

CIDSAC CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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

<https://cidsaccrimesagainstpayers.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.

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

SAMPLE

1. What is accomplice liability and when does it apply?

- A. It has to involve a formal, written agreement.
- B. It applies only when the offender is also the principal.
- C. It requires the accomplice to be present at the crime scene.
- D. It applies when a person aids, encouraged, or facilitates the offense with intent.

2. Which statement about the duty to retreat is correct?

- A. It requires avoiding confrontation if a safe retreat is available.
- B. It permits deadly force without retreat when threatened.
- C. It applies only to property disputes.
- D. It is never recognized in any jurisdiction.

3. What is the lowest level of the use-of-force continuum?

- A. Deadly force
- B. Verbal commands to de-escalate
- C. Immediate pursuit
- D. Physical restraint without warning

4. How does toxicology inform violent-crime investigations?

- A. Detects substances that may affect behavior, impairment, or causation.
- B. Identifies the exact weapon used.
- C. Replaces eyewitness testimony.
- D. Predicts the offender's future behavior.

5. Which statement correctly distinguishes sexual assault from rape and sexual battery?

- A. Sexual assault involves only non-consensual intercourse.
- B. Sexual assault does not cover non-consensual touching.
- C. Sexual assault involves non-consensual touching only.
- D. Sexual assault covers non-consensual sexual contact or attempted intercourse; rape is typically non-consensual intercourse; sexual battery involves non-consensual touching.

- 6. During a body visual inspection, which statement best describes the protocol?**
- A. It requires touching to assess injuries
 - B. It should not involve touching or altering
 - C. It should be completed in the patient's bed
 - D. It requires invasive procedures
- 7. Can fentanyl be absorbed through the skin?**
- A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. Only in liquid form
 - D. Only with a patch
- 8. What are the two common methods of identification used in forensic investigations?**
- A. Documentary and Analytical
 - B. Visual and Chemical
 - C. Preliminary and Final
 - D. Confirmatory and Presumptive
- 9. What is the minimum number of strikes needed to produce blood?**
- A. 1
 - B. 3
 - C. 4
 - D. 2
- 10. Which of the following is an example of circumstantial evidence?**
- A. Eyewitness testimony describing the crime.
 - B. A video recording showing the crime.
 - C. Footwear impressions linking a suspect to the scene.
 - D. A confession by the suspect.

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is accomplice liability and when does it apply?

- A. It has to involve a formal, written agreement.
- B. It applies only when the offender is also the principal.
- C. It requires the accomplice to be present at the crime scene.
- D. It applies when a person aids, encouraged, or facilitates the offense with intent.**

Accomplice liability springs from the idea that someone who helps or encourages a crime can be held responsible for the offense, even if they didn't commit the act alone. The key elements are that the person does some act to aid, encourage, or facilitate the crime, and they do so with the intent to help the crime occur. It doesn't require being the principal, and it doesn't require being physically present at the scene; assisting from a distance, planning, supplying tools, or acting as a lookout can all trigger liability if the helper intended to promote the crime. A formal written agreement isn't needed either—any knowledge and intent to assist that leads to the crime can count. That's why the statement focusing on aiding, encouraging, or facilitating the offense with intent is the best description.

2. Which statement about the duty to retreat is correct?

- A. It requires avoiding confrontation if a safe retreat is available.**
- B. It permits deadly force without retreat when threatened.
- C. It applies only to property disputes.
- D. It is never recognized in any jurisdiction.

The duty to retreat means you should back away and avoid the confrontation if you can do so safely before using force. This concept emphasizes escaping danger when a safe exit is available, rather than pressing the point or escalating to force. If retreat isn't safe or isn't possible, then self-defense defenses may apply, but the core idea is to avoid harm by stepping away when a safe retreat exists. That's why this option is the best description. The idea it describes is the opposite of stand-your-ground, which allows deadly force without retreat in some places. The duty to retreat isn't limited to property disputes or tied to a jurisdiction where it's never recognized—it's a recognized principle in many legal systems, though some places have different standards or exceptions.

3. What is the lowest level of the use-of-force continuum?

- A. Deadly force
- B. Verbal commands to de-escalate**
- C. Immediate pursuit
- D. Physical restraint without warning

The use-of-force continuum starts with communication and de-escalation. Verbal commands to de-escalate are the lowest level because they aim to resolve the situation without any physical contact, using calm, clear language to gain voluntary compliance and time to assess and respond safely. This approach prioritizes minimizing harm and avoids escalating to physical force. Deadly force represents the extreme end of the spectrum, used only for imminent threats to life. Physical restraint without warning is more intrusive and typically stepped up after verbal de-escalation fails or isn't feasible. Immediate pursuit isn't a formal rung of the force continuum—it's an action that may be taken alongside or apart from force decisions, but it's not the baseline level of force.

4. How does toxicology inform violent-crime investigations?

- A. Detects substances that may affect behavior, impairment, or causation.
- B. Identifies the exact weapon used.
- C. Replaces eyewitness testimony.
- D. Predicts the offender's future behavior.

Toxicology in violent-crime investigations centers on detecting substances that may influence behavior, impairment, or causation. By analyzing biological samples such as blood or urine, investigators can identify alcohol, drugs, or other toxins that the person may have ingested or been exposed to. Understanding which substances are present and at what levels helps explain whether impairment or intoxication could have contributed to the offense, and it can support or challenge assertions about causation—whether a drug or alcohol played a role in what happened. Toxicology provides crucial context about timing and effect, such as whether a substance was likely active at the time of the incident and how it might have altered judgment, reaction time, or aggression. It's not about pinpointing the weapon used, replacing eyewitness testimony, or predicting future behavior; rather, it offers objective data on chemical influences that could be part of the story surrounding the crime. So the best answer is that toxicology detects substances that may affect behavior, impairment, or causation.

5. Which statement correctly distinguishes sexual assault from rape and sexual battery?

- A. Sexual assault involves only non-consensual intercourse.
- B. Sexual assault does not cover non-consensual touching.
- C. Sexual assault involves non-consensual touching only.
- D. Sexual assault covers non-consensual sexual contact or attempted intercourse; rape is typically non-consensual intercourse; sexual battery involves non-consensual touching.

Sexual assault is the broad category that covers non-consensual sexual conduct, including non-consensual touching and attempts at intercourse. Rape is specifically non-consensual intercourse, while sexual battery refers to non-consensual touching, often of intimate parts, without reaching penetration. Because sexual assault includes both non-consensual touching and attempted intercourse, and rape focuses on intercourse while sexual battery centers on touching, this statement best captures how the terms relate to each other.

6. During a body visual inspection, which statement best describes the protocol?

- A. It requires touching to assess injuries
- B. It should not involve touching or altering
- C. It should be completed in the patient's bed
- D. It requires invasive procedures

The main idea is to observe and document what is visible without touching or altering the person. A body visual inspection is a noncontact, noninvasive step that aims to capture the current state of injuries or conditions as they appear, without manipulating the body, clothing, or surroundings. This preserves evidence and prevents contamination or changes that could affect interpretation later. Documentation should be precise and may include notes, photos, or diagrams taken without moving or disturbing the person beyond what is necessary for visibility. The other options imply actions that could disturb injuries, contaminate evidence, or overstep into invasive or manipulating procedures, which is not appropriate for a visual inspection.

7. Can fentanyl be absorbed through the skin?

- A. Yes
- B. No**
- C. Only in liquid form
- D. Only with a patch

Fentanyl can be absorbed through the skin because it is highly lipophilic and readily crosses the skin barrier. The transdermal patch is designed to deliver fentanyl through the skin into the bloodstream over time, which is its intended medical use. However, dermal absorption can also occur with exposure to fentanyl powder or liquid if there is skin contact, especially without protective gloves, making accidental overdose a real risk. So skin absorption is possible, not limited to patches and not restricted to liquid form alone.

8. What are the two common methods of identification used in forensic investigations?

- A. Documentary and Analytical
- B. Visual and Chemical
- C. Preliminary and Final
- D. Confirmatory and Presumptive**

In forensic identification, tests fall into two common methods: presumptive (screening) tests and confirmatory (definitive) tests. Presumptive tests are quick and inexpensive, giving an initial indication that a substance may belong to a particular class. They're useful for guiding the investigation and deciding what to test next, but they aren't definitive—they can yield false positives or false negatives. Confirmatory tests are more specific and validated to positively identify a substance, often using instrumental analysis (such as GC-MS, FTIR, or DNA analysis). These provide conclusive results that can stand up in court. So, the best choice highlights this two-tier approach: an initial presumptive step to flag possible substances, followed by a confirmatory step to establish exact identity.

9. What is the minimum number of strikes needed to produce blood?

- A. 1
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 2**

Bleeding shows when tissue and vessels are breached. A single strike often causes only a superficial wound or bruise and may not reveal blood, depending on where it lands and how hard it hits. Adding a second strike increases tissue disruption and makes it more likely that a vessel is opened and blood appears. So, the minimum number of strikes that would reliably produce observable blood in typical cases is two. While a single hit could occasionally cause bleeding if it hits a highly vascular area with enough force, two strikes is the common minimal expectation.

10. Which of the following is an example of circumstantial evidence?

- A. Eyewitness testimony describing the crime.
- B. A video recording showing the crime.
- C. Footwear impressions linking a suspect to the scene.
- D. A confession by the suspect.

Circumstantial evidence consists of facts that require an inference to prove a fact about the crime. Footwear impressions linking a suspect to the scene fit this because they don't directly show the crime happened or who did it; they imply the person was present and may have been involved, leaving the conclusion to be drawn from the combination of clues. Direct evidence, by contrast, directly demonstrates a fact: eyewitness descriptions of the crime, a video recording of the event, or a confession all establish the crime or guilt without needing inference. So footwear impressions are the best example of circumstantial evidence because they require reasoning to connect the suspect to the crime.

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://cidsacrimesagainstpayers.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE