

Military Justice II Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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 concerning Special Interest Reports is correct?**
 - A. They are used for serious crimes or offenses involving alcohol or drugs.**
 - B. They are only for theft cases.**
 - C. They are optional for all cases.**
 - D. They never go to AF JAJM.**

- 2. Which numerals are used for specifications?**
 - A. Roman Numerals**
 - B. Decimal Numerals**
 - C. Greek Numerals**
 - D. Arabic Numerals**

- 3. Which statement about conclusions included in GCM pretrial advice is accurate?**
 - A. The conclusion must state there is no probable cause**
 - B. The conclusions must include whether each spec alleges an offense, whether there is probable cause to believe the ACC committed the offense, and whether a CM would have jurisdiction**
 - C. The conclusions include only the form of charges**
 - D. The conclusions include only the recommended disposition**

- 4. Who retains the ultimate decision about evidence strategy?**
 - A. Judge**
 - B. Prosecutor**
 - C. Defense counsel**
 - D. Trial counsel**

- 5. Which channel is acceptable for submitting Special Interest Reports to AF JAJM?**
 - A. Email**
 - B. Fax**
 - C. Postal mail**
 - D. In person**

- 6. In a Summary Court Martial, who may subpoena non-DoD civilian witnesses?**
- A. Summary Court-Martial Officer**
 - B. Trial Counsel**
 - C. Judge Advocate**
 - D. Commanding Officer**
- 7. Which type of authorization is not allowed for pre-referral investigative subpoenas?**
- A. Time-limited authorizations**
 - B. Blanket authorizations**
 - C. Specific authorizations**
 - D. Written authorizations**
- 8. Which step follows negotiations in the PTA/Plea process?**
- A. VIC Consultation**
 - B. Signatures by Parties**
 - C. Formal Submission**
 - D. Acceptance by the CA**
- 9. Who identifies victims and witnesses in the VWAP process?**
- A. The Local Responsible Official (LRO)**
 - B. The Victim Liaison**
 - C. The SAPR Coordinator**
 - D. The JAG**
- 10. When can a SPCMCA make a recommendation to a GCMCA regarding Chapter 6 Request?**
- A. When the Article 32 report has been forwarded**
 - B. Immediately after the request**
 - C. After the deposition is completed**
 - D. If the accused consents**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following concerning Special Interest Reports is correct?

- A. They are used for serious crimes or offenses involving alcohol or drugs.**
- B. They are only for theft cases.**
- C. They are optional for all cases.**
- D. They never go to AF JAJM.**

Special Interest Reports are used to flag cases that require heightened scrutiny and escalation because of their seriousness or potential risk, especially when alcohol or drugs are involved. This mechanism ensures senior judge-advocate review, proper oversight, and consistent handling of cases that could have broader implications for safety, discipline, or legal accountability. Because of the involvement of alcohol or drugs and the potential impact, these matters are routed up the chain and commonly touched by the Air Force JAG community, including review by AF JAJM as appropriate. The concept isn't limited to theft, isn't optional for all cases, and they do indeed reach the higher oversight channels when warranted.

2. Which numerals are used for specifications?

- A. Roman Numerals**
- B. Decimal Numerals**
- C. Greek Numerals**
- D. Arabic Numerals**

Numbers in specifications need to be precise, unambiguous, and easy to work with. The standard for that is Arabic numerals—the digits 0 through 9, used with a decimal point when fractions are needed. This system is universally understood in engineering, contracting, and military documentation, allowing readers to perform calculations and compare values quickly. Roman numerals would be awkward for precise quantities and tolerances, and Greek numerals aren't used in modern technical writing. So, the numeral system used for specifications is Arabic numerals.

3. Which statement about conclusions included in GCM pretrial advice is accurate?

- A. The conclusion must state there is no probable cause
- B. The conclusions must include whether each spec alleges an offense, whether there is probable cause to believe the ACC committed the offense, and whether a CM would have jurisdiction**
- C. The conclusions include only the form of charges
- D. The conclusions include only the recommended disposition

The essential idea here is that GCM pretrial advice must assess, for every specification, three things: whether the specification actually alleges an offense, whether there is probable cause to believe the accused committed that offense, and whether a court-martial would have jurisdiction over the matter. This comprehensive review helps the convening authority decide which charges to refer and ensures the referral is legally sound. If you only discussed the form of charges or only the disposition, you'd miss whether the charges themselves are legally supportable and whether the court-martial has authority to hear them. In practice, conclusions that for each specification spell out the offense allegation, probable cause, and jurisdiction provide the full, necessary foundation for referral decisions.

4. Who retains the ultimate decision about evidence strategy?

- A. Judge
- B. Prosecutor
- C. Defense counsel
- D. Trial counsel**

The person who controls how evidence is presented in a court-martial is the trial counsel. As the government's lead advocate in the case, the trial counsel designs the evidentiary plan, decides which witnesses and exhibits to use, and structures the narrative in a way that best proves the elements of the offense while staying within the rules of evidence. The judge acts as the gatekeeper, ruling on objections and what's admissible, but does not dictate the overall strategy. Defense counsel can challenge and influence the approach, but final decisions about the evidentiary strategy rest with the trial counsel, who carries the primary responsibility for presenting the government's case.

5. Which channel is acceptable for submitting Special Interest Reports to AF JAJM?

- A. Email**
- B. Fax**
- C. Postal mail**
- D. In person**

Submitting Special Interest Reports to AF JAJM is handled most effectively through email. Email provides a fast, direct path to the designated office, and it creates an auditable record with timestamps and a log of attachments. It also makes it easy to include supporting documents in digital form, which speeds up review and processing. In contrast, fax, postal mail, and in-person delivery introduce delays, greater risk of misrouting or loss, and fewer automatic tracking or archival capabilities. Following the official instruction to submit via email ensures timely receipt and proper handling.

6. In a Summary Court Martial, who may subpoena non-DoD civilian witnesses?

- A. Summary Court-Martial Officer**
- B. Trial Counsel**
- C. Judge Advocate**
- D. Commanding Officer**

The person who may subpoena non-DoD civilian witnesses in a Summary Court-Martial is the Summary Court-Martial Officer. This officer presides over the SCM and has the authority to compel attendance and testimony as part of running the proceeding, including summoning civilian witnesses outside the DoD when their testimony is relevant. Trial counsel and the Judge Advocate provide guidance and may request subpoenas, but they do not issue them on their own. The Commanding Officer is not the presiding authority for an SCM and does not issue subpoenas in this context. The key idea is that the authority to compel witnesses rests with the officer who conducts the SCM.

7. Which type of authorization is not allowed for pre-referral investigative subpoenas?

- A. Time-limited authorizations**
- B. Blanket authorizations**
- C. Specific authorizations**
- D. Written authorizations**

The key idea here is that pre-referral investigative subpoenas must be narrowly tailored to the specific information needed and issued with clear boundaries. They shouldn't sweep up broad, unrelated records or go on indefinitely. This protects privacy and keeps the investigation focused and accountable. A blanket authorization is not allowed because it grants broad, indefinite access to a wide range of records across many people or entities, without tying the request to a particular investigation or timeframe. That level of overbreadth conflicts with the need for targeted, time-bound discovery in pre-referral matters. In contrast, time-limited authorizations restrict how long the subpoena can pull records, which prevents open-ended fishing for information. Specific authorizations limit the scope to particular records or subjects relevant to the issue, aligning the request with the investigation's actual needs. Written authorizations provide a formal record of the order and its boundaries, supporting transparency and due process. Therefore, blanket authorizations are not allowed, while the other forms fit the required constraints.

8. Which step follows negotiations in the PTA/Plea process?

- A. VIC Consultation**
- B. Signatures by Parties**
- C. Formal Submission**
- D. Acceptance by the CA**

After negotiations, the next essential action is to put the negotiated terms into a written plea agreement and formally submit that submission to the Convening Authority for review. This formal submission is the official step that moves the process forward, because it presents the negotiated disposition in a complete, reviewable package to the CA. Only once the CA has received and considered the submission can there be an actual decision to accept the agreement, which is the step that follows submission. Other elements like victim-impact consultation or the act of signing the documents are parts of preparing the agreement, but they do not represent the immediate next procedural action after negotiations in the standard flow.

9. Who identifies victims and witnesses in the VWAP process?

A. The Local Responsible Official (LRO)

B. The Victim Liaison

C. The SAPR Coordinator

D. The JAG

The Local Responsible Official is the one designated to coordinate VWAP at the local level, and that includes identifying who qualifies as a victim or witness for the program. The LRO acts as the first point of contact to flag individuals for VWAP services, ensure they're informed about their rights and available resources, and arrange appropriate referrals while safeguarding privacy and safety. Other roles like the SAPR Coordinator, Victim Liaison, or JAG provide support and guidance, but the formal step of identifying victims and witnesses and initiating VWAP involvement rests with the Local Responsible Official.

10. When can a SPCMCA make a recommendation to a GCMCA regarding Chapter 6 Request?

A. When the Article 32 report has been forwarded

B. Immediately after the request

C. After the deposition is completed

D. If the accused consents

The key process step is that the SPCMCA bases any recommendation to the GCMCA on the Article 32 investigation, and that recommendation can be made only after the Article 32 report has been forwarded. Once the report is in the GCMCA's hands, the SPCMCA has the necessary factual and legal context to advise on whether to proceed with and what form the Chapter 6 request should take. Making a recommendation before the Article 32 report is forwarded would lack the essential information the investigation produces, and tying the recommendation to deposition completion or accused consent isn't appropriate—the decision rests on the Article 32 findings and the status of that report.

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://militaryjustice2.examzify.com>

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

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