

MILITARY JUSTICE II PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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	15

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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. Who may order an officer into pretrial confinement?**
 - A. The ACC.
 - B. A Corrections Officer.
 - C. The SJA.
 - D. The SPCMCA.
- 2. Who appoints the victim liaison?**
 - A. The Victim Liaison
 - B. The Local Responsible Official
 - C. The SAPR Coordinator
 - D. The VWAP Liaison
- 3. What form is used to subpoena witnesses within the USAF?**
 - A. AF Form 1168
 - B. DD form 453, prepared in duplicates
 - C. SF 180
 - D. DD Form 2877
- 4. Which recipients are included in the confirmation memo?**
 - A. All parties (MJ, TC, DC, civilian counsel if applicable, VC, and Chief Circuit MJ)
 - B. Only the VC
 - C. Only the MJ and VC
 - D. Only civilian counsel and VC
- 5. What must DC provide during discovery upon request?**
 - A. document and other tangible evidence
 - B. reports of examination, tests, and/or experiments
 - C. names and contact information from sentencing witnesses
 - D. dispositive motions only
- 6. In the non-UCMJ immunity framework, who may disapprove or authorize immunity?**
 - A. DoJ disapproves or authorizes the GCMCA to offer that immunity
 - B. The GCMCA has sole authority to grant immunity to non-UCMJ witnesses
 - C. The DoJ has no role in non-UCMJ immunity
 - D. The JAJM alone can grant non-UCMJ immunity

7. What is DD Form 2329?

- A. The ROT in a SCM
- B. Charge Sheet
- C. Initial Information for Victims & Witnesses of Crime
- D. Elections Concerning Inmate Status

8. For a Special Court-Martial, how is pretrial advice typically communicated?

- A. In writing
- B. Verbal
- C. It is typically a verbal consultation; if written, it must be served on defense
- D. Electronically

9. Who retains the ultimate decision about evidence strategy?

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

10. What does inter-command mean?

- A. Within the MAJCOM where the CM is convened.
- B. Within the same MAJCOM but different unit.
- C. Outside of the MAJCOM where the CM is convened.
- D. Within the same wing.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Who may order an officer into pretrial confinement?

- A. The ACC.
- B. A Corrections Officer.
- C. The SJA.
- D. The SPCMCA.

The key idea is that pretrial confinement can only be ordered by the person who has been designated as the confinement authority within the command. In this scenario, that designated authority is the ACC. This role is the authority in the chain of command specifically empowered to authorize detention before trial, ensuring the action is appropriate, accountable, and subject to proper review. A corrections officer does not have the legal power to impose pretrial confinement; they operate within the facility, not at the command level to authorize detention. The Staff Judge Advocate provides legal advice and recommendations, but cannot unilaterally issue confinement orders. The Special Court-Martial Convening Authority handles convening the court-martial process, not the general authority to order pretrial confinement for an officer, unless explicitly vested with confinement authority for that situation. Therefore, the ACC is the appropriate and designated authority to order pretrial confinement.

2. Who appoints the victim liaison?

- A. The Victim Liaison
- B. The Local Responsible Official
- C. The SAPR Coordinator
- D. The VWAP Liaison

Appointment authority for the victim liaison rests with the Local Responsible Official, who has overall oversight of the installation's SAPR and VWAP programs. This official is empowered to designate the person who will serve as the victim liaison, ensuring the role is filled by someone with proper authority, policy alignment, and the ability to coordinate support services independently of ongoing investigations or command influence. The victim liaison is the role, not the appointing authority. The SAPR Coordinator oversees program operations and policies, and the VWAP Liaison handles VWAP-specific duties, but neither typically has the authority to appoint the victim liaison.

3. What form is used to subpoena witnesses within the USAF?

- A. AF Form 1168
- B. DD form 453, prepared in duplicates
- C. SF 180
- D. DD Form 2877

In the USAF, subpoenas for witness attendance are issued using a Department of Defense form designed specifically for that purpose, and it is prepared in duplicates. This form is the official instrument to compel appearance in investigations or court-martial proceedings, and having duplicates ensures two essential things: one copy goes with service to the witness (so they have the notice and can respond), and another is kept by the issuing authority for the record. This maintains a clear, auditable trail showing the witness was formally required to appear and that proper service procedures were followed. Other forms listed are used for different functions, such as witness statements or non-coverage-related records requests, and do not authorize or compel attendance in the same formal manner as a subpoena.

4. Which recipients are included in the confirmation memo?

- A. All parties (MJ, TC, DC, civilian counsel if applicable, VC, and Chief Circuit MJ)
- B. Only the VC
- C. Only the MJ and VC
- D. Only civilian counsel and VC

A confirmation memo is meant to ensure that every person who has a stake in the case is informed of the confirmations, such as dates, orders, or procedural details, and that there's an official record of what has been agreed or scheduled. Because a military case involves multiple roles with distinct responsibilities, the memo should be sent to all those directly involved: the military judge who presides, the trial counsel representing the prosecution, the defense counsel, civilian counsel if applicable, the victim's counsel, and the Chief Circuit Military Judge who oversees the process. This wide circulation keeps everyone on the same page, protects the integrity of the proceedings, and prevents misunderstandings or missed updates. Limiting the memo to only one or two recipients would leave other essential participants out of the loop and could create gaps in the record or in communication.

5. What must DC provide during discovery upon request?

- A. document and other tangible evidence
- B. reports of examination, tests, and/or experiments
- C. names and contact information from sentencing witnesses
- D. dispositive motions only

Discovery centers on making the material evidence held by the government available to the defense. The essential duty is to provide documents and other tangible evidence in its possession or control that are relevant to the case when requested. This broad obligation covers a wide range of materials, such as records, emails, photographs, physical objects, and data compilations, ensuring the defense can thoroughly review the evidentiary picture and prepare its case. Focusing only on reports of examinations, tests, and experiments is too narrow, because those items are just a subset of the potential evidence that may be discoverable. Similarly, providing only witness contact information or limiting discovery to dispositive motions does not fulfill the general obligation to disclose documentary and tangible materials.

6. In the non-UCMJ immunity framework, who may disapprove or authorize immunity?

- A. DoJ disapproves or authorizes the GCMCA to offer that immunity
- B. The GCMCA has sole authority to grant immunity to non-UCMJ witnesses
- C. The DoJ has no role in non-UCMJ immunity
- D. The JAJM alone can grant non-UCMJ immunity

In this framework, the authority to approve or disapprove offering immunity to a non-UCMJ witness rests with the Department of Justice. The General Court-Martial Convening Authority can initiate or propose immunity, but only after the DoJ reviews the proposal and either authorizes it or disapproves it. The GCMCA cannot grant immunity on its own, and the DoJ's involvement ensures that any immunity aligns with federal prosecutorial standards. The other options don't fit because the DoJ does have a role, the DoJ isn't completely outsized by the GCMCA, and the JAJM does not independently grant non-UCMJ immunity.

7. What is DD Form 2329?

- A. The ROT in a SCM
- B. Charge Sheet
- C. Initial Information for Victims & Witnesses of Crime
- D. Elections Concerning Inmate Status

DD Form 2329 is the Initial Information for Victims & Witnesses of Crime. It's part of the DoD victims' rights procedures and is used to give those affected by a crime the essential information they need right away. The form explains their rights, what to expect from the investigation, who they can contact for updates or to report concerns, and what support resources are available. It's meant to inform and guide victims and witnesses early in the process so they can participate knowledgeably and stay connected to the investigation as it moves forward. This form isn't a charge sheet or trial-related document, and it isn't about decisions on inmate status or other unrelated procedural items.

8. For a Special Court-Martial, how is pretrial advice typically communicated?

- A. In writing
- B. Verbal
- C. It is typically a verbal consultation; if written, it must be served on defense
- D. Electronically

The main idea here is that pretrial advice in a Special Court-Martial is normally given in an informal, verbal way. This quick, face-to-face (or direct verbal) consultation allows the government and defense to discuss how the case might be handled, potential dispositions, and any key issues without getting bogged down in formal paperwork. It keeps the process efficient and helps both sides communicate clearly while preserving the confidentiality of privileged discussions. If a pretrial advice document is prepared in writing, it must be served on the defense. That requirement ensures the defense is fully informed and has an opportunity to respond or raise objections, which protects the accused's rights and maintains fairness in the proceedings. Written communications that aren't shared with the defense would be hidden from the party who needs to know and respond, undermining due process. So, the typical approach is a verbal consultation, with the caveat that any written version must be officially served on the defense to guarantee transparency and the opportunity to address the content.

9. 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.

10. What does inter-command mean?

- A. Within the MAJCOM where the CM is convened.
- B. Within the same MAJCOM but different unit.
- C. Outside of the MAJCOM where the CM is convened.
- D. Within the same wing.

Inter-command describes cross-command involvement—the proceedings or personnel come from outside the MAJCOM that convened the court-martial. In other words, it means outside the command where the case is being heard, bringing in elements from other commands to participate or participate in the process. This contrasts with intra-command arrangements, where everything remains within the same MAJCOM, or within the same wing. That's why the correct description is outside of the MAJCOM where the CM is convened.

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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://militaryjustice2.examzify.com>

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

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