

CIDSAC Crimes Against Persons Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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 of the following best explains why entomology is used in PMI estimation?**
 - A. Insects have temperature-dependent development rates that correlate with time since death.**
 - B. Insects are always present regardless of environment.**
 - C. Insects do not affect decomposition.**
 - D. Insects only colonize during daytime.**

- 2. Which term designates death of a child from 1 week to 1 year old?**
 - A. Neonaticide**
 - B. Infanticide**
 - C. Feticide**
 - D. Homicide**

- 3. Autoerotic asphyxiation is most accurately classified as which manner of death?**
 - A. Homicide**
 - B. Natural**
 - C. Accidental**
 - D. Undetermined**

- 4. SUIDS stands for which of the following?**
 - A. Sudden Unexplained Infant Death Syndrome**
 - B. Sudden Unexpected Infant Death Syndrome**
 - C. Sudden Unforeseen Infant Death Syndrome**
 - D. Sudden Unusual Infant Death Syndrome**

- 5. In child sexual assault reviews, is the hymen usually broken?**
 - A. Yes**
 - B. No**
 - C. Sometimes**
 - D. Not determinable**

- 6. Stippling is described as which of the following?**
- A. Small dotted burns from gunpowder on impact**
 - B. Large flame burns**
 - C. Bruising around entry wound**
 - D. Scorch marks on clothing**
- 7. Which statement describes a valid postmortem stage?**
- A. Early**
 - B. Late**
 - C. Primary**
 - D. Immediate**
- 8. Which option best describes the mechanism of death?**
- A. Cause of death**
 - B. Manner of death**
 - C. The physiological instability produced by the cause that results in death**
 - D. Postmortem change**
- 9. Which prefix means before death?**
- A. Ante-**
 - B. Peri-**
 - C. Post-**
 - D. Pre-**
- 10. What term describes the sequence in which insects colonize a decomposing body?**
- A. Insect Colonization Sequence**
 - B. Insect Succession**
 - C. Insect Metamorphosis**
 - D. Insect Aggregation**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following best explains why entomology is used in PMI estimation?
- A. Insects have temperature-dependent development rates that correlate with time since death.
 - B. Insects are always present regardless of environment.
 - C. Insects do not affect decomposition.**
 - D. Insects only colonize during daytime.

The main idea is that entomology helps estimate the time since death because insects on a body develop through life stages in a way that depends on temperature. Forensic entomologists identify the species present and determine their developmental stage (eggs, larvae, pupae, or adults). Using known development timelines for those species and the measured temperatures the body has experienced, they can estimate how long the insects have been developing, which provides a timeline for when death likely occurred. This approach relies on the fact that development rates are temperature-dependent and closely tied to time since death. Insects do influence decomposition by feeding and altering tissues, so they're not neutral to the process. Also, colonization isn't guaranteed to happen in all environments or only during the day; access to the body, environmental conditions, and other factors affect whether insects arrive and when they do.

2. Which term designates death of a child from 1 week to 1 year old?
- A. Neonaticide
 - B. Infanticide**
 - C. Feticide
 - D. Homicide

Infanticide is the act of killing an infant, typically a child under one year old. It fits the scenario of a death from about one week to twelve months, distinguishing it from neonaticide (killing within the first 24 hours after birth) and feticide (death before birth). Homicide is a general term for murder with no age-specific focus. So the term that designates death of a child from 1 week to 1 year old is infanticide.

3. Autoerotic asphyxiation is most accurately classified as which manner of death?

- A. Homicide**
- B. Natural**
- C. Accidental**
- D. Undetermined**

Understanding manner of death means looking at how the death occurred and who initiated it. Autoerotic asphyxiation involves a person self-inflicting asphyxia during sexual activity. The death results from this self-initiated act, not from another person's action and not from a natural disease process. Because there is no external killer and no inherent medical condition causing death, and because the act is performed with the intent of sexual arousal rather than to kill or to die, the most appropriate classification is accidental. The risk is part of the behavior, and the outcome (death) occurs unintentionally from that self-inflicted act. If there were clear evidence of intent to die, it could be suicide; if another person caused the death, it would be homicide; if a disease caused the death, it would be natural. When the evidence supports the self-inflicted, unintentional nature of the act, accidental is the best fit.

4. SUIDS stands for which of the following?

- A. Sudden Unexplained Infant Death Syndrome**
- B. Sudden Unexpected Infant Death Syndrome**
- C. Sudden Unforeseen Infant Death Syndrome**
- D. Sudden Unusual Infant Death Syndrome**

SUIDS stands for Sudden Unexpected Infant Death Syndrome—the term used to describe infant deaths that occur suddenly, are unexpected, and for which no immediate cause is found after investigation. This phrasing, with “Unexpected,” is the standard wording in medical and public health contexts, which is why it's the best match. Note that Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) is a subset within this broader category, with SUIDS covering deaths that may remain unexplained after thorough inquiry. The other options use nonstandard descriptors (Unexplained, Unforeseen, Unusual) and aren't the terminology typically used.

5. In child sexual assault reviews, is the hymen usually broken?

- A. Yes**
- B. No**
- C. Sometimes**
- D. Not determinable**

In child sexual abuse evaluations, the hymen is not a reliable indicator of abuse. The hymen is highly variable in young girls and can be present, partially open, indented, or even naturally thin or absent without any abuse. Even when sexual contact has occurred, tearing can be minimal or healing can occur quickly, so a past tear may not be visible later. Because of this variability and healing, most cases of abuse do not show a clearly ruptured hymen, and a ruptured hymen is not required to conclude that abuse occurred, while its presence is not definitive proof. So the hymen is usually not broken.

6. Stippling is described as which of the following?

- A. Small dotted burns from gunpowder on impact**
- B. Large flame burns**
- C. Bruising around entry wound**
- D. Scorch marks on clothing**

Stippling refers to the small dotted burns that occur on the skin when unburned gunpowder strikes the surface at close range. These tiny burns are caused by powder particles that are still burning or recently burned as they contact the skin, leaving a punctate, tattoo-like pattern around an entrance wound. The amount and spread of stippling depend on how near the shooter was—the closer the shot, the more pronounced the stippling. This pattern is different from large flame burns caused by direct flame, bruising around the wound from blunt trauma, or scorch marks on clothing from heat or flame affecting fabric.

7. Which statement describes a valid postmortem stage?

- A. Early**
- B. Late**
- C. Primary**
- D. Immediate**

In forensics, timing after death is described by postmortem stages to track how the body changes. The immediate postmortem stage refers to the very first moments after death, before noticeable postmortem changes have developed. This makes it the correct description because it specifically designates that initial window, whereas terms like early, late, or primary are not standard labels for a distinct postmortem stage in this context.

8. Which option best describes the mechanism of death?

- A. Cause of death**
- B. Manner of death**
- C. The physiological instability produced by the cause that results in death**
- D. Postmortem change**

The mechanism of death is the physiological instability produced by the cause that leads to death. In forensic terms, it's the specific pathophysiological process that actually stops life, not just the injury or disease itself. For example, a gunshot wound to the chest is a cause of death, but the mechanism would be the resulting exsanguination and hypoxia that cause circulatory collapse. The other concepts are distinct: the cause of death is the disease or injury (the reason death occurred), the manner of death is the classification (natural, accident, homicide, suicide, undetermined), and postmortem changes are things that happen after death (rigor, livor, algor mortis, decomposition). The mechanism sits between the cause and the death itself, describing how the cause produces death through a physiological disturbance.

9. Which prefix means before death?

- A. Ante-**
- B. Peri-**
- C. Post-**
- D. Pre-**

Focus on timing relative to death. The prefix ante- comes from Latin and means before. When attached to mortem (death) it forms ante-mortem, which is the standard term for events or injuries that occur before death. This precise pairing is why ante- is the best choice here. Peri- means around, post- means after, and pre- is a general before, but in the death-related context the conventional, precise form is ante-mortem to indicate before death.

10. What term describes the sequence in which insects colonize a decomposing body?

- A. Insect Colonization Sequence**
- B. Insect Succession**
- C. Insect Metamorphosis**
- D. Insect Aggregation**

Insect succession describes the orderly, time-dependent sequence of species that colonize a decomposing body. In forensic entomology, this concept captures how different insect communities arrive and are replaced as decomposition progresses. Early colonizers, such as blowflies, quickly discover the body and lay eggs that hatch into larvae, while later on, other insects like certain beetles move in as the tissue changes and resources become available or unfavorable conditions arise. This predictable pattern under similar environmental conditions helps estimate the postmortem interval. The other ideas refer to different concepts: metamorphosis is about developmental life stages, aggregation is about insects clustering together, and while a phrase like insect colonization sequence could describe the idea, the established term used in practice is insect succession.

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://cidsacrimesagainstpayers.examzify.com>

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

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