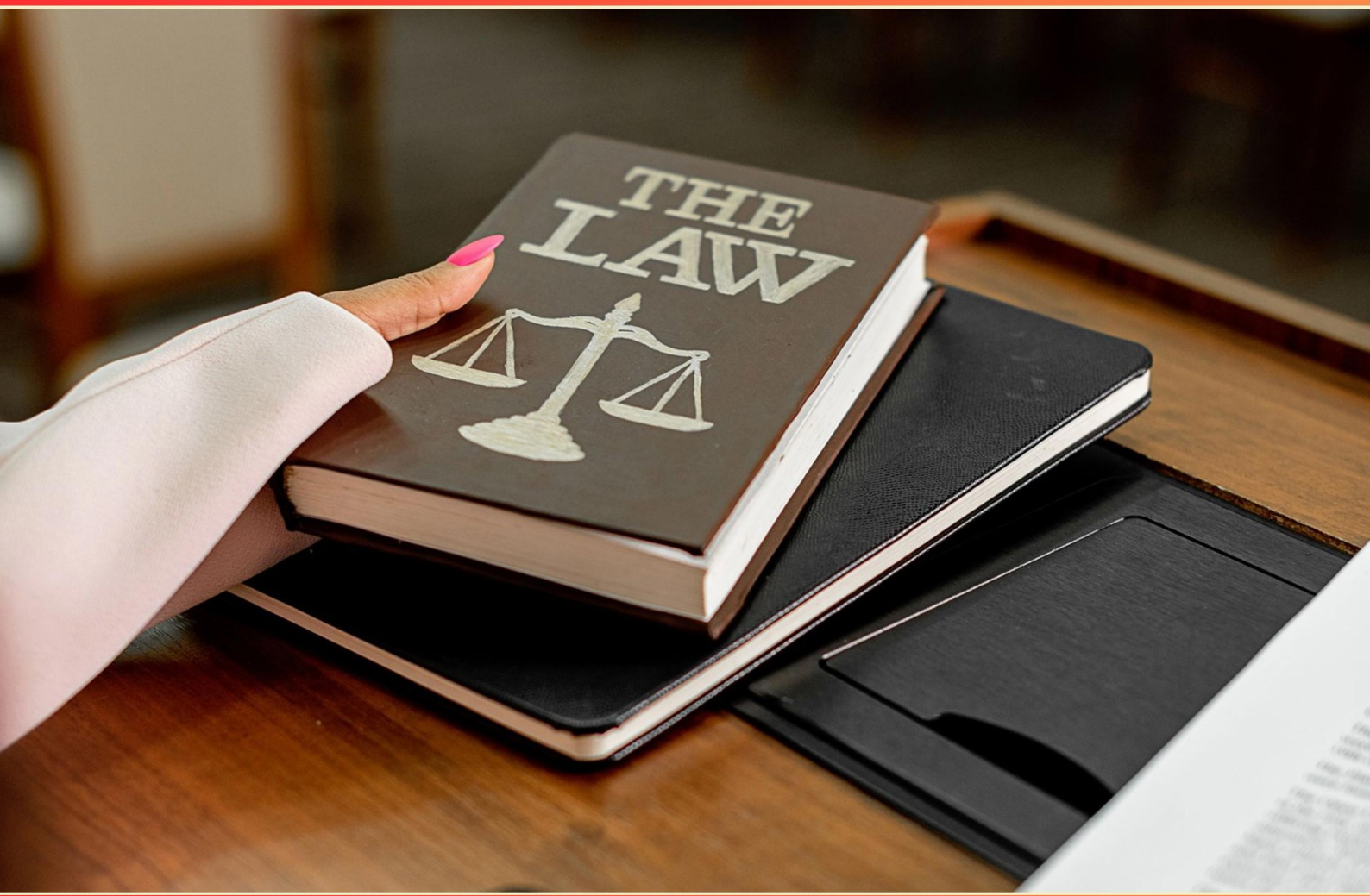
ETS MAJOR FIELD TEST CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://etsmajfieldtestcrimjustice.examzify.com

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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. Indeterminate sentencing promotes which of the following?

A. Fixed sentences for all offenders.

B. Encouragement of rehabilitation through minimum and maximum terms.

C. Immediate release for good behavior.

D. Mandatory sentences without parole.

2. Which of the following is NOT considered a goal of sentencing?

A. Deterrence

B. Civil remedy

C. Incapacitation

D. Restoration

3. How does the Speedy Trial Act protect defendants?

A. Ensures they do not face trial without legal representation

B. Requires a fair trial process be completed quickly

C. Limits the number of jurors in a trial

D. Allows for delaying a trial if needed

4. What is the primary function of courts of general jurisdiction?

A. To hear only civil cases

B. To provide the first level of appellate review for limited jurisdiction courts

C. To hear any criminal case

D. To conduct preliminary hearings

5. In the context of criminal trials, who opposes the defense?

A. The judge

B. The prosecutor

C. The jury

D. The public attorney

6. Which of the following is included in criminal procedures?

A. Enforcement of administrative law

B. Protection of defendants from discrimination

C. Evaluation of civil disputes

D. Regulation of state laws

SAMPLE

7. What does the Biological School suggest about criminal behavior?

A. It is primarily a result of environmental factors.

B. It is purely a product of social influences.

C. It has a physiological basis.

D. It is never determined by heredity.

8. What criminological approach focuses on delinquency as a result of social disorganization among lower-class youths?

A. Behavioral conditioning

B. Social ecology

C. Psychoanalytic theory

D. Concentric zone theory

9. What type of policing is often linked with wealthier neighborhoods?

A. Watchman style policing

B. Legalistic style policing

C. Service style policing

D. Reform style policing

10. What right is guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment?

A. The right to bear arms

B. The right to a speedy trial

C. The right to remain silent

D. The right to free speech

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Indeterminate sentencing promotes which of the following?

A. Fixed sentences for all offenders.

B. Encouragement of rehabilitation through minimum and maximum terms.

C. Immediate release for good behavior.

D. Mandatory sentences without parole.

Indeterminate sentencing is designed to promote rehabilitation by allowing for flexible sentencing based on individual circumstances. Imposing a minimum and maximum term provides the court flexibility to tailor the sentence to the offender's needs and potential for rehabilitation. For example, if an offender shows improvement in behavior or rehabilitative progress, they may be released earlier than the maximum term. This system acknowledges that not all offenders respond to punishment in the same way and allows for treatment and rehabilitation options to be incorporated into their sentences. The other options do not align with the principles of indeterminate sentencing. Fixed sentences are characteristic of determinate sentencing, which provides no room for adjustments based on individual circumstances. Immediate release for good behavior, while beneficial in some contexts, is not the basis for indeterminate sentencing, which focuses on a broader rehabilitative approach rather than simply rewarding conduct. Lastly, mandatory sentences without the possibility of parole are a strict and inflexible framework that contradicts the rehabilitative focus of indeterminate sentencing.

2. Which of the following is NOT considered a goal of sentencing?

A. Deterrence

B. Civil remedy

C. Incapacitation

D. Restoration

In the context of criminal justice, goals of sentencing typically encompass deterrence, incapacitation, restoration, and retribution. Deterrence aims to dissuade individuals and society from engaging in criminal behavior by imposing penalties. Incapacitation seeks to protect the public by restricting the offender's ability to commit further crimes, often through imprisonment. Restoration focuses on repairing the harm caused by criminal behavior, emphasizing the needs of victims and encouraging offenders to take responsibility for their actions. The term "civil remedy" does not align with the traditional goals of criminal sentencing. Instead, civil remedies pertain to civil law, where the focus is on compensating the victim rather than punishing the offender. This distinction illustrates why civil remedy is not considered a goal of sentencing within the criminal justice system.

3. How does the Speedy Trial Act protect defendants?

A. Ensures they do not face trial without legal representation

B. Requires a fair trial process be completed quickly

C. Limits the number of jurors in a trial

D. Allows for delaying a trial if needed

The Speedy Trial Act was enacted to safeguard a defendant's right to a prompt trial, which is a fundamental aspect of ensuring fairness in the judicial process. It establishes specific timeframes within which a trial must commence following an indictment or an arrest. This helps to prevent undue delays that could negatively impact the defendant's ability to mount a relevant defense, preserve evidence, or maintain their liberty. By requiring that legal proceedings proceed in a timely manner, the Act aims to reduce the anxiety and uncertainty associated with prolonged pretrial detention, thus reinforcing the integrity of the judicial system and upholding the principle of justice. The focus of the Speedy Trial Act is on the efficiency and timeliness of legal proceedings, which is crucial in balancing the rights of defendants with the interests of justice. This framework aims to discourage unnecessary postponements, thereby promoting a legal environment where defendants are assured that they will have their day in court relatively quickly.

SAMPLE

4. What is the primary function of courts of general jurisdiction?

A. To hear only civil cases

B. To provide the first level of appellate review for limited jurisdiction courts

C. To hear any criminal case

D. To conduct preliminary hearings

The primary function of courts of general jurisdiction is to hear a wide variety of cases, including any criminal case. These courts have the authority to adjudicate serious offenses, such as felonies, and are not limited to specific types of cases, as courts of limited jurisdiction are. Courts of general jurisdiction possess broader powers to hear both civil and criminal matters, allowing them to address complex legal issues presented in a variety of cases. While they do include hearing criminal cases as part of their purview, they are also tasked with handling varied civil cases, appeals from lower courts, and other legal matters. This versatility is a defining characteristic of general jurisdiction courts, distinguishing them from specialized courts that might focus on specific areas of law or case types.

5. In the context of criminal trials, who opposes the defense?

A. The judge

B. The prosecutor

C. The jury

D. The public attorney

In a criminal trial, the prosecutor is the party that presents the case against the defendant, or the accused. This role involves gathering evidence, calling witnesses, and working to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant committed the crime. The prosecutor's objective is to uphold the law and seek justice on behalf of the state or the government. This is in direct opposition to the defense, whose job is to advocate for the rights of the defendant, challenge the evidence presented, and create reasonable doubt in the minds of the jurors. The judge typically maintains neutrality, ensuring that the trial is conducted fairly and according to the law, rather than opposing any party. The jury is tasked with evaluating the evidence and reaching a verdict based on the information presented by both the prosecution and the defense, rather than having an opposing role. The public attorney, often referred to as a public defender, serves to represent defendants who cannot afford private legal counsel, and thus also does not act in opposition in the manner that a prosecutor does.

6. Which of the following is included in criminal procedures?

A. Enforcement of administrative law

B. Protection of defendants from discrimination

C. Evaluation of civil disputes

D. Regulation of state laws

The protection of defendants from discrimination is a crucial component of criminal procedures because it ensures that individuals are treated fairly and justly within the legal system. This protection is fundamental in upholding the principles of due process and equal protection under the law, which are enshrined in constitutional guarantees. In criminal procedures, safeguards are in place to prevent discrimination based on race, gender, ethnicity, or other personal characteristics during the arrest, trial, and sentencing phases. This aspect is vital in maintaining public trust in the justice system and ensuring that all defendants receive a fair trial regardless of their background. Other options, while relevant to legal contexts, do not specifically pertain to criminal procedures in the same way. For instance, enforcement of administrative law deals more with regulatory compliance and not directly with the criminal justice system, evaluation of civil disputes pertains to civil law, and regulation of state laws involves the broader legislative context rather than the specific procedural protections afforded in criminal cases.

SAMPLE

7. What does the Biological School suggest about criminal behavior?

A. It is primarily a result of environmental factors.

B. It is purely a product of social influences.

C. It has a physiological basis.

D. It is never determined by heredity.

The Biological School suggests that criminal behavior has a physiological basis, indicating that biological factors, such as genetics, brain structure, and neurochemistry, can influence an individual's propensity for criminal conduct. This perspective posits that certain physical characteristics or genetic make-up may predispose individuals to engage in criminal behavior, as opposed to solely attributing criminality to external environmental or social influences. This school of thought emerged as part of the broader field of criminology and is associated with early theorists like Cesare Lombroso, who believed that criminals could be identified by physical features. The idea is that biological predispositions can manifest in behavior, and this understanding can help in forming strategies for prevention and rehabilitation, recognizing that not all behavior is strictly learned or influenced by one's environment. The focus on physiological factors underscores the complexity of criminal behavior and the need to consider multiple influences, including biological, psychological, and social elements, when analyzing criminality.

8. What criminological approach focuses on delinquency as a result of social disorganization among lower-class youths?

A. Behavioral conditioning

B. Social ecology

C. Psychoanalytic theory

D. Concentric zone theory

The correct answer is rooted in the idea that social disorganization significantly influences delinquent behavior among lower-class youths. This approach posits that when communities lack strong social structures—such as family cohesion, education, and stable employment—individuals, particularly the youth, may engage in delinquent behaviors. Social ecology, stemming from the Chicago School of sociology, examines the relationship between individuals and their environments. It suggests that the social environment can lead to increased crime rates when it becomes disorganized, often due to factors like poverty, urban decay, and lack of social institutions. This perspective emphasizes how external environmental factors, rather than individual traits or psychological issues, contribute to delinquency. In contrast, the other approaches mentioned focus on different factors. Behavioral conditioning, for instance, looks at how behaviors are learned through interactions with the environment, while psychoanalytic theory delves into the unconscious motivations of individuals. Concentric zone theory, although related to urban sociology and crime, specifically addresses how crime rates correspond with the geographical layout of cities and is not exclusively focused on delinquency as influenced by social disorganization among lower-class youths. These distinctions clarify why social ecology is the most appropriate choice in this context.

SAMPLE

9. What type of policing is often linked with wealthier neighborhoods?

A. Watchman style policing

B. Legalistic style policing

C. Service style policing

D. Reform style policing

Service style policing is closely associated with wealthier neighborhoods because it emphasizes community involvement, collaboration, and service-oriented approaches to law enforcement. This type of policing focuses on providing assistance and support to residents, fostering strong relationships between the police and the community. In affluent areas, there may be greater resources and expectations for police to engage in proactive measures that enhance public safety, quality of life, and community wellbeing. The civil nature of service style policing aligns with the expectations of residents in wealthier neighborhoods, where there is often a demand for services beyond strict law enforcement, including crime prevention and community outreach initiatives. As a result, police in these areas may prioritize building trust and cooperation with citizens to effectively address issues, rather than relying on strict enforcement or reactive measures.

10. What right is guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment?

A. The right to bear arms

B. The right to a speedy trial

C. The right to remain silent

D. The right to free speech

The Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution guarantees several rights related to criminal prosecutions. Among these rights is the right to a speedy trial, which is essential to ensuring that individuals do not languish indefinitely in jail awaiting their trial. This right aims to prevent prolonged detention and helps to uphold the principle of justice by ensuring that cases are resolved in a timely manner. The importance of a speedy trial lies in the protection it offers to the accused, as delays can impact their ability to prepare a defense and can also lead to the deterioration of exculpatory evidence. Quick resolution of legal matters is fundamental to maintaining the integrity of the judicial process and safeguarding the rights of individuals. The other options do not pertain to the Sixth Amendment. The right to bear arms is protected under the Second Amendment, the right to remain silent is related to the Fifth Amendment, and the right to free speech is provided by the First Amendment. Understanding these distinctions helps clarify the specific rights and protections afforded to individuals under different amendments in the Constitution.

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://etsmajfieldtestcrimjustice.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE