

CRIMINAL LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE (CLJ) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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

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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 is an exempting circumstance?

- A. Self-defense
- B. Accident
- C. Defense of a relative
- D. Avoidance of greater evil

2. Which statement about confessions is correct?

- A. Confession made by the accused may be admissible against co-accused if corroborated
- B. Confession obtained by coercion is admissible
- C. A confession by a third person is never admissible
- D. An extrajudicial confession is always required for conviction

3. Which of the following best describes an attendant circumstance in burglary?

- A. The physical act of breaking into a building.
- B. Additional facts beyond the act that can increase severity, such as entering a dwelling at night.
- C. The absence of intent to commit a crime once inside.
- D. The offender's status as a minor.

4. If the offender uses the presence of four relatives to prevent the victim from retaliating, what modifying circumstance applies?

- A. Exempting
- B. Mitigating
- C. Alternative
- D. Aggravating 3 or more - Band

5. Nolle Prosequi means:

- A. will not further prosecute
- B. nullity of information
- C. the sound discretion of the prosecutor
- D. null and void

- 6. A taxi driver who accepts a bribe in exchange for helping a driver avoid penalties commits which offense?**
- A. Robbery Extortion
 - B. Corruption of Public Officer
 - C. Indirect Bribery
 - D. Direct Bribery
- 7. A 2-year-old child was killed by his illegitimate father; which crime best fits this act?**
- A. Infanticide - less than 72 hours - less than 3 days
 - B. Parricide - parents - children - wag magsekantot 3 days and above
 - C. Homicide - Formula: Killing plus Intent to Kill plus No Qualifying Circumstance
 - D. Murder - QC
- 8. If a single act includes direct assault and murder, a suitable label for the offense is which?**
- A. Direct Assault with Homicide
 - B. Direct Assault - Murder
 - C. Direct Assault and Homicide
 - D. Direct Assault and Murder
- 9. Which statement about Miranda warnings is correct?**
- A. The right to counsel is separate from the right to remain silent.
 - B. The Miranda warnings require the right to a lawyer during custodial interrogation.
 - C. The warnings require that a suspect be mirandized only after conviction.
 - D. The warnings only apply to noncustodial interrogations.
- 10. Philippine criminal law may be applied extraterritorially, which simply means that...**
- A. Our criminal law may be enforced by another sovereign State
 - B. Our criminal law may be applicable even outside of our territory
 - C. Foreigners assigned in country may be charged under Philippine law
 - D. Those accused of crime may be arrested outside our territory

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is an exempting circumstance?

- A. Self-defense
- B. Accident**
- C. Defense of a relative
- D. Avoidance of greater evil

The concept tested is exempting circumstances: situations where criminal liability is completely removed because the mental element required by the offense is absent. Accident fits this best because harm occurs without the actor's fault or intent, so there is no mens rea to criminalize. An injury or death that happens by accident means the person did not intend to cause it and did not act with criminal negligence enough to form liability under the relevant statute. The other options are examples of justifying circumstances. Self-defense, defense of a relative, and avoiding a greater evil legitimize the act under specific protective or preventative reasons. When those conditions are met, the act is not punished because it serves a necessary and proportionate response, even though the act itself would otherwise be criminal. But they are not classified as exempting in the same sense, hence accident is the correct exempting example.

2. Which statement about confessions is correct?

- A. Confession made by the accused may be admissible against co-accused if corroborated**
- B. Confession obtained by coercion is admissible
- C. A confession by a third person is never admissible
- D. An extrajudicial confession is always required for conviction

Confessions carry weight, but their use against a co-accused is controlled. When more than one person faces the same charge, a confession by one accused can only implicate and be used against the others if there is independent corroboration. This requirement guards against unreliable statements and coercion and ensures that another person's guilt isn't established on a single admission by someone else. If independent evidence connects the co-accused to the crime, the confession can supplement that case; without corroboration, it cannot convict the co-accused on its own. Confessions obtained by coercion are not admissible because due process requires voluntary statements. A confession by a third person isn't automatically admissible against the accused, and extrajudicial confession isn't always required for conviction.

3. Which of the following best describes an attendant circumstance in burglary?

- A. The physical act of breaking into a building.
- B. Additional facts beyond the act that can increase severity, such as entering a dwelling at night.**
- C. The absence of intent to commit a crime once inside.
- D. The offender's status as a minor.

Attendant circumstances are the extra facts that accompany the act and can raise or lower the severity of a crime, even though they aren't part of the act itself or the basic mental state. In burglary, the core crime involves breaking and entering a dwelling with the intent to commit a crime. When an additional fact is present—such as entering a dwelling at night—that fact can elevate the offense, for example by imposing a harsher penalty or a different classification. That's exactly what the statement captures: these are facts beyond the act that can increase severity. The act of breaking into a building describes the physical act (the actus reus), not an attendant circumstance. The absence of intent once inside points to a problem with the mens rea element or potential defense rather than an altering fact attached to the crime. The offender's status as a minor is a personal characteristic that can affect capacity or punishment in some systems, but it's not an attendant circumstance that modifies the offense's basic degree in the burglary context.

4. If the offender uses the presence of four relatives to prevent the victim from retaliating, what modifying circumstance applies?

- A. Exempting
- B. Mitigating
- C. Alternative
- D. Aggravating 3 or more - Band**

The key idea is how certain circumstances surrounding the crime can raise the punishment. If four relatives are present to shield or deter retaliation, that shows the offender exploited family connections to carry out or cover the act, which makes the conduct more serious. In many legal systems, having three or more aggravating circumstances of this kind is grouped into an aggravating category known as the "aggravating 3 or more – Band." So four relatives fits that threshold and justifies an enhanced penalty. The other options don't fit because exempting would remove liability, mitigating would lessen the penalty, and alternative would involve a different action or offense, not an increased penalty.

5. Nolle Prosequi means:

- A. will not further prosecute**
- B. nullity of information
- C. the sound discretion of the prosecutor
- D. null and void

Nolle prosequi is the prosecutor's formal decision to stop pursuing charges in a case. It signals that the state will not continue the prosecution, either for the time being or permanently, depending on how it's entered. This is a specific action by the prosecution, not a judgment about the charging document's validity or a general statement about prosecutorial discretion. It's not the same as a nullity of the information or a blanket declaration that the case is null and void; those would address defects or invalidity of the charges themselves. It's also not simply describing discretion in general—the term refers to the act of discontinuing the case. In practice, a nol pros can be with prejudice (making refiling on the same charges impossible) or without prejudice (allowing future prosecution on the same charges), and it does not equate to an acquittal or innocence.

6. A taxi driver who accepts a bribe in exchange for helping a driver avoid penalties commits which offense?

- A. Robbery Extortion
- B. Corruption of Public Officer**
- C. Indirect Bribery
- D. Direct Bribery

Abuse of official power for private gain is the essence of corruption of a public officer. When a taxi driver, acting in his public capacity, accepts money to influence how penalties are applied or to help another driver evade penalties, he is using his public role to benefit a private party. That combination of an official, entrusted with enforcing rules or regulating transport, and a reward for favorable treatment fits the offense of corruption of a public officer because it hinges on exploiting the office for personal advantage. This isn't merely a bribery act in the abstract; it centers on the public officer's abuse of his official duties for a private payoff. While direct or indirect bribery describe the mechanics of who offers or receives a bribe and how it relates to an official act, the stronger charge when the official uses his position to obtain a personal advantage—such as helping someone avoid penalties—falls under corruption of a public officer.

7. A 2-year-old child was killed by his illegitimate father; which crime best fits this act?

- A. Infanticide - less than 72 hours - less than 3 days
- B. Parricide - parents - children - wag magsekantot 3 days and above**
- C. Homicide - Formula: Killing plus Intent to Kill plus No Qualifying Circumstance
- D. Murder - QC

Parricide is the crime that fits when the killer is a parent and the victim is his own child. In this case, the father kills his child, so the act is classified as parricide because the victim is the offender's child. Infanticide covers the killing of a newborn, typically within a short window after birth and usually involves the mother; a 2-year-old is not an infant, so that designation doesn't apply here. Homicide or murder are more general terms for unlawful killings, but parricide specifies the relationship and the targeted victim (parent, child, or close relative) and carries its own penalties. The father's illegitimacy of the child doesn't change the relationship—the child remains the offender's own child, making it parricide.

8. If a single act includes direct assault and murder, a suitable label for the offense is which?

- A. Direct Assault with Homicide
- B. Direct Assault - Murder
- C. Direct Assault and Homicide
- D. Direct Assault and Murder**

When one act gives rise to more than one offense, the label should name each offense it constitutes, joined by "and" to show multiplicity. Here, the single act results in direct assault and murder, so the proper label lists both offenses: Direct Assault and Murder. Using "with" would suggest a single offense that includes homicide as a modification or ingredient of the assault, which isn't the same as two separate crimes. A hyphen form isn't the standard way to enumerate multiple offenses either. Naming the exact offenses in full and connecting them with "and" best conveys that two distinct crimes were committed in one act.

9. Which statement about Miranda warnings is correct?

- A. The right to counsel is separate from the right to remain silent.
- B. The Miranda warnings require the right to a lawyer during custodial interrogation.**
- C. The warnings require that a suspect be mirandized only after conviction.
- D. The warnings only apply to noncustodial interrogations.

Miranda warnings are triggered when a person is in custody and is being interrogated, and they inform the person of two main rights: the right to remain silent and the right to assistance of counsel. If the person cannot afford an attorney, one will be appointed. This set of rights is designed to protect against self-incrimination during interrogation. The statement that best fits this framework is that the warnings require the right to a lawyer during custodial interrogation. It captures the essential element that the right to counsel is part of the Miranda warnings and that, if the person asks for counsel, interrogation cannot proceed until an attorney is present. The warnings are designed to ensure counsel is available during questioning, not only at some later time, and not only after conviction. Other choices misstate the timing or scope: warnings are not issued after conviction, and they apply specifically to custodial interrogations, not noncustodial ones. While the rights to counsel and to remain silent are both part of the warnings, the crucial point taught is that the right to a lawyer must be addressed during custodial interrogation.

10. Philippine criminal law may be applied extraterritorially, which simply means that...

- A. Our criminal law may be enforced by another sovereign State**
- B. Our criminal law may be applicable even outside of our territory
- C. Foreigners assigned in country may be charged under Philippine law
- D. Those accused of crime may be arrested outside our territory

The main idea is extraterritorial application of Philippine criminal law—the ability of Philippine law to reach offenses committed outside the Philippines. In practice, this reach is exercised through enforcement in another sovereign state, typically via extradition or mutual legal assistance, so Philippine criminal provisions can be applied or carried out even when the act happens abroad. That's why the statement that the criminal law may be enforced by another sovereign State best captures the concept: enforcement beyond our territory happens through cooperation with foreign authorities. The other options describe related ideas (applying the law outside our territory, charging foreigners in the country, or arresting someone abroad) but do not emphasize how enforcement is carried out across borders.

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://cljcrimlawjurisprudence.examzify.com>

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

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