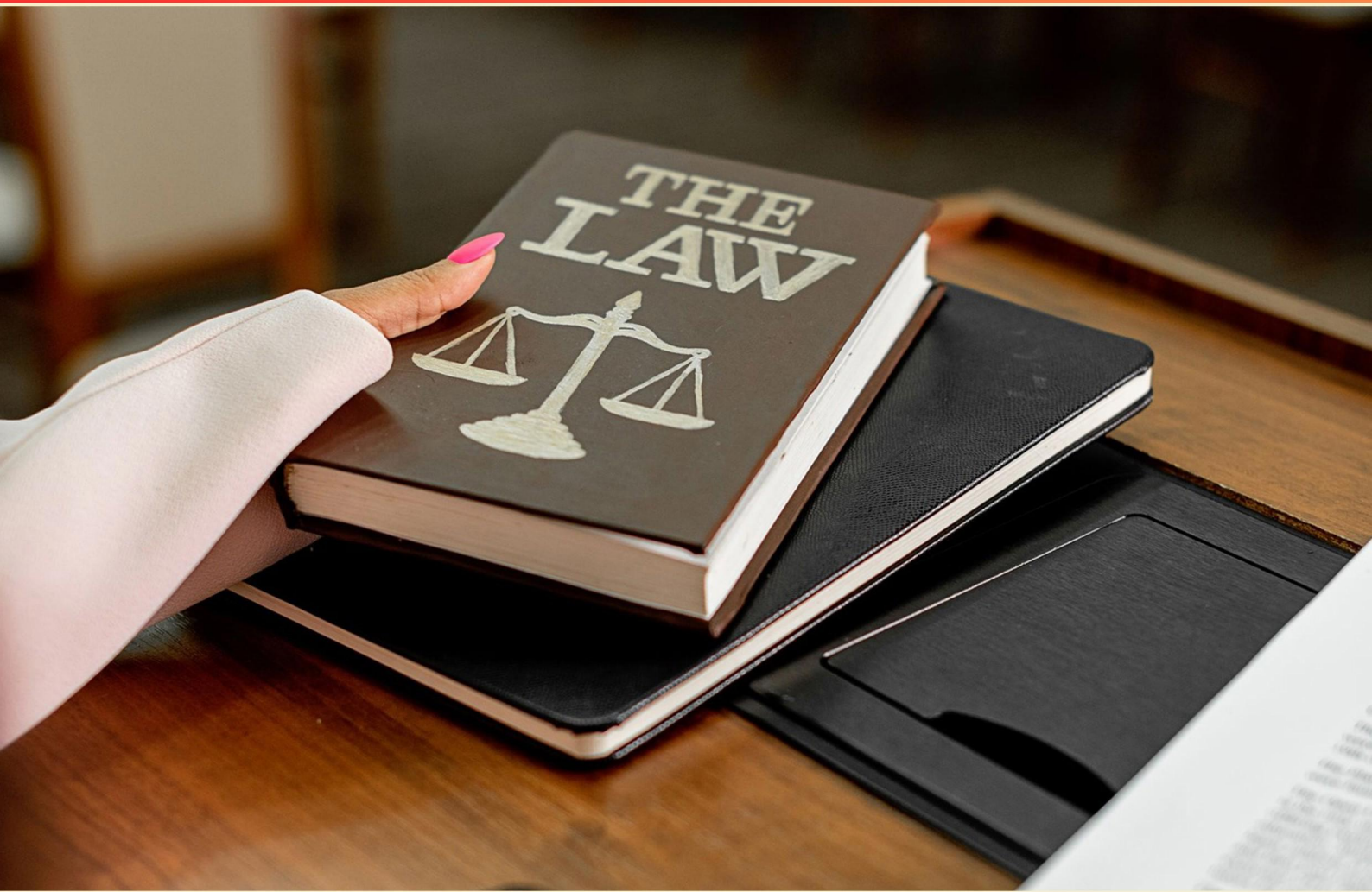


# ETS MAJOR FIELD TEST CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE  
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR  
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://etsmajfieldtestcrimjustice.examzify.com>



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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. What is one implication of a defendant pleading nolo contendere?**
  - A. The defendant may not be tried again for the same offense
  - B. The defendant must serve a longer sentence
  - C. The defendant can appeal the conviction
  - D. It is treated as an admission of guilt
  
- 2. In the context of sentencing, what does the term "incapacitation" imply?**
  - A. Restoring the offender to society after treatment.
  - B. Removing the ability of offenders to commit further crimes.
  - C. Assigning community service to offenders.
  - D. Providing monetary fines as punishment.
  
- 3. What is one form of use of force by law enforcement?**
  - A. Negotiation tactics
  - B. Body positioning techniques
  - C. Community engagement
  - D. Public relations strategies
  
- 4. What principle does the "Just Desserts" model emphasize in criminal justice?**
  - A. Equal distribution of punishment among all offenders
  - B. The appropriateness of punishment based on offense severity
  - C. The reduction of sentences based on good behavior
  - D. The elimination of harsh penalties for minor offenses
  
- 5. Which of the following is a condition that can lead to parole?**
  - A. Completion of a mandatory minimum sentence
  - B. Demonstration of good behavior while in prison
  - C. Payment of restitution to victims
  - D. Request by a victim for release
  
- 6. What aspect does the Eighth Amendment focus on?**
  - A. Trial duration
  - B. Legal representation
  - C. Excessive bail and punishments
  - D. Jury composition

**7. What is meant by 'Release of Recognizance'?**

- A. The release of a defendant without bail
- B. The withdrawal of all charges against a defendant
- C. The issuance of a new trial date
- D. The immediate imprisonment of an offender

**8. How many US Courts of Appeals exist?**

- A. 9
- B. 12
- C. 16
- D. 15

**9. What does perjury involve?**

- A. Making an accidental false statement.
- B. Intentionally lying under oath.
- C. Providing misleading but true statements.
- D. Not disclosing information during testimony.

**10. How does the public-account system operate?**

- A. A system in which industries are owned entirely by prisons
- B. A model where private companies manage prison operations
- C. A method for inmates to acquire public sector jobs
- D. A structure designed for the outsourcing of prison labor

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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### 1. What is one implication of a defendant pleading nolo contendere?

- A. The defendant may not be tried again for the same offense
- B. The defendant must serve a longer sentence
- C. The defendant can appeal the conviction
- D. It is treated as an admission of guilt

*Pleading nolo contendere, or no contest, is a legal plea where the defendant neither admits nor disputes a charge, effectively allowing the court to treat the plea as if it were a guilty plea without formally admitting guilt. One important implication of this plea is that it may protect the defendant from being retried for the same offense in the future, as it functions similarly to a guilty plea in terms of establishing a conviction. This protection emerges from the principle of double jeopardy, which prohibits an individual from being tried twice for the same crime once they have been convicted or acquitted. While other options may touch on elements of the legal process, such as sentencing implications or the ability to appeal, they do not directly encapsulate the primary effect of a nolo contendere plea in the context of avoiding retrial. Thus, the significance of being shielded from subsequent prosecutions for the same offense is a cornerstone of this plea's legal strategy.*

### 2. In the context of sentencing, what does the term "incapacitation" imply?

- A. Restoring the offender to society after treatment.
- B. Removing the ability of offenders to commit further crimes.
- C. Assigning community service to offenders.
- D. Providing monetary fines as punishment.

*In the context of sentencing, "incapacitation" refers to the strategy of preventing an offender from being able to commit further crimes, particularly by physically restraining them through imprisonment. The goal of incapacitation is to protect society by ensuring that individuals who have demonstrated a propensity to engage in criminal behavior are removed from the community for a period of time. This approach focuses on the safety of the public rather than on the rehabilitation of the offender or the restoration of the offender to society. In contrast, the other options focus on different aspects of sentencing. For instance, restoring an offender to society after treatment emphasizes rehabilitation, which is about helping the offender change their behavior. Assigning community service is a form of punishment intended to benefit the community while allowing the offender to remain in society. Finally, providing monetary fines as punishment is a form of financial deterrent rather than physical restraint, which does not align with the primary definition of incapacitation. Thus, option B is the most accurate representation of the concept in question.*

### 3. What is one form of use of force by law enforcement?

- A. Negotiation tactics
- B. Body positioning techniques
- C. Community engagement
- D. Public relations strategies

*Body positioning techniques are indeed a recognized form of use of force by law enforcement. These techniques involve controlling an individual's movement or actions through specific physical stances and maneuvers that can mitigate potential threats without resorting to lethal means. This could include methods for stabilizing a subject during an arrest or preventing an individual from escalating a confrontation. Utilizing body positioning can effectively manage situations and de-escalate tensions while ensuring the safety of both officers and the public. Negotiation tactics, community engagement, and public relations strategies, while vital components of modern policing and vital to effective law enforcement practice, primarily focus on communication and relationship-building rather than physical force. They emphasize the importance of dialogue and collaboration within the community, which are critical for fostering trust and understanding but do not directly pertain to the physical aspects of use of force.*

**4. What principle does the "Just Desserts" model emphasize in criminal justice?**

- A. Equal distribution of punishment among all offenders
- B. The appropriateness of punishment based on offense severity**
- C. The reduction of sentences based on good behavior
- D. The elimination of harsh penalties for minor offenses

*The "Just Desserts" model in criminal justice fundamentally emphasizes the appropriateness of punishment based on the severity of the offense. This model operates on the principle that individuals should receive sentences that are proportionate to the crimes they commit. Essentially, it reinforces the idea that the punishment should fit the crime, ensuring that those who commit more severe offenses face stricter penalties. This approach aligns with the notion of moral accountability, asserting that offenders deserve to be punished in a manner that reflects the seriousness of their actions. By focusing on the gravity of the offense, the "Just Desserts" model aims to establish a fair and just punitive system where the scale of punishment corresponds directly to the extent of the wrongdoing. This principle contrasts with other approaches in criminal justice, such as rehabilitative or restorative justice models, which may prioritize reducing recidivism or restoring the victim and community over strictly proportionate punishment. Additionally, it does not suggest leniency based on behavior or mitigate consequences for lesser offenses, which emphasizes the need for consistency and fairness in sentencing across the board.*

**5. Which of the following is a condition that can lead to parole?**

- A. Completion of a mandatory minimum sentence
- B. Demonstration of good behavior while in prison**
- C. Payment of restitution to victims
- D. Request by a victim for release

*Demonstration of good behavior while in prison is a crucial factor that can lead to parole because it reflects the inmate's ability to conform to institutional rules and rehabilitation efforts. Parole boards often assess an inmate's conduct while incarcerated to determine their readiness to reintegrate into society. Good behavior may include participating in rehabilitation programs, not receiving disciplinary actions, and overall cooperation with prison staff. While completing a mandatory minimum sentence may satisfy a legal requirement for release, it alone does not guarantee eligibility for parole, as parole is typically discretionary and based on an assessment of the inmate's behavior and rehabilitation efforts. Payment of restitution to victims and requests by victims can influence aspects of parole hearings but are not direct conditions that ensure parole is granted, as the primary focus is often on the inmate's behavior and rehabilitation in prison.*

## 6. What aspect does the Eighth Amendment focus on?

- A. Trial duration
- B. Legal representation
- C. Excessive bail and punishments**
- D. Jury composition

*The Eighth Amendment of the United States Constitution primarily addresses issues related to excessive bail and cruel and unusual punishments. It serves to protect individuals from being subjected to overly harsh penalties and ensures that punishments fit the crime. This amendment reflects the foundational principle of proportionality in sentencing and the humane treatment of individuals within the justice system. Originally adopted as part of the Bill of Rights in 1791, its provisions have been interpreted through various landmark Supreme Court cases, shaping the standards for what constitutes acceptable forms of punishment and detention. In contrast, the other options relate to different aspects of the legal system. Trial duration pertains to the right to a speedy trial, which falls under the Sixth Amendment. Legal representation is also a right secured by the Sixth Amendment, ensuring that defendants have access to counsel. Lastly, jury composition deals with the right to an impartial jury, which is also addressed in the Sixth Amendment.*

## 7. What is meant by 'Release of Recognizance'?

- A. The release of a defendant without bail**
- B. The withdrawal of all charges against a defendant
- C. The issuance of a new trial date
- D. The immediate imprisonment of an offender

*The term 'Release of Recognizance' refers to a legal provision where a defendant is released from custody without having to pay bail. Instead of a monetary guarantee, the defendant signs a written promise to appear for future court appearances as scheduled. This method is often employed when the court believes that the individual is not a flight risk and poses minimal risk to the public. It allows the accused to remain free while awaiting trial, encouraging appearances in court without the burden of financial hardship that bail can impose. The context surrounding this concept highlights that options representing the withdrawal of charges, setting a new trial date, or immediate imprisonment do not accurately encapsulate the essence of 'Release of Recognizance.' The focus here is primarily on the conditions of release rather than outcomes of the case or further judicial actions.*

## 8. How many US Courts of Appeals exist?

- A. 9
- B. 12**
- C. 16
- D. 15

*The correct number of U.S. Courts of Appeals is 13, which includes 12 regional circuits and one Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. Each regional circuit serves a specific geographical area of the United States, and the Federal Circuit primarily hears specialized cases such as patent laws and certain claims against the federal government. While the given choice of 12 is close in the context of regional circuits, one must account for the additional Federal Circuit to fully understand the structure of the appellate court system in the U.S. This system is crucial as it relays the importance of federal jurisdiction and creates a structured means for reviewing cases decided in lower courts.*

## 9. What does perjury involve?

- A. Making an accidental false statement.
- B. Intentionally lying under oath.**
- C. Providing misleading but true statements.
- D. Not disclosing information during testimony.

*Perjury specifically involves the act of intentionally lying under oath during a legal proceeding. This means that an individual makes a false statement knowingly and deliberately while providing testimony or evidence in court. The intention behind the statement is crucial; it is not simply a mistaken assertion but a conscious effort to mislead the court. This distinction is essential in legal proceedings because the integrity of testimony is fundamental to the judicial process. When individuals provide false statements under oath, it undermines the administration of justice and can lead to serious legal consequences for the individual committing perjury, including criminal charges. In contrast, making an accidental false statement does not meet the legal definition of perjury because it lacks the necessary intent. Similarly, providing misleading but true statements and not disclosing information during testimony do not constitute perjury since they do not involve outright falsehoods made with intent to deceive. Rather, perjury focuses exclusively on those situations where a person knowingly provides false information while under oath.*

## 10. How does the public-account system operate?

- A. A system in which industries are owned entirely by prisons**
- B. A model where private companies manage prison operations
- C. A method for inmates to acquire public sector jobs
- D. A structure designed for the outsourcing of prison labor

*The public-account system refers to a framework where prisons and correctional facilities manage their operations with a focus on public accountability and oversight. This system does not typically involve industries being owned entirely by prisons; rather, it emphasizes transparency in the management of public funds and resources. Understanding the other options can clarify the distinction: the model that involves private companies managing prison operations pertains more to privatization, where private entities take over responsibilities traditionally handled by the state. In contrast, the idea of inmates acquiring public sector jobs is rooted in rehabilitation initiatives and workforce integration rather than the systemic operation of a public-account framework. Lastly, outsourcing prison labor relates to how labor is managed and contracted out but is not specific to how the public-account system itself operates. Therefore, while the public-account system seeks to ensure responsible management and accountability within correctional facilities, it does not conform to the notion of being owned entirely by prisons.*

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).

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

<https://etsmajfieldtestcrimjustice.examzify.com>

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

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