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39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Connecticut State Marshal

YTLQV3NL

CT State Marshal Examination

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Connecticut State Marshal YTLQV3NL , each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, YTLQV3NL
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

A Connecticut State Marshal is authorized to serve civil process in which of the following capacities?

- ☐ A Only within the specific town where the marshal maintains an office
- ☒ B **Statewide, as a statewide officer with full jurisdiction within Connecticut**
- ☐ C Only in the judicial district in which the marshal was appointed
- ☐ D Only for process issued by the Superior Court

ANSWER B

WHY Connecticut State Marshals are statewide officers. Under Connecticut General Statutes, state marshals have statewide jurisdiction to serve civil process, execute court orders, and perform other duties throughout the state, regardless of where their office is located.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

When a Connecticut State Marshal serves process on an individual defendant personally, which of the following best describes the minimum acceptable manner of service?

- ☐ A Leaving the documents at the defendant's usual place of abode with a person of suitable age
- ☒ B **Delivering the documents directly to the defendant personally, or to a person of suitable age and discretion at the defendant's usual place of abode**
- ☐ C Mailing the documents by certified mail to the defendant's last known address
- ☐ D Posting the documents on the door of the defendant's residence

ANSWER B

WHY Connecticut Practice Book and statutes provide that personal service on an individual may be made by delivering the process directly to the defendant, or by leaving it at the defendant's usual place of abode with a person of suitable age and discretion residing therein. Mailing alone or posting at the door are not generally sufficient for initial personal service.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

Before a Connecticut State Marshal may lawfully execute a judgment of possession in a summary process (eviction) action, what must typically have occurred?

- ☒ **A** The tenant must have been personally served with a notice to quit and a summons and complaint, with a judgment subsequently entered and the time for appeal/redemption expired
- ☐ **B** The landlord must have obtained the tenant's written consent to vacate
- ☐ **C** The marshal must have given the tenant 24 hours oral notice of the eviction date
- ☐ **D** The court clerk must have telephoned the tenant to confirm the eviction

ANSWER A

WHY A summary process eviction can only be carried out after the statutory notice to quit has been served, the summons and complaint have been served, judgment has entered for the landlord, and the applicable period for the tenant to redeem or vacate has passed. The marshal's execution of possession depends on this prior procedural chain.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

When a Connecticut State Marshal levies on personal property to satisfy a money judgment, the marshal's primary role is to:

- ☐ **A** Sell the property immediately at the debtor's residence
- ☒ **B** Take the property into custody and post notice, with sale conducted according to statutory procedures
- ☐ **C** Transfer the property directly to the judgment creditor
- ☐ **D** Donate the property to a charitable organization

ANSWER B

WHY Upon levy, the marshal takes custody of the property (or gains a lien by specific procedures) and must follow statutory notice and sale requirements. Immediate sale at the residence or transfer to the creditor is not the proper procedure.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following is a recognized form of substitute (non-personal) service of process under Connecticut practice?

- ☐ A Service on the defendant's employer at any time without restriction
- ☒ B Leaving the process at the defendant's usual place of abode with a person of suitable age and discretion who resides therein
- ☐ C Service by leaving the documents with a neighbor only
- ☐ D Service by posting on a public bulletin board at the courthouse

ANSWER B

WHY Connecticut recognizes abode service — leaving process at the defendant's usual place of abode with a suitable person residing there — as a recognized form of substitute service that is treated equivalently to personal service for many purposes. Service on an employer, neighbor-only service, or courthouse posting do not satisfy the abode-service requirements.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

After serving process, the Connecticut State Marshal must file a return of service. The primary purpose of the return is to:

- ☐ A Provide a public notice that the case has been resolved
- ☒ B Document the manner, date, time, and person on whom service was made, so the court can verify proper service
- ☐ C Serve as the marshal's invoice for fees
- ☐ D Notify the defendant of the right to a jury trial

ANSWER B

WHY The return of service is the marshal's official written certification to the court of how, when, and on whom service was effected. It is the evidentiary basis on which the court determines whether jurisdiction over the defendant was properly obtained. While fees may accompany the return, documenting service is its core legal function.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

When executing a judgment of possession in a summary process action, the Connecticut State Marshal is authorized to:

- ☐ A Break into the premises only if the marshal has a separate search warrant
- ☒ B Enter the premises peacefully to deliver possession to the prevailing party, and if entry is denied, may use reasonable force to enter under authority of the execution
- ☐ C Never enter the premises; the landlord must do so
- ☐ D Require the tenant to leave all personal property on the sidewalk

ANSWER B

WHY By statute and long-standing practice, a marshal carrying out an execution of possession may enter the premises and, if necessary, use reasonable force to do so in order to place the landlord in possession. A separate search warrant is not required, and the marshal — not the landlord — is the proper officer to execute the court's judgment.

QUESTION 8

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are functions a Connecticut State Marshal is authorized to perform? (Choose two.)

- ☒ A Serve civil process such as summons, subpoenas, and complaints
- ☐ B Conduct criminal prosecutions on behalf of the state
- ☒ C Execute evictions pursuant to summary process judgments of possession
- ☐ D Render legal advice to parties in litigation

ANSWER A • C

WHY State Marshals serve civil process (including summons, subpoenas, and complaints) and execute judgments of possession in summary process (eviction) actions. They do not conduct criminal prosecutions — that is the function of the state's attorneys — and they are not permitted to give legal advice, as that would constitute the unauthorized practice of law.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following actions are improper for a Connecticut State Marshal serving process? (Choose two.)

- ☐ **A** Serving process on a Sunday when permitted by the circumstances of the action
- ☒ **B** Breaching the peace or using unnecessary force in making service
- ☐ **C** Filing a truthful return of service with the court
- ☒ **D** Disclosing sealed or impounded process to unauthorized persons

ANSWER B • D

WHY A marshal must serve process without breaching the peace or using unnecessary force, and must not improperly disclose sealed or impounded materials. Sunday service is permitted for certain civil process under Connecticut law, and filing a truthful return is a required, not improper, act.