MILITARY JUSTICE II PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. Can depositions be objected to or cross-examined?

A. They may be objected to and cross-examined

B. They may be objected to but cannot be cross-examined

C. They may be cross-examined but cannot be objected

D. They cannot be objected or cross-examined

2. What is a stipulation of fact?

A. It is a written or oral statement used to cut down on what facts need to be agreed upon during court and it saves time/money

B. It is a binding contract between the parties

C. It is a court order requiring a witness to testify

D. It is a formal admission of guilt

3. Who ensures the VIC is notified of civilian authority's decision as to civilian prosecution?

A. The CA through the SJA

B. The VIC

C. The civilian authority

D. The SJA

4. In a SCM, what role does the SCMO serve?

A. Prosecution responsibilities

B. Acts as the judge, jury, and court reporter

C. Defense counsel

D. Bailiff

5. Which method is used to notify trial participants of their presence timing at a court martial?

A. Via email or telephonically

B. Via in-person briefing

C. Via a formal letter

D. Via SMS

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6. If ACC does not object to the SCM, what will the SCMO do?

A. Refer to SPCMCA

B. Dismiss charges

C. Release the accused

D. Proceed with arraignments, hear evidence, and determine findings/sentence

7. DEAO stands for which title?

A. Defense Expert Authorization Office

B. Defense Expert Administration Official

C. Defense Expert Authorizing Official

D. Department of Economic Affairs Office

8. Which of the following is a participant in a SPCM?

A. Military judge

B. Civilian prosecutor

C. Medical officer

D. Chaplain

9. What does a victim liaison do?

A. Advises victims of their rights, keeps victims informed during military justice process stages, and notifies/consults with the victim prior to trial

B. Represents the accused in court

C. Handles financial restitution

D. Orders medical treatment

10. What does Part IV, Statement, include on the AF Form 1168?

A. the witness will handwrite or type their statement.

B. Information for the person providing the statement.

C. Rights advisement.

D. The CRO's contact information.

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Can depositions be objected to or cross-examined?

A. They may be objected to and cross-examined

B. They may be objected to but cannot be cross-examined

C. They may be cross-examined but cannot be objected

D. They cannot be objected or cross-examined

The main idea here is how deposition questioning works in practice. A deposition is a setting where a witness testifies under oath, and the opposing party has the chance to cross-examine that testimony right there in the discovery process. This cross-examination is the tool used to probe memory, credibility, and consistency, challenging the witness's statements with follow-up questions. The reason this is the best answer is that cross-examination is the active mechanism during a deposition for testing what the witness says. Objections to questions, while they can be raised in many settings, are not used to halt the deposition itself; instead, any objection to the admissibility or form of testimony is typically preserved for potential use at trial or handled through separate motions. So the deposition proceeds with cross-examination, and objections are not the defining feature of how depositions operate in this context.

2. What is a stipulation of fact?

A. It is a written or oral statement used to cut down on what facts need to be agreed upon during court and it saves time/money

B. It is a binding contract between the parties

C. It is a court order requiring a witness to testify

D. It is a formal admission of guilt

A stipulation of fact is an agreement between the parties that certain facts are true for the purposes of the case, so the court does not have to require proof of those facts through testimony or evidence. This streamlines the trial by narrowing what must be proven, saving time and resources. It can be spoken or written and, once entered, binds both sides and the court on those points for the proceeding. It's not a separate binding contract outside the case, not a court order to compel testimony, and not a formal admission of guilt. It simply sets agreed-upon facts to move the case forward efficiently.

3. Who ensures the VIC is notified of civilian authority's decision as to civilian prosecution?

A. The CA through the SJA

B. The VIC

C. The civilian authority

D. The SJA

The Staff Judge Advocate handles this notification. As the command's legal advisor, the SJA coordinates with civilian authorities and takes responsibility for victim-witness communications, ensuring the Victim Information Center is promptly informed of any civilian prosecution decisions. The civilian authority makes the decision itself, but the duty to relay that outcome to the VIC rests with the military legal office, not with the VIC or the civilian authority directly.

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4. In a SCM, what role does the SCMO serve?

A. Prosecution responsibilities

B. Acts as the judge, jury, and court reporter

C. Defense counsel

D. Bailiff

The key idea here is who runs a Special Court-Martial. The SCMO is the officer entrusted to preside over the proceeding and to manage it from start to finish. That means the SCMO acts as the judge, ruling on questions of law, admissibility of evidence, and objections, and guiding how the trial unfolds. If the court is convened with a panel (the peers who act as the "jury"), the SCMO directs the process and ensures the panel applies the law correctly and reaches a verdict. At the same time, the SCMO is responsible for ensuring the trial record is created and preserved, which is the court reporter's job in practice. In this sense, the SCMO's role encompasses the duties of adjudicating, directing the fact-finding process (whether the panel decides guilt or the SCMO acts as the finder of fact in a bench setup), and supervising the official transcript, effectively covering the responsibilities of a judge, the jury, and the court reporter during the SCM.

5. Which method is used to notify trial participants of their presence timing at a court martial?

A. Via email or telephonically

B. Via in-person briefing

C. Via a formal letter

D. Via SMS

The key idea is that official court-martial notifications to participants should be formal, written notices to create a verifiable record. A formal letter is the best method because it provides a dated, signed document that can be filed with the case file, proving who was notified and when they must appear. This supports due process and ensures there is a durable, auditable trail of notification. Other methods lack that formal, verifiable record or are less reliable for legal notices. Email and telephonic messages can be misdirected, lack a guaranteed receipt, and don't always meet formal service requirements. In-person briefings, while useful for explanation, don't by themselves create a lasting official record of the notification. SMS is insecure and unreliable for conveying formal legal timing.

6. If ACC does not object to the SCM, what will the SCMO do?

A. Refer to SPCMCA

B. Dismiss charges

C. Release the accused

D. Proceed with arraignments, hear evidence, and determine findings/sentence

When there is no objection from the ACC to proceeding by a Special Court-Martial, the Special Court-Martial Officer moves forward with the full SCM process. That means initiating or continuing with arraignment to formally read the charges and identify pleas, then hearing the evidence—witnesses, testimony, and exhibits—and, after evaluating that evidence, making findings of guilty or not guilty and imposing a sentence within the authority of the SCM. The no-objection signal lets the SCMO conduct the trial from start to finish rather than pausing or transferring the case to another authority. The other options would only apply in different procedural circumstances, such as referring the case or dismissing charges, which do not align with the SCM proceeding once there's no objection.

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7. DEAO stands for which title?

A. Defense Expert Authorization Office

B. Defense Expert Administration Official

C. Defense Expert Authorizing Official

D. Department of Economic Affairs Office

DEAO stands for Defense Expert Authorizing Official because the title strings together the domain, the role, and the authority. "Defense" sets the field, "Expert" identifies the type of person whose actions are being authorized, and "Authorizing Official" is the standard designation for the person empowered to grant that authorization. Put together, it names the individual who has the legal or organizational authority to approve actions involving defense experts, such as credentialing, testimony, or deployment of expert personnel. The other options describe offices or roles that don't match the typical structure of a formal title for the person who grants authorization, and they stray from the established phrasing found in such official designations.

8. Which of the following is a participant in a SPCM?

A. Military judge

B. Civilian prosecutor

C. Medical officer

D. Chaplain

The key idea is recognizing roles in a Special Court-Martial beyond the core legal players. A chaplain is included as a participant because the military recognizes the chaplain's presence in proceedings to provide spiritual support, counsel outside the record, and to ensure the accused can access religious rites and accommodations. This function is about welfare and religious rights, not about giving legal advice or deciding the case. The other roles serve legal or medical functions within the system, while the chaplain's contribution is the courtroom-based spiritual support context.

9. What does a victim liaison do?

A. Advises victims of their rights, keeps victims informed during military justice process stages, and notifies/consults with the victim prior to trial

B. Represents the accused in court

C. Handles financial restitution

D. Orders medical treatment

A victim liaison serves as the primary contact and advocate for victims within the military justice system. Their main duty is to inform victims of their rights, keep them updated on the progression of the case, and notify or consult with them before critical steps such as trial. This role ensures victims understand what's happening, can participate appropriately, and feel supported and safe throughout the process. The other options describe responsibilities outside this role: representing the accused is the duty of defense counsel, handling financial restitution is handled through the court or prosecutorial process with victim input, and ordering medical treatment is a medical responsibility of healthcare providers and command medical authorities, not the liaison.

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10. What does Part IV, Statement, include on the AF Form 1168?

A. the witness will handwrite or type their statement.

B. Information for the person providing the statement.

C. Rights advisement.

D. The CRO's contact information.

The main idea here is to understand what Part IV is used for: it captures the witness's actual account in their own words. Part IV is where the witness writes the narrative of what happened, either by handwriting or typing it themselves. That's why this option is the best fit—it reflects that the statement itself is recorded in the witness's own words in this section. Other parts of the form deal with different things: information for the person giving the statement belongs in an earlier portion, rights advisement is provided in the appropriate rights section or alongside the statement process, and the CRO's contact information isn't part of the witness's narrative. When completing this section, the witness aims to be clear and thorough, and to sign and date the statement to confirm its accuracy.

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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://militaryjustice2.examzify.com

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

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