

CORE MODULE COURSE BLOCK (CMCB) 3 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 abortion offense is classified as Class E Felony?**
 - A. Abortion 2nd (Class E Felony)
 - B. Abortion 1st (Class D Felony)
 - C. Self Abortion 1st (Class A Misdemeanor)
 - D. Self Abortion 2nd (Class B Misdemeanor)
- 2. Failure to report wounds is classified as which offense level?**
 - A. Class A Misdemeanor
 - B. Class B Misdemeanor
 - C. Class C Felony
 - D. Class D Felony
- 3. What is glomerular filtration rate (GFR) and how is creatinine used to estimate it?**
 - A. GFR measures kidney filtration; eGFR uses creatinine-based equations (CKD-EPI) to estimate GFR; influenced by age, sex, muscle mass.
 - B. GFR measures liver filtration; eGFR uses creatinine to estimate liver function.
 - C. GFR measures heart filtration; eGFR uses cholesterol to estimate GFR.
 - D. GFR measures urine output; eGFR uses urea to estimate GFR.
- 4. Which scenario is listed under Assault 1st (Class B Felony)?**
 - A. While in a correctional facility, intentionally causing physical injury to another person
 - B. In a public park, causing a minor injury
 - C. In a private home, damaging property only
 - D. By non-violent means causing injury to a person
- 5. Which is the threshold for Criminal Sale of a Firearm 1st (Class B Felony)?**
 - A. 10 or more firearms to another person within 1 year
 - B. 10 or more firearms to multiple persons in 5 years
 - C. 20 or more firearms overall in a year
 - D. 8 firearms within 2 years

- 6. What does metastasis refer to in cancer biology?**
- A. Local invasion of adjacent tissues
 - B. Cancer cells undergoing apoptosis
 - C. Cancer cells remaining confined to the primary site
 - D. Spread of cancer cells to distant sites via lymphatics or bloodstream
- 7. Which scenario qualifies as Aggravated Murder (Class A-1 Felony)?**
- A. Murder 1st + police officer, fireman, EMS, etc. was performing his duty
 - B. Murder 2nd
 - C. Abortion 1st (Class D Felony)
 - D. Self Abortion 1st (Class A Misdemeanor)
- 8. Which statement defines Aggravated Assault Upon a Police Officer (Class B Felony)?**
- A. You are 18 or older + Assault 3rd
 - B. Intent to Cause Serious Physical Injury + Causes Such Injury By Means Of A Deadly Weapon Or Dangerous Instrument
 - C. Reckless Driving
 - D. Preventing Them From Performing Duty
- 9. AUO 2nd may involve which of the following conditions?**
- A. Guilty of AUO 3rd and convicted of AUO in the last 18 months
 - B. Suspended/Revoked based on refusal to submit a chemical test
 - C. Suspended for a DWI
 - D. 3 Scoff laws on 3 dates
- 10. Vehicular Assault 1st can be triggered by which BAC level?**
- A. .18 BAC
 - B. .08 BAC
 - C. .12 BAC
 - D. .05 BAC

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which abortion offense is classified as Class E Felony?

- A. Abortion 2nd (Class E Felony)**
- B. Abortion 1st (Class D Felony)
- C. Self Abortion 1st (Class A Misdemeanor)
- D. Self Abortion 2nd (Class B Misdemeanor)

The idea here is how statutes grade offenses by severity and by who performs the act. In these abortion-related offenses, the degree of the offense (second vs first) and whether the act is performed by someone else or self-administered determines the felony or misdemeanor level. The option that describes an abortion second offense as a Class E Felony is the one that fits the classification system shown. The first-degree abortion offense is listed as Class D Felony, which is more serious than Class E. Self-induced abortions are treated as misdemeanors, with first self-abortion at Class A Misdemeanor and second self-abortion at Class B Misdemeanor. So the second abortion offense being Class E Felony is the correct match.

2. Failure to report wounds is classified as which offense level?

- A. Class A Misdemeanor**
- B. Class B Misdemeanor
- C. Class C Felony
- D. Class D Felony

The key idea is how offenses are graded by severity. Failing to report wounds is an omission that hinders investigations and public safety, so it's treated as a crime of lesser severity than a felony. Among misdemeanors, the highest level is a Class A misdemeanor, which is why this offense is classified as such. It sits at the top of the misdemeanor scale, reflecting its seriousness while still not reaching felony territory. Penalties in many places can include up to about a year in jail and fines, though exact amounts vary by jurisdiction. In rare cases with aggravating factors (like related serious offenses or injuries), it could rise to a felony, but for a straightforward failure-to-report situation, it's the most serious misdemeanor.

3. What is glomerular filtration rate (GFR) and how is creatinine used to estimate it?

- A. GFR measures kidney filtration; eGFR uses creatinine-based equations (CKD-EPI) to estimate GFR; influenced by age, sex, muscle mass.
- B. GFR measures liver filtration; eGFR uses creatinine to estimate liver function.
- C. GFR measures heart filtration; eGFR uses cholesterol to estimate GFR.**
- D. GFR measures urine output; eGFR uses urea to estimate GFR.

Glomerular filtration rate is the amount of plasma the kidneys can filter per minute, reflecting how much functioning filtration surface is available. We don't measure this directly in everyday practice; instead, we estimate it because direct measurement is more invasive and complex. Creatinine is used for estimation because it is a waste product produced relatively steadily by muscle and is freely filtered by the glomeruli. Most of it is filtered and not reabsorbed, so its level in the blood inversely tracks how well the kidneys are filtering. The eGFR uses serum creatinine along with individual factors such as age, sex, and body size (often race) in a formula—most commonly the CKD-EPI equation—to estimate GFR. This accounts for differences in muscle mass and metabolism between people, giving a more accurate sense of kidney function than creatinine alone. Keep in mind that creatinine-based estimates have limitations (muscle mass, diet, certain medications can affect creatinine production), and in some cases other markers like cystatin C may be used to improve accuracy.

4. Which scenario is listed under Assault 1st (Class B Felony)?

- A. While in a correctional facility, intentionally causing physical injury to another person
- B. In a public park, causing a minor injury
- C. In a private home, damaging property only
- D. By non-violent means causing injury to a person

The situation being tested is why certain assaults are classified at the highest level. 1st-degree assault is reserved for the most serious cases, especially when injury is caused in a highly vulnerable or controlled setting, reflecting a greater level of harm and intent. In this context, causing physical injury to another person inside a correctional facility demonstrates a deliberate act of violence within a secure environment, which elevates the offense to Assault 1st (Class B Felony). The other scenarios don't reach that tier. A minor injury in a public park is generally treated as a lesser form of assault or a misdemeanor, not the top tier. Damaging property only involves property and not causing physical injury, so it wouldn't be Assault. And causing injury by non-violent means contradicts the typical requirements for assault, which involve some form of intentional harm.

5. Which is the threshold for Criminal Sale of a Firearm 1st (Class B Felony)?

- A. 10 or more firearms to another person within 1 year
- B. 10 or more firearms to multiple persons in 5 years
- C. 20 or more firearms overall in a year
- D. 8 firearms within 2 years

The question tests the quantity-and-time threshold that makes Criminal Sale of a Firearm a first-class felony. Here, the defined trigger is selling 10 or more firearms to another person within one year. Hitting that level signals a pattern of gun distribution, which the statute treats as more serious wrongdoing and elevates the offense to a Class B felony. Why this fits best: 10 firearms to a single recipient within a 12-month period creates a clear, repeatable pattern of substantial firearm transfers, rather than a one-off sale. The other scenarios don't match the same single-recipient, one-year threshold: selling to multiple people over five years isn't the same concentrated pattern; clustering 20 firearms in a year lacks the recipient constraint; and 8 firearms in two years doesn't reach the required quantity or the same timing window.

6. What does metastasis refer to in cancer biology?

- A. Local invasion of adjacent tissues
- B. Cancer cells undergoing apoptosis
- C. Cancer cells remaining confined to the primary site
- D. Spread of cancer cells to distant sites via lymphatics or bloodstream

Metastasis is the spread of cancer cells from the original tumor to distant parts of the body, typically via the lymphatic system or the bloodstream, where they can establish new tumors. This process requires cancer cells to break away, invade vessels, survive travel, exit into distant tissues, and colonize new sites. Local invasion describes cancer cells moving into nearby tissues at the primary site, which is a separate step that can occur without metastasizing. Apoptosis is programmed cell death, not spreading. Remaining confined to the primary site means the cancer hasn't spread, which is the opposite of metastasis.

7. Which scenario qualifies as Aggravated Murder (Class A-1 Felony)?

- A. Murder 1st + police officer, fireman, EMS, etc. was performing his duty
- B. Murder 2nd
- C. Abortion 1st (Class D Felony)
- D. Self Abortion 1st (Class A Misdemeanor)

Killing a police officer (or other first responders) who is performing official duties is an aggravating factor that elevates a murder to the level of aggravated murder. This reflects how the law treats violence against those safeguarding the public as particularly harmful, and it pushes the charge to the most serious felony category in many jurisdictions. In the scenario described, the act is murder committed against an officer who was on duty, so the aggravating factor applies and the crime is classified as aggravated murder. The other options don't include a qualifying aggravating circumstance: murder of a non-officer or a lower-degree murder without an applicable aggravator isn't elevated to the top category, and abortion-related offenses or self-induced abortion are separate crimes and not aggravated murder.

8. Which statement defines Aggravated Assault Upon a Police Officer (Class B Felony)?

- A. You are 18 or older + Assault 3rd
- B. Intent to Cause Serious Physical Injury + Causes Such Injury By Means Of A Deadly Weapon Or Dangerous Instrument
- C. Reckless Driving
- D. Preventing Them From Performing Duty

This question tests the elements that make an assault aggravated when the victim is a police officer. The defining factor is that the offender must intend to cause serious physical injury and the injury must be caused by a deadly weapon or a dangerous instrument. That combination—intent to cause serious bodily harm plus use (or facilitation) of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument—elevates the offense to a Class B felony in many jurisdictions. The other statements don't fit because they describe unrelated scenarios (age plus simple assault, which isn't specific to an officer), a separate offense (reckless driving), or obstructing an officer, which is a different crime focused on interference rather than injuring the officer.

9. AUO 2nd may involve which of the following conditions?

- A. Guilty of AUO 3rd and convicted of AUO in the last 18 months
- B. Suspended/Revoked based on refusal to submit a chemical test
- C. Suspended for a DWI
- D. 3 Scoff laws on 3 dates

The key idea is that refusing to take a chemical test under implied consent laws triggers an immediate license suspension or revocation, and this administrative consequence tends to be emphasized on a second offense. When a driver refuses testing, the state often suspends or revokes the license right away, regardless of whether there's a conviction for the AUO. On a second AUO, this penalty becomes even more significant because repeat offenses typically bring harsher sanctions, reinforcing the consequence tied to the refusal itself. The other scenarios described don't center on that automatic administrative action for refusal, and they don't best explain what happens on a second AUO.

10. Vehicular Assault 1st can be triggered by which BAC level?

A. .18 BAC

B. .08 BAC

C. .12 BAC

D. .05 BAC

When charges escalate to Vehicular Assault 1st, the law looks for signs of extreme impairment, not just any intoxication. A BAC of .18 or higher signals that the driver was highly incapacitated, which greatly increases the risk of harm to others. That level of impairment is why many statutes designate Vehicular Assault 1st at or above .18—it reflects a more dangerous act and supports a harsher charge. The standard DUI threshold is much lower (around .08), and lower levels like .12 or .05 indicate impairment but don't meet the elevated criterion for first-degree vehicular assault. So, the highest BAC level aligns with the serious category being tested.

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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://cmcb3.examzify.com>

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

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