To prove or disprove any matter in question
 - D. To guess the outcome of a case
- 9. If a conflict is identified after accepting a matter, what is the appropriate action?**
- A. Proceed anyway.
 - B. Decline representation or seek informed consent if permissible.
 - C. Notify the opposing party only.
 - D. Ignore the conflict if fees are paid.
- 10. Which entity is listed as having authority to apprehend a member?**
- A. Military law enforcement officials
 - B. Civilians if member is a deserter
 - C. Chaplains
 - D. Public affairs officer

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which form is used for appointment to and assumption of command?

A. AF Form 35 (G-Series orders)

B. AF Form 34

C. AF Form 36

D. AF Form 37

Appointments to and assumption of command are handled through G-Series orders, the official orders system that assigns personnel to commands and sets the details like unit and effective date. AF Form 35 is the G-Series orders form used to document and issue those command appointments. It provides a formal, traceable record showing who is in command and from what date, which is essential for authority and accountability in the unit. The other forms serve different administrative purposes and are not used to appoint or transfer command, so they aren't appropriate for this action.

2. Which group is responsible for reviewing UIFs annually?

A. Supervisors

B. Members

C. Legal Offices

D. Unit Commanders

Annual review of Unfavorable Information Files is a legal-oversight task. Legal Offices handle UIF reviews to ensure the information in the file complies with applicable laws and regulations, that only justified and current information is retained, and that privacy and due-process protections are respected. They assess retention and expungement criteria, verify accuracy, and determine whether items should stay, be amended, or be removed. This specialized review requires legal expertise and coordination with personnel records, which is why Legal Offices are best suited for this responsibility. Supervisors may initiate UIFs and unit commanders oversee unit actions, but the formal annual review rests with the Legal Offices.

3. Which statement correctly characterizes hearsay and its exceptions?

A. Hearsay is admissible in all cases.

B. Hearsay is generally inadmissible unless an exception applies.

C. Hearsay only refers to written statements.

D. Hearsay exceptions apply to criminal cases only.

Hearsay refers to an out-of-court statement offered to prove the truth of what it asserts. Because such statements are not subject to cross-examination and can be seen as less reliable, they are generally inadmissible in court. A recognized set of exceptions allows admission when the circumstances indicate reliability and a proper basis for admitting evidence despite the hearsay nature. This is why the statement that hearsay is generally inadmissible unless an exception applies is the best description: it reflects the default rule and the mechanism by which exceptions permit admissibility. The other options misstate the rule: hearsay is not admissible in all cases, it covers spoken and written statements, and exceptions can be used in both civil and criminal proceedings.

4. Which form is associated with the indexing process besides AF 3070?

- A. AF Form 777
- B. AF Form 366**
- C. AF Form 999
- D. AF Form 3212

Indexing a record means attaching a clear, searchable reference so the file can be found later. In the Air Force workflow, AF Form 3070 initiates or documents the indexing action, and AF Form 366 records the actual indexing details—what is being indexed, where it belongs, the date, and who performed the action. This pairing creates a reliable trail that supports accurate retrieval and filing. AF Form 366 is the form designed to capture those indexing details, which is why it is the form associated with the indexing process alongside AF Form 3070. The other forms serve different purposes within their respective processes and aren't used to document indexing steps, so they don't fit the workflow for indexing.

5. Which of the following is NOT an essential element of a valid contract?

- A. Breach**
- B. Offer
- C. Acceptance
- D. Consideration

The main idea here is understanding what is needed to form a valid contract versus what happens if a contract isn't performed. A binding contract is typically created when there is an offer, an acceptance of that offer, and consideration exchanged between the parties. The offer sets out the terms being proposed; acceptance shows agreement to those terms; and consideration is something of value that each party gives in return. These elements demonstrate mutual intent and create the legal obligation. Breach, however, is not among the elements that make a contract valid. It's what happens if one party fails to perform as promised after the contract exists. Breach is a consequence you deal with after formation, often leading to remedies like damages or specific performance, rather than a building block required to form the contract in the first place.

6. Which statement best describes acceptance in contract formation?

- A. Acceptance must be in writing
- B. Acceptance is unqualified agreement to the terms, communicated to the offeror.**
- C. Acceptance can be implied without communication.
- D. Acceptance requires consideration.

Acceptance is the offeree's unequivocal agreement to the exact terms of the offer, and it must be communicated to the offeror. That's why describing acceptance as unqualified agreement to the terms, communicated to the offeror, best fits how contract formation works. If the response to an offer adds terms or changes them, that creates a counteroffer rather than acceptance. Writing is not required for most contracts, so oral acceptance can be valid. Silence generally isn't acceptance, and acceptance does not itself require new consideration—the exchange of promises or performance suffices for a contract. There are exceptions, like unilateral contracts, where acceptance can occur through performance, but the standard description emphasizes clear assent communicated to the offeror.

7. Which option would be an example of placement on a control roster?

A. Placement on a control roster

B. Article 15

C. LOCARs

D. LOCs

Placement on a control roster is the act of putting a service member on a specific list used by command to monitor or restrict activity during an investigation or administrative process. This is the direct example of the action described by the prompt, making it the best answer. The other items refer to separate disciplinary actions or documents (a formal punishment under the UCMJ, or counseling/admonition letters) and do not illustrate the roster-placement action itself.

8. What is the purpose of evidence?

A. To convict beyond reasonable doubt

B. To support the appearance of fairness

C. To prove or disprove any matter in question

D. To guess the outcome of a case

Evidence is meant to establish the facts that matter in the case by proving or disproving any matter in question. Each piece of evidence should be relevant and admissible, and the judge or jury weighs its credibility and significance to determine what actually happened. This helps decide liability, innocence, or the elements of a claim, rather than serving as a tool to simply guess an outcome or to create a sense of fairness by process alone. In short, the purpose of evidence is to prove or disprove the matters that determine the resolution of the case.

9. If a conflict is identified after accepting a matter, what is the appropriate action?

A. Proceed anyway.

B. Decline representation or seek informed consent if permissible.

C. Notify the opposing party only.

D. Ignore the conflict if fees are paid.

Conflicts of interest must be managed to protect the client's interests and the lawyer's duties. If a conflict is discovered after you've already accepted a matter, you can't simply push ahead as if nothing happened. The appropriate action is to either decline the representation or, if permissible, obtain the client's informed consent after full disclosure of the nature of the conflict and its potential impact on the representation. If the client consents, you may continue, but only under the allowed conditions and typically with a written agreement. If the conflict cannot be waived or informed consent cannot be obtained, withdrawal is required to preserve ethical duties. Proceeding anyway would undermine loyalty and impartial judgment. Notifying the opposing party only doesn't address the lawyer's duties to the current client, and ignoring the conflict—even if fees are paid—violates professional ethics and can lead to penalties.

10. Which entity is listed as having authority to apprehend a member?

A. Military law enforcement officials

B. Civilians if member is a deserter

C. Chaplains

D. Public affairs officer

Authority to apprehend a member lies with military law enforcement officials. In military settings, enforcement of the Uniform Code of Military Justice and base security rests with military police and other designated law enforcement personnel who are trained to detain and arrest service members suspected of offenses. They have the jurisdiction and procedures to take a person into custody on installations and, when appropriate, off-base and to hand them over to proper military authorities. Civilians do not have general authority to arrest members simply because they are in the military. They may act only within their own legal powers or if they are functioning in an official capacity with appropriate jurisdiction, and even then they typically coordinate with military police. Chaplains are religious support providers and do not have enforcement powers. Public affairs officers handle communications and information, not enforcement.

SAMPLE

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://pacblock6.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE