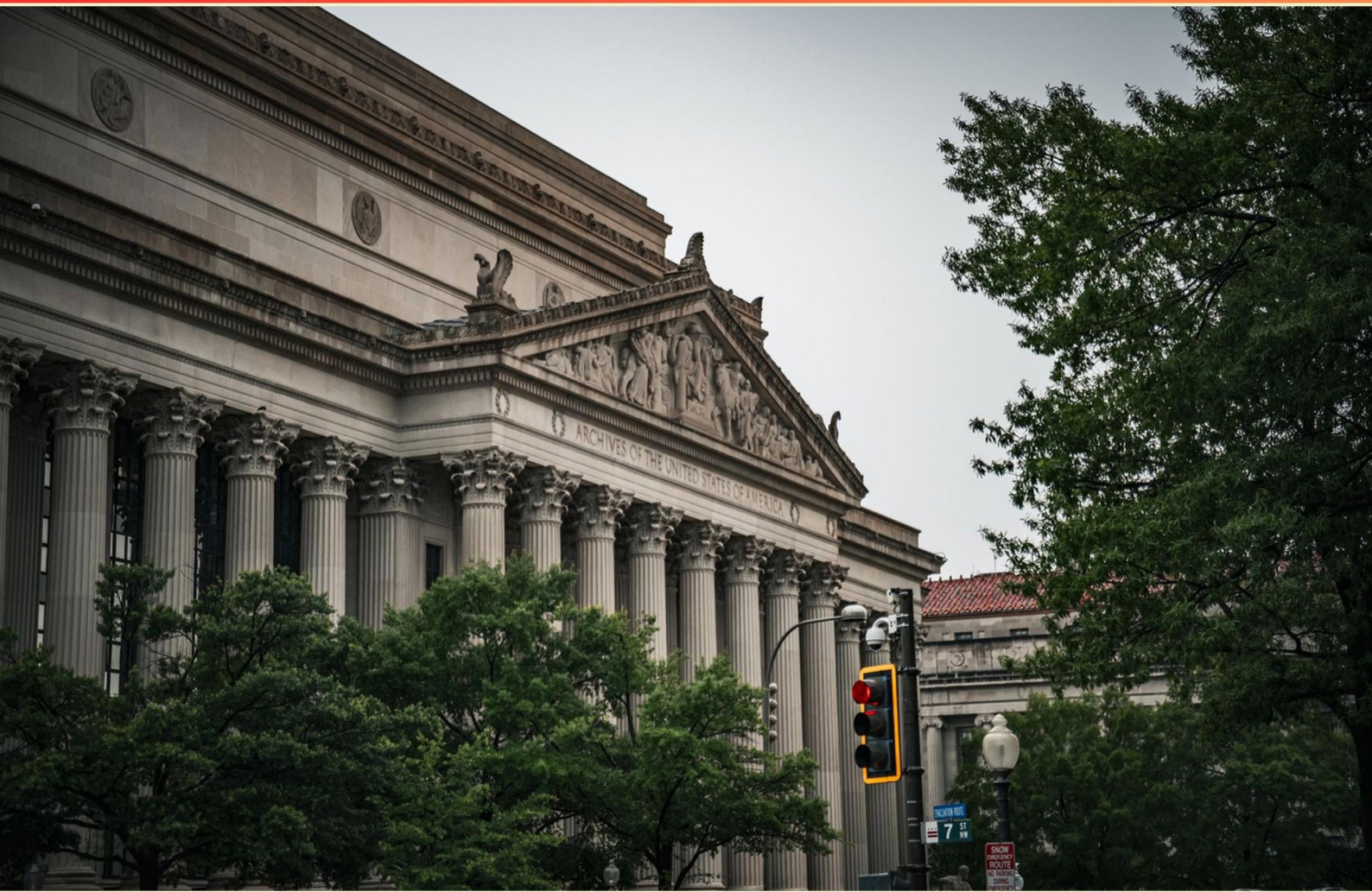


BASIC DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL INTEGRATED (BDUSMI) 2402 EXAM 2 PRACTICE (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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

<https://bdusmi2402exam2.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. Which term describes the camera's sensitivity to available light?**
 - A. Shutter Speed
 - B. Aperture
 - C. ISO
 - D. White Balance

- 2. Which of the following is an advantage of Electronic Case Organization?**
 - A. Decreased accessibility
 - B. Increased physical storage needs
 - C. Safety and security of investigative information
 - D. Less traceability of actions

- 3. Which document commands the presence of a defendant to appear in court to answer charges on a pending case?**
 - A. Writ of Habeas Corpus AD TESTificandum (WHCAT)
 - B. Warrant of Removal (WOR)
 - C. Writ of Habeas Corpus AD PROSequendum (WHCAP)
 - D. Attorney Special Request (ASR)

- 4. Which type of evidence consists of statements made by individuals about the scene?**
 - A. Testimonial - statements
 - B. Physical - real
 - C. Documentary - written
 - D. Digital - electronic data

- 5. Which statement best differentiates Direct Evidence from Circumstantial Evidence?**
 - A. Direct Evidence proves a fact directly; Circumstantial Evidence requires inference.
 - B. Direct Evidence requires inference; Circumstantial is direct.
 - C. Direct Evidence is always less reliable.
 - D. There is no difference.

- 6. What document commands the appearance of a person to attend and be available to attend court for possible selection?**
- A. USM-285
 - B. Juror Summons
 - C. Subpoena Duces Tecum
 - D. Writ of Sequestration
- 7. What does the Exclusionary Rule primarily hold about evidence obtained from unlawful searches or seizures?**
- A. Essentially states that evidence obtained as a result of an unlawful search and/or seizure is inadmissible in criminal trials.
 - B. The rule prohibits the use of evidence for impeachment purposes.
 - C. It requires a showing of probable cause to search in all cases.
 - D. It applies only to digital data.
- 8. What document commands a person to appear in court and bring documents or tangible property described in the subpoena?**
- A. Subpoena Duces Tecum
 - B. Juror Summons
 - C. USM-285
 - D. Writ of Attachment
- 9. A Terry stop is best described as what?**
- A. A brief investigative detention based on reasonable, articulable suspicion
 - B. A full search incident to arrest
 - C. A warrantless arrest
 - D. A field interview with no basis
- 10. What is NCIC/NLETS Hit Confirmation Priority 1?**
- A. Routine - confirm within 1 hour
 - B. No confirmation required
 - C. Confirm within 24 hours
 - D. Urgent - confirm within ten minutes

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which term describes the camera's sensitivity to available light?

- A. Shutter Speed
- B. Aperture
- C. ISO
- D. White Balance

The main idea here is sensor sensitivity to light. ISO describes how sensitive the camera sensor is to the available light. When you raise the ISO, the sensor becomes more responsive, so you can shoot in darker conditions without using a longer exposure or a wider aperture. That helps avoid motion blur and underexposure, but it comes at the cost of more digital noise, which can reduce image quality. Keeping ISO low in bright light produces cleaner images but requires more light or a shorter exposure. Shutter speed is about how long the sensor is exposed to light, aperture is about how much light enters the lens, and white balance adjusts color temperature—none of those describe the sensor's sensitivity.

2. Which of the following is an advantage of Electronic Case Organization?

- A. Decreased accessibility
- B. Increased physical storage needs
- C. Safety and security of investigative information
- D. Less traceability of actions

Electronic Case Organization primarily enhances safety and security of investigative information by enabling controlled access, encryption, and auditable activity. When case data is stored electronically, access can be limited to authorized personnel through role-based permissions and strong authentication, protecting sensitive details from unauthorized viewing. Encryption protects data both at rest and in transit, while regular backups and redundant storage reduce the risk of loss or corruption. Audit trails log who accessed or changed information and when, providing accountability and making it easier to detect any tampering. Centralized digital storage also improves integrity and consistency, reducing the chance of misplaced or duplicated files. In contrast, decreased accessibility isn't an advantage, since authorized users typically gain quicker, more reliable access. Increased physical storage needs are not needed with digital systems, which save space, and less traceability is not a benefit because electronic systems improve traceability through logs.

3. Which document commands the presence of a defendant to appear in court to answer charges on a pending case?

- A. Writ of Habeas Corpus AD TESTificandum (WHCAT)
- B. Warrant of Removal (WOR)
- C. Writ of Habeas Corpus AD PROSequendum (WHCAP)
- D. Attorney Special Request (ASR)

The key idea is understanding which legal tool commands a person in custody to appear in court to answer charges in a pending case. A writ of habeas corpus ad prosequendum does exactly that: it orders the authority holding the defendant to produce the person in court so they can answer the charges, while the custody remains with the original jurisdiction. This allows the court to proceed with arraignment or trial without transferring custody, and the defendant is typically returned to the original facility after proceedings. That's why the option representing a writ of habeas corpus ad prosequendum is the best fit. It's distinct from a writ ad testificandum, which is used to compel a non-custody witness to testify, not to bring the defendant to answer charges. A warrant of removal concerns transferring someone between jurisdictions and is not the instrument used to compel appearance to answer charges. The term shown in the choice is simply the ad prosequendum form of habeas corpus, aligning with the intended use.

4. Which type of evidence consists of statements made by individuals about the scene?

- A. Testimonial - statements**
- B. Physical - real
- C. Documentary - written
- D. Digital - electronic data

Statements by individuals about the scene are testimonial evidence. This form captures what witnesses or people observed, heard, or remember, whether given as oral testimony or sworn statements. It relies on human perception and memory, so its reliability can vary and is often strengthened by corroboration with other types of evidence. In contrast, physical evidence is tangible objects found at the scene, documentary evidence consists of written or recorded documents, and digital evidence covers electronic data. Therefore, the statements about the scene are best described as testimonial evidence.

5. Which statement best differentiates Direct Evidence from Circumstantial Evidence?

- A. Direct Evidence proves a fact directly; Circumstantial Evidence requires inference.**
- B. Direct Evidence requires inference; Circumstantial is direct.
- C. Direct Evidence is always less reliable.
- D. There is no difference.

The key distinction is whether the evidence itself proves a fact directly or requires reasoning to reach that conclusion. Direct evidence is something that, if true, establishes a fact without needing to infer anything else—think of an eyewitness who saw the act or a video recording of the event. Circumstantial evidence, on the other hand, consists of items or events that, by themselves don't prove the fact, but when put together with other information, require you to infer that the fact is true—such as finding a weapon at the scene with factors like motive or opportunity pointing toward a conclusion, even though no one witnessed the act itself. So, direct evidence proves a fact directly, while circumstantial evidence requires inference to connect the dots. Reliability and strength can vary in either type, but the fundamental difference lies in whether inference is needed to establish the fact.

6. What document commands the appearance of a person to attend and be available to attend court for possible selection?

- A. USM-285
- B. Juror Summons**
- C. Subpoena Duces Tecum
- D. Writ of Sequestration

Juror summons is the formal court order that requires a person to appear at a specified time and place to serve as a potential juror and to be available for jury selection. It directly supports the process of voir dire and determining who will sit on a jury. Other documents serve different purposes: a form used by the U.S. Marshals Service to arrange service of civil process or warrants; a subpoena typically compels attendance for testimony or production of documents but isn't specifically about jury selection; and a writ of sequestration is used to seize or hold assets, not to summon someone for court participation.

7. What does the Exclusionary Rule primarily hold about evidence obtained from unlawful searches or seizures?

A. Essentially states that evidence obtained as a result of an unlawful search and/or seizure is inadmissible in criminal trials.

B. The rule prohibits the use of evidence for impeachment purposes.

C. It requires a showing of probable cause to search in all cases.

D. It applies only to digital data.

The Exclusionary Rule holds that evidence obtained through an unlawful search or seizure is not admissible in criminal trials. This suppression protects Fourth Amendment rights and punishes police misconduct by keeping illegally obtained material out of court, and it can also bar derivative evidence connected to that illegality. There are exceptions, like the good-faith or independent-source doctrines, but the main idea remains: unlawfully obtained evidence cannot be used at trial. It isn't about impeachment solely, it isn't requiring probable cause in every case, and it isn't limited to digital data.

8. What document commands a person to appear in court and bring documents or tangible property described in the subpoena?

A. Subpoena Duces Tecum

B. Juror Summons

C. USM-285

D. Writ of Attachment

The key idea is that a subpoena can compel you to appear in court, and when it also requires you to bring documents or tangible items, that demand is included in a Subpoena Duces Tecum. The phrase "duces tecum" means "you shall bring with you," so this document specifically binds you to appear and to produce the described materials. The other options serve different purposes: a juror summons is for jury duty, a USM-285 is a marshal service form for process-related actions, and a writ of attachment orders seizure of property to secure a claim. Thus, Subpoena Duces Tecum best fits the described requirement.

9. A Terry stop is best described as what?

A. A brief investigative detention based on reasonable, articulable suspicion

B. A full search incident to arrest

C. A warrantless arrest

D. A field interview with no basis

A Terry stop is about a brief investigative detention grounded in reasonable, articulable suspicion that the person is involved in criminal activity. It allows officers to momentarily hold someone and ask questions or perform a quick, stop-and-frisk if there's suspicion the person may be armed. It's intentionally limited in time and scope and ends as soon as the suspicion is dispelled or rises to a level that justifies further action. It is not a full search, not a warrantless arrest, and not a field interview with no basis. If during the stop the situation develops into probable cause, different actions can follow, but the stop itself is specifically that brief, suspicion-based detention.

10. What is NCIC/NLETS Hit Confirmation Priority 1?

- A. Routine - confirm within 1 hour
- B. No confirmation required
- C. Confirm within 24 hours
- D. Urgent - confirm within ten minutes**

The key idea is the speed at which a hit must be verified in NCIC/NLETS. When a match appears, the system flags how quickly you must check it and decide on next steps. Priority 1, labeled Urgent, means you must confirm the hit within ten minutes. This rapid confirmation is crucial because it involves time-sensitive situations where an accurate identification and immediate action may be needed to ensure safety and proper handling, such as locating a wanted person or verifying a high-risk alert. The other options don't fit because they describe slower or non-existent confirmation timelines. Routine confirmation within one hour is too slow for urgent cases, confirming within 24 hours delays necessary action, and "no confirmation required" would risk acting on an unverified match.

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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://bdusmi2402exam2.examzify.com>

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

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