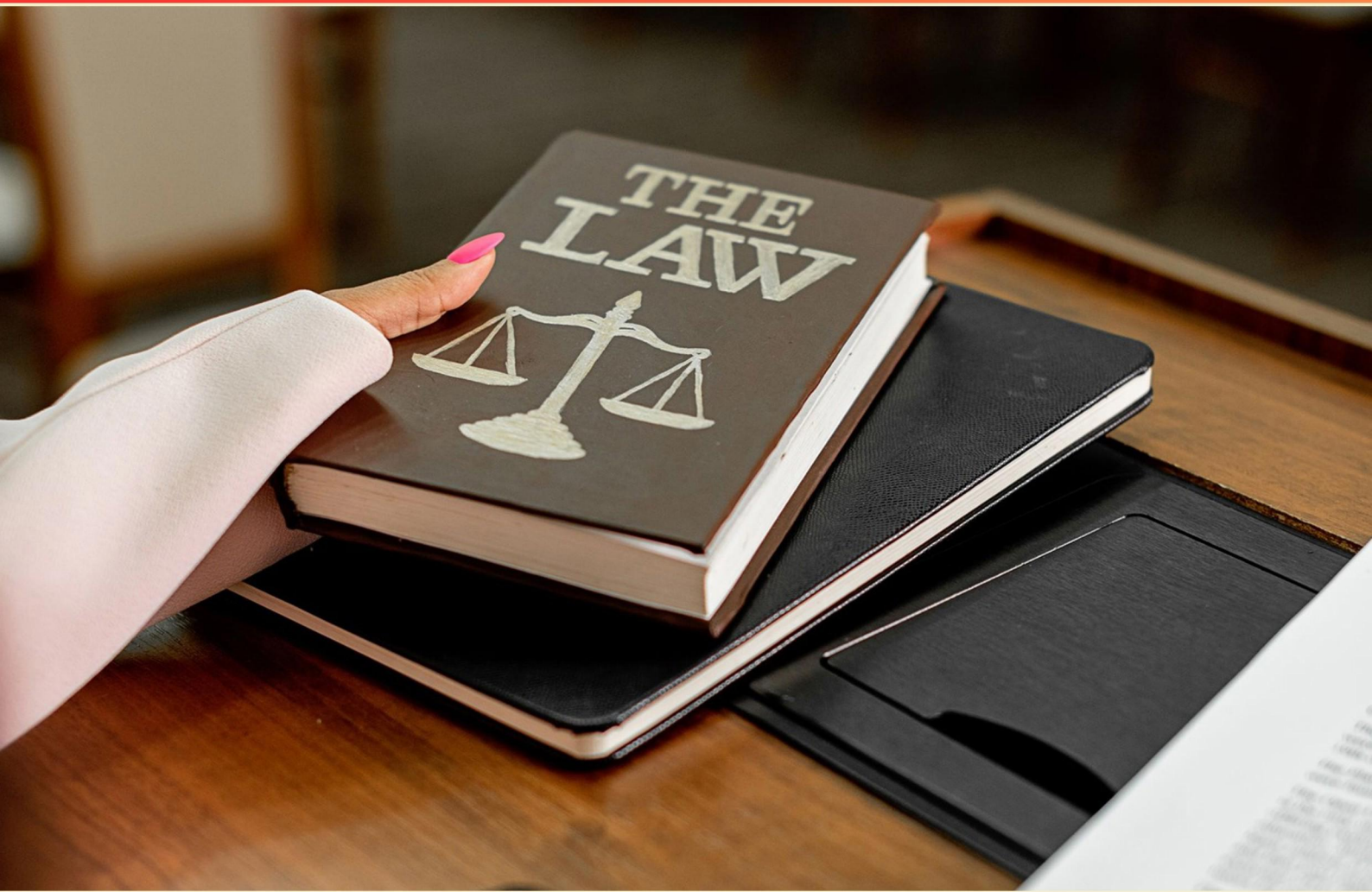


ETS MAJOR FIELD TEST CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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

<https://etsmajfieldtestcrimjustice.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	16

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. Which of the following reflects a societal concern with the use of probation and parole?**
 - A. Increased rehabilitation costs
 - B. Higher levels of community engagement
 - C. Increased risk to the community
 - D. Stronger support for offenders
- 2. What characterizes an inchoate offense?**
 - A. An offense that is fully completed
 - B. An offense not yet completed but intended
 - C. A crime with no planned execution
 - D. An act with no legal ramifications
- 3. What is the significance of the term "unreasonable searches and seizures" in Amendment IV?**
 - A. It allows police to conduct any search without warrants
 - B. It restricts searches to only those with probable cause and warrants
 - C. It places no restrictions on law enforcement at all
 - D. It allows for random searches of individuals
- 4. How many types of deterrence are there, and what are they?**
 - A. Two: Specific and General
 - B. Three: Immediate, Delayed, Specific
 - C. One: General
 - D. Two: General and Collective
- 5. Which of the following is a condition that can lead to parole?**
 - A. Completion of a mandatory minimum sentence
 - B. Demonstration of good behavior while in prison
 - C. Payment of restitution to victims
 - D. Request by a victim for release

- 6. Which of the following describes service style policing?**
- A. Focusing on strict law enforcement in all neighborhoods
 - B. Addressing the needs of the community
 - C. Promoting aggressive crime fighting tactics
 - D. Limiting community interaction with police
- 7. Which amendment outlines that powers not delegated to the U.S. are reserved to the states?**
- A. Amendment V
 - B. Amendment VI
 - C. Amendment IX
 - D. Amendment X
- 8. What is considered role malfeasance in law enforcement?**
- A. Minor errors in judgment
 - B. Common procedural mistakes
 - C. Destruction of evidence
 - D. Civilian complaints
- 9. The Federal court system has jurisdiction over cases involving which of the following?**
- A. State laws
 - B. Federal law and disputes between states
 - C. Local municipal offenses
 - D. Corporation lawsuits only
- 10. What are courts of limited jurisdiction primarily known as?**
- A. Appeals courts
 - B. District courts
 - C. Trial courts
 - D. Supreme courts

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which of the following reflects a societal concern with the use of probation and parole?

- A. Increased rehabilitation costs
- B. Higher levels of community engagement
- C. Increased risk to the community**
- D. Stronger support for offenders

The correct answer is rooted in the perception that while probation and parole are intended to reintegrate offenders into society, they can also pose an increased risk to the community. This concern arises from the potential for recidivism—where individuals re-offend and commit new crimes after being released under supervision. Community members often worry that allowing offenders to remain in the community, even under monitoring, can lead to threats against public safety. This societal concern is further amplified by incidents of high-profile crimes committed by individuals on probation or parole, leading to fears about the effectiveness of these rehabilitation measures. Although the aim of probation and parole is to facilitate rehabilitation and reduce incarceration rates, the tension lies in balancing these goals with the imperative of keeping communities safe.

2. What characterizes an inchoate offense?

- A. An offense that is fully completed
- B. An offense not yet completed but intended**
- C. A crime with no planned execution
- D. An act with no legal ramifications

An inchoate offense is characterized as an offense that has not yet been completed but involves an intention to commit a crime along with some overt actions towards achieving that goal. Inchoate offenses recognize that criminal liability can arise even when a crime has not been fully executed. This includes attempts or conspiracies where the individual demonstrates a clear intent to engage in criminal activity and may have taken steps towards the commission of that crime, but ultimately, the crime remains unfulfilled. The essence of inchoate offenses lies in the idea that the law penalizes individuals for planning or attempting to commit crimes, reflecting a societal interest in preventing wrongdoing before it occurs. This differentiates inchoate offenses from completed crimes and underscores the legal system's recognition of intention and preparatory acts as significant factors in establishing culpability.

3. What is the significance of the term "unreasonable searches and seizures" in Amendment IV?

- A. It allows police to conduct any search without warrants
- B. It restricts searches to only those with probable cause and warrants**
- C. It places no restrictions on law enforcement at all
- D. It allows for random searches of individuals

The term "unreasonable searches and seizures" in the Fourth Amendment serves a crucial role in protecting individuals' privacy rights and ensuring that law enforcement operates within the bounds of the law. The significance of this term lies in its establishment of limitations on governmental power, specifically requiring that searches and seizures be supported by probable cause and conducted under the authority of a warrant obtained from a neutral judge. The Fourth Amendment was designed to prevent arbitrary or unjustified intrusions into individuals' personal space and property. The requirement for a warrant ensures that there is a legal and reasoned basis for law enforcement to conduct a search, thereby safeguarding citizens against potential abuse of power. This historical context reflects a broader commitment to civil liberties and the principle that the government must respect the privacy of individuals. In this way, the correct understanding of the Fourth Amendment emphasizes the importance of probable cause and warrants in maintaining a balance between individual rights and effective law enforcement.

4. How many types of deterrence are there, and what are they?

- A. Two: Specific and General**
- B. Three: Immediate, Delayed, Specific
- C. One: General
- D. Two: General and Collective

Deterrence theory in criminology primarily identifies two distinct types: specific deterrence and general deterrence. Specific deterrence refers to the strategy of preventing an individual who has committed a crime from re-offending by imposing sanctions or penalties tailored to that individual. The aim is to make the individual aware of the consequences of their actions, thus reducing the likelihood of repeat offenses. On the other hand, general deterrence focuses on the broader population. It aims to discourage the public at large from engaging in criminal behavior by setting an example through the punishment of specific individuals. The idea is that when people see the consequences faced by offenders, they will be less likely to commit similar crimes themselves. This understanding of deterrence is foundational in criminal justice, influencing policies and approaches to crime prevention and sentencing. Other options mentioned do not align with the widely accepted definitions or necessary distinctions in deterrence theory, making them less accurate in this context.

5. Which of the following is a condition that can lead to parole?

- A. Completion of a mandatory minimum sentence
- B. Demonstration of good behavior while in prison**
- C. Payment of restitution to victims
- D. Request by a victim for release

Demonstration of good behavior while in prison is a crucial factor that can lead to parole because it reflects the inmate's ability to conform to institutional rules and rehabilitation efforts. Parole boards often assess an inmate's conduct while incarcerated to determine their readiness to reintegrate into society. Good behavior may include participating in rehabilitation programs, not receiving disciplinary actions, and overall cooperation with prison staff. While completing a mandatory minimum sentence may satisfy a legal requirement for release, it alone does not guarantee eligibility for parole, as parole is typically discretionary and based on an assessment of the inmate's behavior and rehabilitation efforts. Payment of restitution to victims and requests by victims can influence aspects of parole hearings but are not direct conditions that ensure parole is granted, as the primary focus is often on the inmate's behavior and rehabilitation in prison.

6. Which of the following describes service style policing?

- A. Focusing on strict law enforcement in all neighborhoods
- B. Addressing the needs of the community**
- C. Promoting aggressive crime fighting tactics
- D. Limiting community interaction with police

Service style policing is characterized by an emphasis on addressing the needs of the community rather than exclusively focusing on strict law enforcement or aggressive tactics. This approach considers the social context and seeks to build a collaborative relationship between law enforcement and community members. Officers engaged in service style policing often focus on problem-solving and community engagement, aiming to address underlying issues such as crime prevention, social disorder, and quality of life improvements. This style is particularly effective in environments where community trust and cooperation with the police are critical. By prioritizing the specific needs and concerns of the community, police can foster a sense of safety and partnership, leading to a more positive public perception of law enforcement. This contrasts sharply with the other options, which emphasize more punitive or disconnected approaches to policing.

7. Which amendment outlines that powers not delegated to the U.S. are reserved to the states?

- A. Amendment V
- B. Amendment VI
- C. Amendment IX
- D. Amendment X**

The Tenth Amendment specifically addresses the allocation of powers not granted to the federal government by the Constitution, stating that such powers are reserved for the states or the people. This amendment reinforces the principle of federalism by ensuring that any authority not explicitly enumerated for the federal government is retained by the states. It ensures a balance of power, preventing the federal government from overstepping its bounds and encroaching on state sovereignty. In contrast, the other amendments listed do not pertain to the distribution of powers between the federal government and the states. The Fifth Amendment involves rights related to legal proceedings and protection against self-incrimination; the Sixth Amendment focuses on the rights of criminal defendants, including the right to a fair trial; and the Ninth Amendment addresses the protection of rights not specifically enumerated in the Constitution. Each of these amendments serves a different purpose and does not concern the reservation of powers to the states.

8. What is considered role malfeasance in law enforcement?

- A. Minor errors in judgment
- B. Common procedural mistakes
- C. Destruction of evidence**
- D. Civilian complaints

Role malfeasance in law enforcement refers to actions taken by law enforcement officers that are unlawful or unethical while they perform their official duties. This includes any deliberate wrongdoing that violates the law or the ethical standards associated with their role. The destruction of evidence is a clear example of role malfeasance, as it undermines the integrity of the criminal justice system, obstructs justice, and can prevent the pursuit of truth in investigations and judicial proceedings. In contrast, minor errors in judgment and common procedural mistakes, while they may be problematic, are generally seen as part of the complexities of law enforcement and do not have the same level of severity. Civilian complaints, on the other hand, often arise from perceptions or issues related to the officers' behavior, but do not necessarily indicate malfeasance unless they pertain to illegal actions or significant ethical violations. Thus, the destruction of evidence stands out as an intentional act that represents a serious breach of professional conduct.

9. The Federal court system has jurisdiction over cases involving which of the following?

- A. State laws
- B. Federal law and disputes between states**
- C. Local municipal offenses
- D. Corporation lawsuits only

The Federal court system has jurisdiction over cases involving federal law and disputes between states primarily because federal courts are established to handle matters that transcend state lines or involve the interpretation and application of federal statutes and constitutional issues. This jurisdiction allows federal courts to resolve cases that involve federal laws, such as immigration, interstate commerce, and federal crimes, as well as cases that might emerge between different states, thereby ensuring a uniform application of the law across the nation. Disputes between states are particularly important because they can involve critical matters such as water rights, boundary issues, or other significant inter-state concerns that necessitate a neutral venue for resolution. The federal court system, as an impartial entity not aligned with any single state's interests, is well-positioned to address these issues. In contrast, state laws (the first choice) fall under the purview of state courts, while local municipal offenses (the third choice) are generally addressed by local or state courts as well. The fourth choice, which refers solely to corporation lawsuits, is too narrow and does not accurately capture the broader jurisdiction of federal courts, which also handle individual litigants and various types of federal cases. Thus, the correct choice reflects the unique role of federal courts in the legal system.

10. What are courts of limited jurisdiction primarily known as?

- A. Appeals courts
- B. District courts
- C. Trial courts**
- D. Supreme courts

Courts of limited jurisdiction are primarily known as trial courts because they handle specific types of cases, often with defined limits on the matters they can adjudicate. These courts typically deal with minor civil and criminal cases, such as misdemeanors, small claims, and preliminary hearings for felonies. The term "limited jurisdiction" indicates that these courts can only hear cases that fall within the parameters set by law, distinguishing them from general jurisdiction courts that can address a broader range of issues. In many jurisdictions, trial courts serve as the starting point for most legal proceedings, making them essential in the judicial system. The other types of courts mentioned have different functions. Appeals courts primarily review decisions made by trial courts, focusing on whether law was correctly applied in those cases. District courts can refer to various courts depending on the jurisdiction, but they often have broader authority than courts of limited jurisdiction, handling more significant criminal and civil cases. Supreme courts are the highest courts in a jurisdiction, primarily focused on appeals and significant legal questions, rather than initial trials. Thus, trial courts best represent courts of limited jurisdiction.

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://etsmajfieldtestcrimjustice.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE