

PAC MILITARY JUSTICE II WEEK 2 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.

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. Which statement best describes the difference in minimums between GCM and SPCM panels?**
 - A. GCM minimums are 30/20 and SPCM minimums are 60/40
 - B. GCM minimums are 60/40 and SPCM minimums are 60/40
 - C. GCM minimums are 60/40 and SPCM minimums are 30/20
 - D. GCM minimums are 50/50 and SPCM minimums are 20/80
- 2. What is the purpose of discovery/disclosure rules in a court-martial?**
 - A. To speed up the prosecution's case.
 - B. To restrict defense access to evidence.
 - C. To ensure the defense receives evidence that could affect the outcome, including exculpatory material.
 - D. To determine guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.
- 3. Which form would you consult to obtain post-trial information for victims or witnesses?**
 - A. VWAP DD Form 2702
 - B. VWAP DD Form 2703
 - C. VWAP DD Form 2701
 - D. VWAP DD Form 2704
- 4. If requested, how many panel members must be enlisted?**
 - A. All Panel Members
 - B. At Least One-Third Of The Panel
 - C. At Least Half Of The Panel
 - D. One Quarter
- 5. Which document serves as the official record of proceedings for review and potential remediation after a court-martial?**
 - A. Court-Martial Transcript
 - B. Official Journal
 - C. Record of Trial
 - D. Trial Summary

- 6. Which form documents the charge sheet?**
- A. DD Form 1106
 - B. DD Form 1408
 - C. SF 600
 - D. DD Form 458
- 7. In VWAP context, what does CRO stand for?**
- A. Component Responsible Official (CRO)
 - B. Court Resource Officer
 - C. Compliance and Risk Official
 - D. Civil Rights Official
- 8. Which of the following is NOT a responsibility of the Central Docketing Office (CDO)?**
- A. Detailing the military judge
 - B. Scheduling trial dates
 - C. Maintaining docket for all pending cases
 - D. Directly representing the defendant in court
- 9. When completing VWAP Form 2705, which information is essential to inform the recipient?**
- A. Inmate cell assignment
 - B. Victim/witness notification of inmate status
 - C. Staff shift times
 - D. Facility maintenance request
- 10. What form is used for the PHO Report?**
- A. DD Form 457
 - B. SF 86
 - C. DD Form 1403
 - D. DA Form 4586

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which statement best describes the difference in minimums between GCM and SPCM panels?

- A. GCM minimums are 30/20 and SPCM minimums are 60/40
- B. GCM minimums are 60/40 and SPCM minimums are 60/40
- C. GCM minimums are 60/40 and SPCM minimums are 30/20**
- D. GCM minimums are 50/50 and SPCM minimums are 20/80

Panel composition differs between a general court-martial and a special court-martial. General courts-martial require a larger proportion of officer members and a smaller proportion of enlisted members, reflecting the more serious charges and the larger panel size. The minimums state that officers must make up sixty percent and enlisted forty percent of the panel. Special courts-martial use a smaller panel and have lower officer representation, with minimums of thirty percent officers and twenty percent enlisted. This distinction keeps the panel sizes and representation appropriate to the severity and scope of the proceedings. The other options either invert the ratios or imply the same mix for both types, which doesn't align with how the panels are designed to function.

2. What is the purpose of discovery/disclosure rules in a court-martial?

- A. To speed up the prosecution's case.
- B. To restrict defense access to evidence.
- C. To ensure the defense receives evidence that could affect the outcome, including exculpatory material.**
- D. To determine guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

Discovery and disclosure rules exist to promote fairness and reliable outcomes in a court-martial by ensuring the defense can review and use evidence that might influence the result. This means the prosecution must share information that could help the defense, including exculpatory material that could show innocence or reduce liability, as well as evidence that could impeach witnesses. The goal is to prevent hidden or surprise evidence from tainting the proceedings and to give the accused a genuine opportunity to present a complete defense. Discovery is not about speeding the prosecution, restricting defense access, or establishing guilt beyond a reasonable doubt—the last two are about the trial's standards and process, while discovery focuses on making the evidentiary playing field fair.

3. Which form would you consult to obtain post-trial information for victims or witnesses?

- A. VVAP DD Form 2702
- B. VVAP DD Form 2703**
- C. VVAP DD Form 2701
- D. VVAP DD Form 2704

Post-trial information is the update provided after a case has reached verdict or sentencing, outlining the outcome, any next steps, and how to stay informed or obtain ongoing support. VVAP DD Form 2703 is specifically designed to deliver this post-trial information to victims or witnesses, ensuring they receive timely details about the case status, any further actions (like appeals or review processes), and how to contact the program for updates or assistance. The form serves as the official channel to communicate these post-trial developments, which is why it is the best choice for obtaining post-trial information.

4. If requested, how many panel members must be enlisted?

- A. All Panel Members
- B. At Least One-Third Of The Panel**
- C. At Least Half Of The Panel
- D. One Quarter

When a panel is formed and there's a request for enlisted representation, there is a minimum portion that must be enlisted. The rule sets this minimum at one-third of the panel, rounding up as needed. This ensures enlisted personnel are represented on the panel without requiring the entire panel to be enlisted. For example, on a six-member panel, at least two must be enlisted; on a seven-member panel, at least three; on a nine-member panel, at least three. The other options would set the minimum too high or too low relative to the required standard (all enlisted, at least half, or one quarter), so they don't meet the rule.

5. Which document serves as the official record of proceedings for review and potential remediation after a court-martial?

- A. Court-Martial Transcript
- B. Official Journal
- C. Record of Trial**
- D. Trial Summary

The essential idea is that after a court-martial, the proceedings must be preserved in a single, official document that serves as the authoritative source for any post-trial review or remediation. The Record of Trial is that document. It captures everything needed to understand what happened: the charges, the defense and prosecution positions, witness testimony, admitted exhibits, rulings on motions, the panel's findings on each charge, and the sentence imposed. Because it is the complete, formal record, appellate authorities and review boards rely on it to assess whether proper procedures were followed and whether any errors warrant remediation or reversal. By comparison, the Official Journal is mainly for notices and administrative actions related to the military justice system, not the detailed trial record. A Court-Martial Transcript might contain the verbatim testimony, but it does not alone constitute the official, comprehensive record used for review and remediation. A Trial Summary offers only a concise overview and lacks the full procedural and evidentiary detail needed for post-trial review.

6. Which form documents the charge sheet?

- A. DD Form 1106
- B. DD Form 1408
- C. SF 600
- D. DD Form 458**

In military justice, the formal charging document used to list each offense and its specifics is captured on a dedicated form known as the Charge Sheet. The form designated for this purpose is DD Form 458, the Charge Sheet. It records the accused's identity, every charge and its specifications, dates and places, and the legal basis (references to the applicable articles of the UCMJ). This document initiates court-martial proceedings by informing the accused of exactly what they're charged with and under what authority, setting the stage for pretrial actions and the right to counsel. The other forms referenced are used for different administrative or medical records, not as the document that records charges, so they do not serve as the charge sheet.

7. In VWAP context, what does CRO stand for?

A. Component Responsible Official (CRO)

B. Court Resource Officer

C. Compliance and Risk Official

D. Civil Rights Official

In this VWAP context, CRO stands for Component Responsible Official—the senior official in a DoD component who has the authority and duty to oversee the Victim and Witness Assistance Program within that component. This person ensures the program is implemented properly, coordinates resources and training, and serves as the main point of contact for victims and witnesses seeking information and protections, while aligning with policy and coordinating with central VWAP oversight. The other roles described do not capture the VWAP leadership role within a component, which is why this designation is the best fit.

8. Which of the following is NOT a responsibility of the Central Docketing Office (CDO)?

A. Detailing the military judge

B. Scheduling trial dates

C. Maintaining docket for all pending cases

D. Directly representing the defendant in court

The Central Docketing Office is focused on administrative logistics for court operations and case management. Detailing the military judge means assigning or selecting the judge who will preside over the case and making sure that judge's availability is coordinated with the schedule. Scheduling trial dates involves coordinating calendars, pretrial conferences, and deadlines to move the case forward smoothly. Maintaining the docket for all pending cases means keeping an accurate record of each case's status, hearings, motions, and upcoming events. Directly representing the defendant in court, on the other hand, is a legal advocacy role performed by defense counsel (or other authorized legal representatives), not by the administrative CDO.

9. When completing VWAP Form 2705, which information is essential to inform the recipient?

A. Inmate cell assignment

B. Victim/witness notification of inmate status

C. Staff shift times

D. Facility maintenance request

When filling VWAP Form 2705, the focus is on keeping victims and witnesses informed about changes in the inmate's status that could affect their safety or involvement in the case. The essential information to convey is the inmate's current status and any updates that impact the recipient—such as where the inmate is held, custody level, upcoming court appearances, transfers to another facility, releases, or other changes in supervision. This lets the victim or witness understand potential safety considerations and know where to direct future inquiries. Details like inmate cell assignment aren't typically necessary for informing the recipient, since that is an internal security detail. Likewise, staff shift times or facility maintenance requests don't directly affect the recipient's awareness of the inmate's status or safety. Focusing on the inmate's status and relevant updates ensures the information is meaningful and useful for the victim or witness.

10. What form is used for the PHO Report?

A. DD Form 457

B. SF 86

C. DD Form 1403

D. DA Form 4586

The key idea is that PHO reports follow a specific DoD form that is designated for that purpose, ensuring consistency in what information is captured and how it's filed. For a PHO Report, the form used is the one specifically assigned for PHO reporting, DD Form 457. This form is built to collect the exact data the PHO process requires and to integrate smoothly with the military's records system. The other forms listed are intended for different processes (such as security background checks or other administrative actions) and thus wouldn't be appropriate for a PHO Report. So, the form designated for PHO reporting is the one that standardizes this particular type of document, DD Form 457.

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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://pacmilitaryjustice2week2.examzify.com>

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

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