

CRIMINOLOGIST LICENSURE BOARD PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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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. What is a Conditional Pardon?

- A. An unconditional release from prison
- B. A release granted under specific conditions
- C. A permanent ban from government services
- D. An agreement to serve community service

2. What do victimization surveys analyze?

- A. Reported crime rates
- B. Rehabilitation effectiveness
- C. Unreported crime experiences
- D. Court sentencing trends

3. What does commutation of sentence entail?

- A. The conditional release of a prisoner
- B. The official decision of a court
- C. The reduction of the duration of a prison sentence
- D. A complete pardon granted to a convict

4. What is the definition of a principal by direct participation in a crime?

- A. A person who offers legal advice
- B. A person who actively engages in the commission of a crime
- C. A person who assists in a crime without direct involvement
- D. A person who is unaware of the crime being committed

5. What does R.A. 7691 pertain to?

- A. Expansion of jurisdiction
- B. Rules for arrest
- C. Corrections management
- D. Law enforcement funding

6. What is meant by aggravating circumstance?

- A. Factors that decrease the severity of a crime
- B. Factors that increase the severity or culpability of a criminal act
- C. Elements that do not affect sentencing
- D. Conditions that lead to acquittal

7. What constitutes a direct assault?

- A. An indirect attack causing emotional distress
- B. An attack against a person, especially one in authority
- C. A verbal attack without physical contact
- D. A non-violent confrontation

8. What authority do judges have regarding preliminary investigations?

- A. Judges have no authority in criminal matters
- B. Judges are authorized to conduct preliminary investigations
- C. Judges can preside over trials only
- D. Judges require a jury for hearings

9. What is required for certain amendments before an arraignment?

- A. Hearing of witnesses
- B. Leave of court
- C. Submission of evidence
- D. Jury selection

10. What does the amendment of a complaint allow for after a plea?

- A. Only minor changes
- B. Adjustments with the court's permission
- C. Complete rewrite
- D. No amendments allowed

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is a Conditional Pardon?

- A. An unconditional release from prison
- B. A release granted under specific conditions**
- C. A permanent ban from government services
- D. An agreement to serve community service

A conditional pardon refers to a release granted under specific conditions set by the authority that issued the pardon. This means that while the individual may be pardoned from certain legal consequences, they are still required to adhere to specific terms, which might include probation, community service, or avoiding certain activities. The essence of a conditional pardon lies in the idea that the individual is being afforded a second chance but must comply with the limitations imposed to ensure public safety or facilitate rehabilitation. In contrast, options that suggest an unconditional release from prison or a permanent ban from government services do not align with the concept of a conditional pardon as they do not involve any specific requirements or conditions attached to the release. Similarly, an agreement to serve community service is typically a different legal arrangement rather than the term used for a conditional pardon.

2. What do victimization surveys analyze?

- A. Reported crime rates
- B. Rehabilitation effectiveness
- C. Unreported crime experiences**
- D. Court sentencing trends

Victimization surveys are specifically designed to gather information about individuals' experiences with crime, particularly focusing on incidents that go unreported to law enforcement. These surveys allow researchers and policymakers to obtain a more comprehensive understanding of crime in society by capturing instances of victimization that are not reflected in official crime statistics, which are based solely on reported offenses. This is crucial for understanding the true extent of crime and victimization, as many individuals may choose not to report crimes due to various reasons such as fear, embarrassment, or believing that the police will not be able to help. The information gathered from victimization surveys helps in identifying which populations are most at risk, the nature of their experiences, and aids in developing better support systems and crime prevention strategies. This differs from analyzing reported crime rates, which only considers crimes documented by law enforcement, and does not take into account unreported experiences. Similarly, rehabilitation effectiveness and court sentencing trends focus on the responses to crime rather than the experiences of victims before any crime is reported.

3. What does commutation of sentence entail?

- A. The conditional release of a prisoner
- B. The official decision of a court
- C. The reduction of the duration of a prison sentence**
- D. A complete pardon granted to a convict

Commutation of sentence refers to the process by which a prisoner's sentence is reduced in severity or duration. This can occur for various reasons, including good behavior, changes in laws, or other mitigation factors that may warrant a reduction. Unlike a pardon, which erases the legal consequences of a conviction, commutation merely lowers the length of time that an individual must serve in prison. Therefore, selecting the option that defines commutation as the reduction of a prison sentence accurately captures the essence of this legal process and its impact on an inmate's time in custody. The other options do not accurately represent commutation. Conditional release pertains to parole, which involves setting specific conditions for a prisoner's release but does not necessarily change the length of their sentence. An official decision of a court encompasses a broader range of judgments than just sentence commutation. Lastly, a complete pardon implies the absolution of guilt and legal consequences, which is distinctly different from merely shortening the duration of a sentence.

4. What is the definition of a principal by direct participation in a crime?

- A. A person who offers legal advice
- B. A person who actively engages in the commission of a crime**
- C. A person who assists in a crime without direct involvement
- D. A person who is unaware of the crime being committed

A principal by direct participation in a crime refers to an individual who actively engages in the commission of that crime. This means that the person is directly involved in carrying out the illegal act, whether as the primary perpetrator or as someone who plays a significant role in its execution. In legal terms, principals are those who are directly responsible for the offending actions, which distinguishes them from accessories who may support or facilitate the crime in a more indirect manner. Understanding this definition is crucial in criminology, as it helps clarify the different roles individuals can play in a criminal act and determines levels of culpability within the legal system. This concept is foundational when discussing the responsibilities and liabilities of individuals involved in a crime, influencing prosecution decisions and sentencing outcomes.

5. What does R.A. 7691 pertain to?

- A. Expansion of jurisdiction**
- B. Rules for arrest
- C. Corrections management
- D. Law enforcement funding

R.A. 7691, also known as the "Expanded Jurisdiction of the Municipal Trial Courts," relates specifically to the expansion of the jurisdictions of municipal trial courts in the Philippines. This law was enacted to enhance the capacities of these lower courts, allowing them to handle a broader range of cases, which includes civil cases, general criminal cases, and other disputes that fall within certain monetary thresholds. This expansion enables municipalities to better serve their communities by ensuring that more legal matters can be resolved at a local level, reducing the case load on higher courts and ensuring swifter access to justice for citizens. By allowing municipal trial courts to take on more cases, R.A. 7691 aims to streamline judicial processes and improve the efficiency of the legal system. Other options listed do not accurately describe the focus of R.A. 7691. For instance, rules for arrest pertain to criminal procedure but do not specifically connect to the jurisdictional expansions intended by this law. Corrections management and law enforcement funding involve entirely different aspects of the criminal justice system and are not covered under the scope of R.A. 7691.

6. What is meant by aggravating circumstance?

- A. Factors that decrease the severity of a crime
- B. Factors that increase the severity or culpability of a criminal act**
- C. Elements that do not affect sentencing
- D. Conditions that lead to acquittal

Aggravating circumstances refer to specific factors associated with a crime that increase its severity or the culpability of the offender. These elements can lead to harsher penalties and can impact the overall sentencing process. For example, if a crime is committed with particular malice, premeditation, or against a vulnerable victim, these factors are considered aggravating because they indicate a higher degree of blameworthiness or danger posed by the offender. In the criminal justice system, recognizing aggravating circumstances helps ensure that the punishment fits not just the crime, but also the context and intent surrounding it. For instance, a robbery becomes more serious if it involves the use of a weapon or results in injury to a victim, thus justifying a more severe sentence compared to a less violent crime. The other definitions do not align with the legal understanding of aggravating circumstances: factors that decrease the severity of a crime would instead be referred to as mitigating circumstances; elements that do not affect sentencing are irrelevant to the discussion of aggravating circumstances; and conditions leading to acquittal relate to the legal determinations of guilt and innocence rather than enhancing the severity of a crime.

7. What constitutes a direct assault?

- A. An indirect attack causing emotional distress
- B. An attack against a person, especially one in authority**
- C. A verbal attack without physical contact
- D. A non-violent confrontation

A direct assault is characterized as an attack or threat aimed directly at an individual, particularly involving physical contact or the imminent threat of such contact. The concept encompasses not only the physical act of striking or attempting to strike but also the intent to cause harm or fear in another individual. When considering the context of the question, an attack against a person in authority falls squarely within the definition of direct assault, as it involves a clear target and intention, which is critical in legal terminology associated with assault. This idea is primarily directed toward instances where an individual uses force, threats, or intimidation against another person, which is particularly significant when the victim holds a position of authority. In this context, the other options do not meet the criteria for direct assault. Indirect attacks, verbal confrontations without physical contact, and non-violent confrontations do not comprise the physical or imminent threat elements that define direct assault. Instead, they represent other forms of conflict or distress that may not implicate the severity or immediacy associated with direct physical harm or the intention to inflict such harm.

8. What authority do judges have regarding preliminary investigations?

- A. Judges have no authority in criminal matters
- B. Judges are authorized to conduct preliminary investigations**
- C. Judges can preside over trials only
- D. Judges require a jury for hearings

Judges have the authority to conduct preliminary investigations, which is crucial in the criminal justice process. Preliminary investigations are conducted to determine whether there is enough evidence to proceed with formal charges against an accused individual. This process allows judges to assess the strength of the prosecution's case before it goes to trial. This authority stems from their role in the judicial system to ensure fairness and justice. If evidence is deemed insufficient during these investigations, judges can dismiss charges, keeping the judicial process from proceeding on weak grounds. This oversight helps maintain the integrity of the legal system, ensuring that only cases with a reasonable basis move forward. In contrast, the other statements do not accurately reflect the role of judges in the judicial process. Judges do have a significant impact on criminal matters, not just during trials, but also in conducting preliminary investigations. They also do not strictly require a jury for hearings, as the nature of preliminary investigations often allows them to make determinations based on available evidence without a jury present. Thus, the correct understanding of judges' scope of authority includes their capacity to engage in preliminary investigations.

9. What is required for certain amendments before an arraignment?

- A. Hearing of witnesses
- B. Leave of court**
- C. Submission of evidence
- D. Jury selection

Before an arraignment, certain amendments to charges or legal documents typically require leave of court. This means that the party seeking to make an amendment must obtain permission from the court before proceeding with the change. This process ensures that the court can assess the appropriateness of the amendment, considering the timing and potential impact on all parties involved. The necessity for obtaining leave of court before making certain amendments serves a crucial role in maintaining the integrity and order of judicial proceedings. It prevents last-minute changes that could disrupt the arraignment process and ensures that the rights of defendants and the prosecution are adequately respected. While hearing of witnesses, submission of evidence, and jury selection are important components of the overall legal process, they do not pertain directly to the procedure required for making amendments before an arraignment. Instead, these processes might occur following an arraignment during trial preparation or the trial itself.

10. What does the amendment of a complaint allow for after a plea?

- A. Only minor changes
- B. Adjustments with the court's permission**
- C. Complete rewrite
- D. No amendments allowed

The amendment of a complaint after a plea allows for adjustments with the court's permission because, in many legal systems, procedural rules are in place to facilitate the fair administration of justice. A party seeking to amend a complaint typically must file a motion with the court, demonstrating the need for the amendment and justifying it under the relevant rules. This process is designed to ensure that all parties involved are aware of any changes and can respond appropriately, maintaining the integrity of the legal proceedings. Amendments can address issues such as including new facts, correcting inaccuracies, or responding to developments in the case. However, complete rewrites or substantial changes may not be permitted without the court's approval, as they could adversely affect the opposing party's ability to respond or prepare for trial. While other options may suggest alternatives, only adjustments with the court's permission align with the procedural safeguards in place when modifying legal documents after a plea. This helps preserve the fairness and orderliness essential to judicial processes.

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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://criminologistboard.examzify.com>

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

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