

Professional Legal Training Course (PLTC) Family Law 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

- 1. What are two scenarios where an individual can have more than one spouse?**
 - A. International marriages and open relationships**
 - B. Deception about a second family and polygamous/polyamorous relationships**
 - C. Living with multiple partners and legal cohabitation agreements**
 - D. Adoptive families and blended families**
- 2. In family law, what can a conduct order restrict?**
 - A. Property division**
 - B. Visitation rights**
 - C. Communication between parties**
 - D. Child custody**
- 3. Which court should an unmarried couple go to for property division upon separation?**
 - A. Provincial Court**
 - B. BC Supreme Court**
 - C. Family Court**
 - D. Small Claims Court**
- 4. Under which circumstance can a party be excused from attending a judicial case conference?**
 - A. If the judge waives the requirement**
 - B. If they are out of province**
 - C. If they have filed for bankruptcy**
 - D. If they have a lawyer representing them**
- 5. Do relocation and change of residence have different requirements under the FLA and the DA?**
 - A. Yes**
 - B. No**

- 6. What does the term "best interests of the child" encompass?**
- A. Only the child's physical welfare**
 - B. The child's emotional and physical well-being**
 - C. The child's academic performance**
 - D. Only the parent's stability**
- 7. Is the obligation for financial disclosure a one-time requirement?**
- A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Only during the initial claim**
 - D. Only if requested by a party**
- 8. If a party wants to file for an interim order before a judicial case conference, is it permissible?**
- A. Yes, they can file at any time**
 - B. No, it must follow the JCC**
 - C. Only if agreed by both parties**
 - D. Only in urgent cases**
- 9. What is a valid reason for variation of an existing order in family law?**
- A. Inadequate financial disclosure**
 - B. Change in residency**
 - C. Change in employment status**
 - D. Certificate of discharge from bankruptcy**
- 10. What is one criterion needed for spousal support entitlement?**
- A. The applicant must demonstrate a financial need**
 - B. The applicant must meet the definition of a spouse**
 - C. The applicant must have filed for divorce**
 - D. The applicant must prove misconduct by the other spouse**

Answers

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

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Explanations

1. What are two scenarios where an individual can have more than one spouse?

- A. International marriages and open relationships**
- B. Deception about a second family and polygamous/polyamorous relationships**
- C. Living with multiple partners and legal cohabitation agreements**
- D. Adoptive families and blended families**

The correct answer highlights two specific scenarios in which an individual could have more than one spouse: deception about a second family and polygamous or polyamorous relationships. In the case of deception, there are situations where an individual may be legally married to someone while also maintaining a relationship with another person, often without either party being aware of the other. This clandestine situation can result in an individual having multiple spouses legally, depending on jurisdiction and how laws treat such marriages. On the other hand, polygamous and polyamorous relationships explicitly involve partnerships where a person may have multiple spouses or partners with the consent of all involved. These types of relationships are recognized in some cultures and legal systems, where an individual can be legally married to more than one spouse simultaneously. These scenarios distinctly demonstrate that legal and social norms can allow for or lead to situations where multiple spousal relationships exist. Other options provided do not adequately capture legitimate or legally recognized scenarios of having more than one spouse in the context of family law, as they often pertain to informal relationships or arrangements that do not involve legal marriages.

2. In family law, what can a conduct order restrict?

- A. Property division**
- B. Visitation rights**
- C. Communication between parties**
- D. Child custody**

A conduct order in family law is designed to regulate the behavior and communication between parties involved in a family law dispute. The primary purpose of such an order is to ensure that parties do not engage in actions that could be harmful, threatening, or disruptive to one another, particularly in situations where there may have been allegations of domestic violence or harassment. In the context of family law, a conduct order may prevent one party from contacting the other, or it could place restrictions on how they communicate, such as prohibiting certain types of communication altogether or limiting communication to specified methods or times. This is crucial for ensuring the safety and emotional well-being of individuals involved in contentious family situations. While property division, visitation rights, and child custody are all important aspects of family law, they do not fall under the purview of a conduct order in the same way. A conduct order specifically addresses communication and behavior rather than determining how assets are divided or establishing the rights to visit children or gain custody.

3. Which court should an unmarried couple go to for property division upon separation?

- A. Provincial Court**
- B. BC Supreme Court**
- C. Family Court**
- D. Small Claims Court**

The correct choice is BC Supreme Court, primarily because it handles complex family law matters, including property division upon separation for unmarried couples. In British Columbia, the Family Law Act allows for the division of property between unmarried partners under common law principles. The BC Supreme Court has the jurisdiction and expertise to deal with these issues, especially when the property matters are intricate or when the value involved exceeds specific monetary thresholds. While Provincial Court and Family Court may handle some family disputes, they typically do not address significant property disputes, which may require more in-depth legal analysis that the Supreme Court is equipped to manage. Small Claims Court, on the other hand, has monetary limits that can restrict its jurisdiction regarding larger property claims. Hence, for an unmarried couple seeking to resolve property division, the BC Supreme Court is the appropriate venue that provides the necessary authority and framework for such matters.

4. Under which circumstance can a party be excused from attending a judicial case conference?

- A. If the judge waives the requirement**
- B. If they are out of province**
- C. If they have filed for bankruptcy**
- D. If they have a lawyer representing them**

A party can be excused from attending a judicial case conference if the judge waives the requirement. This recognition is grounded in the authority of the judge to manage court proceedings, including the discretion to excuse parties from attendance based on specific circumstances. Judges often exercise this discretion to accommodate situations where a party's presence may not be necessary, such as scheduling conflicts or other compelling reasons. While other scenarios may suggest potential grounds for absence, they do not automatically excuse a party from attending a judicial case conference. For instance, being out of province could complicate attendance, but it does not inherently provide legal grounds for being excused unless the judge specifically acknowledges it. Filing for bankruptcy or having legal representation might influence the case dynamics, but again, these factors alone do not confer a right to be excused from a requirement established by court rules or instructions. In summary, the flexible authority of the judge to waive attendance is the basis for why this answer is the most appropriate and aligns with judicial discretion in managing court processes.

5. Do relocation and change of residence have different requirements under the FLA and the DA?

A. Yes

B. No

Under the Family Law Act (FLA) and the Divorce Act (DA), relocation and change of residence indeed have different requirements and processes, reflecting the specific considerations and legal frameworks that apply to each. When it comes to the FLA, which governs parenting arrangements for children outside of marriage, the legislation places significant emphasis on the best interests of the child. It outlines specific guidelines that a parent must follow when seeking to relocate with their child. This includes providing proper notice to the other parent and potentially obtaining permission, which can involve assessing how the move may affect the child's relationship with both parents. On the other hand, the DA applies to parents who are divorcing. While it also aims to prioritize the welfare of the child, the provisions regarding relocation can differ significantly from those under the FLA. For instance, the DA may set different criteria or thresholds for what constitutes a significant change in residence and the legal obligations surrounding notification and consent in these scenarios. Thus, due to the varied legal frameworks and considerations under the FLA and the DA, relocation and change of residence require adherence to different requirements, making this distinction essential for legal practitioners and parents navigating these laws.

6. What does the term "best interests of the child" encompass?

A. Only the child's physical welfare

B. The child's emotional and physical well-being

C. The child's academic performance

D. Only the parent's stability

The term "best interests of the child" encompasses a broad range of factors that ensure a child's overall well-being and development. This concept considers not just the child's physical welfare, but also emotional, cognitive, and social development. By focusing on both the child's emotional and physical well-being, the framework addresses the need for a nurturing and stable environment where the child can thrive on multiple levels. This approach recognizes that a child's welfare is influenced by a variety of circumstances, including but not limited to their physical safety, emotional support, and the ability to form healthy relationships. It emphasizes a holistic perspective rather than a narrow focus. For instance, while academic performance is important, it is just one aspect of a child's development and does not alone capture what is truly in the child's best interests. Similarly, while a parent's stability is a significant factor, it must be weighed alongside the emotional and physical needs of the child to better serve their overall well-being. Balancing these elements forms a comprehensive view of the child's best interests in family law decisions.

7. Is the obligation for financial disclosure a one-time requirement?

- A. True
- B. False**
- C. Only during the initial claim
- D. Only if requested by a party

The obligation for financial disclosure in family law matters is not a one-time requirement; it is ongoing. This means that parties are generally required to update and provide accurate financial information throughout the duration of their case. Family law encompasses issues like divorce, child support, and spousal maintenance, where financial circumstances can change over time due to factors such as changes in income, employment status, or additional financial obligations. It is crucial for all parties to have access to the most current financial information to make informed decisions regarding support and property division. Courts expect this transparency to ensure fairness and to prevent either party from hiding relevant financial information. Thus, the understanding that financial disclosure is an ongoing requirement reflects a key principle in family law: the need for full and frank disclosure to facilitate fair settlements and judgments. In contrast, limiting financial disclosure to a one-time event could lead to unfair advantages and potentially misleading circumstances in the determination of financial responsibilities or entitlements.

8. If a party wants to file for an interim order before a judicial case conference, is it permissible?

- A. Yes, they can file at any time
- B. No, it must follow the JCC**
- C. Only if agreed by both parties
- D. Only in urgent cases

The option regarding the requirement for filing an interim order before a judicial case conference is grounded in the principles of family law procedure. Generally, parties are required to follow a specific timeline and methodology in family law cases, and the judicial case conference (JCC) serves as an important step in that process. Filing for an interim order is typically intended to address immediate issues that arise before a final resolution can be made. However, the procedural rules stipulate that such applications for interim orders should occur after the judicial case conference. This ensures that the court has a comprehensive overview of the case after the parties have had an opportunity to discuss their positions in front of a judge, allowing for more informed and effective consideration of any urgent requests. This approach also encourages parties to resolve issues collaboratively, potentially reducing the need for interim orders if matters can be settled during the conference. Therefore, filing an interim order before this step would not align with the prescribed procedure and is not permitted. This maintains the efficiency of the court process and promotes judicial economy.

9. What is a valid reason for variation of an existing order in family law?

- A. Inadequate financial disclosure**
- B. Change in residency**
- C. Change in employment status**
- D. Certificate of discharge from bankruptcy**

A valid reason for variation of an existing order in family law involves the concept of adequate financial disclosure. When a court issues an order related to family law matters, such as child support or spousal support, it relies on the financial information provided by the parties. If one party failed to disclose their financial situation correctly—either by withholding information or by providing misleading information—the court may reassess the order. Inadequate financial disclosure can lead to significant imbalances and unfairness in support arrangements. Therefore, upon discovering that incomplete or incorrect financial information was presented to the court initially, it justifies revisiting and potentially altering the existing order to reflect a fair and equitable assessment based on the accurate financial circumstances of the parties involved. While changes in residency, employment status, or discharge from bankruptcy may also impact an individual's situation, they do not inherently constitute grounds for varying an order unless they are coupled with other significant changes that directly affect the terms of the existing orders.

10. What is one criterion needed for spousal support entitlement?

- A. The applicant must demonstrate a financial need**
- B. The applicant must meet the definition of a spouse**
- C. The applicant must have filed for divorce**
- D. The applicant must prove misconduct by the other spouse**

To establish entitlement to spousal support, one critical criterion is that the applicant must meet the definition of a spouse. This means that the individual seeking support must be legally recognized as a spouse under the relevant family law legislation. This can include individuals who are married or, in some jurisdictions, those who are in a common-law relationship that has met certain criteria. Meeting the definition of a spouse is fundamental because spousal support is specifically designed for those who have been in a marital or spousal relationship. Without this legal recognition, entitlement to support cannot be established, as spousal support is a legal remedy intended to address the financial needs and dependency that may arise from the marital relationship. Other considerations, such as financial need or misconduct of the other spouse, can influence the amount or duration of support once entitlement is established, but they do not serve as a threshold for eligibility. Additionally, filing for divorce is not a prerequisite for spousal support in many cases; support can be requested during the pendency of divorce proceedings or even after separation.

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://pltcfamilylaw.examzify.com>

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