

NORTHERN VIRGINIA CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRAINING ACADEMY (NVCJTA) EXAM 2 PRACTICE (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://nvcjta2.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	9
Explanations	11
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 combination of resources are used to locate missing or wanted persons?**
 - A. AFIS and NCIC
 - B. CCH and VCIN
 - C. AFIS, CCH, VCIN, and NCIC
 - D. None of the above

- 2. Which option correctly lists the elements of crime prevention?**
 - A. Increased penalties for offenders after crimes occur.
 - B. Deterrence through punishment only.
 - C. Community outreach without physical security changes.
 - D. Working with the community to reduce the opportunity for crime and harden targets.

- 3. Which offense is included in the BSAWDDD category?**
 - A. Brandishing
 - B. Trespassing
 - C. Littering
 - D. Speeding

- 4. Stabilized crash is defined as...**
 - A. When airbags deploy
 - B. When the crash investigation begins
 - C. When the vehicle comes to a complete stop
 - D. When ALL movement and forces being applied have ceased

- 5. Are you able to arrest someone for destruction of property without a warrant?**
 - A. No
 - B. Yes, with an eyewitness if officer did not see it themselves
 - C. Only with a warrant
 - D. Only for felonies

6. You come in late from work and leave your firearm on the table, loaded and unsecured, and your toddler has access to it. What charges can be brought against you?
- A. Type 1 violation of 'Allowing access to firearms by children'
 - B. Negligent storage of firearm
 - C. Unlawful possession of firearm
 - D. Disorderly conduct with a firearm
7. Swing-and-a-miss refers to an overt act intended to cause bodily harm with the assailant having present ability to inflict harm. What is this commonly called?
- A. Assault
 - B. Attempted battery
 - C. Battery
 - D. Hate crime
8. Probable cause misdemeanors BSAWDDD stands for:
- A. Brandishing; Shoplifting; Assault and Battery; Weapons on School Property; Destruction of Commercial Property; Domestic Violence; DUI
 - B. Brandishing; Shoplifting; Assault and Battery; Weapons on School Property; Destruction of Public Property; Domestic Violence; DUI
 - C. Brandishing; Burglary; Assault and Battery; Weapons on School Property; Destruction of Commercial Property; Domestic Violence; DUI
 - D. Brandishing; Shoplifting; Assault and Battery; Weapons on School Property; Destruction of Property; Domestic Violence; DUI
9. Which item would be considered documentary evidence?
- A. A witness statement
 - B. A bruise pattern
 - C. A hair fiber
 - D. A company invoice

10. Which statement accurately defines Type II offense regarding discharging a firearm inside or at an occupied building?

- A. It is illegal to shoot at an animal outside.
- B. Unlawful for any person to maliciously shoot or throw any maliciously AT or AGAINST any building when occupied by one or more persons in a way to endanger lives of any person.
- C. It applies only when a building is empty.
- D. It covers accidental discharge of a firearm.

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which combination of resources are used to locate missing or wanted persons?

- A. AFIS and NCIC
- B. CCH and VCIN
- C. AFIS, CCH, VCIN, and NCIC**
- D. None of the above

Locating missing or wanted persons relies on combining different information systems to cross-check identities and reach across jurisdictions. AFIS helps identify individuals by comparing fingerprints, including latent prints. NCIC provides nationwide data on wanted and missing persons and related alerts, offering broad reach beyond a single agency. VCIN links Virginia agencies for real-time access to state-level warnings, warrants, and missing person notices, giving timely local and regional visibility. CCH, the Central Criminal History, provides official criminal history records to verify identities and confirm prior warrants or convictions. Using all four resources ensures you can confirm who you're dealing with, check for warrants, locate the person across state and national boundaries, and verify essential details quickly. The other options leave out one or more critical data sources, so they don't provide the complete picture needed to locate someone effectively.

2. Which option correctly lists the elements of crime prevention?

- A. Increased penalties for offenders after crimes occur.
- B. Deterrence through punishment only.
- C. Community outreach without physical security changes.
- D. Working with the community to reduce the opportunity for crime and harden targets.**

Crime prevention focuses on stopping crimes before they happen by reducing opportunities and strengthening targets, often through collaboration with the community and environmental design changes. The best option captures this proactive approach by describing working with the community to cut opportunities for crime and to harden targets—like improving lighting, locks, surveillance, and other security measures, plus community partnerships. Punishment after the fact or deterrence alone address consequences rather than prevention, and outreach without security changes doesn't reduce the chance of crime.

3. Which offense is included in the BSAWDDD category?

- A. Brandishing**
- B. Trespassing
- C. Littering
- D. Speeding

The BSAWDDD category groups offenses that center on weapons and threatening or dangerous behavior. Brandishing fits this group because it involves displaying a weapon in a threatening or intimidating way, which is treated as a criminal act on its own under the weapons/dangerous-acts portion of this category. The other options—trespassing, littering, and speeding—are not weapon-related or public-order offenses, so they don't fall under this category. Therefore, brandishing is the correct inclusion.

4. Stabilized crash is defined as...

- A. When airbags deploy
- B. When the crash investigation begins
- C. When the vehicle comes to a complete stop
- D. When ALL movement and forces being applied have ceased**

Stabilized crash means the moment when the crash sequence has ended and there are no remaining movements or forces acting on the vehicle or its occupants. It's when everything has settled and there's no ongoing acceleration, energy transfer, or shifting components. This matters because once stabilization is reached, investigators can assess the scene and collect evidence without the complication of continuing dynamic forces. Airbags deploying is part of the crash event but doesn't by itself indicate stabilization, since the vehicle and environment can still be in flux after deployment. Simply the vehicle coming to a complete stop can happen before all motion and forces have ceased, so it isn't sufficient on its own. The defining point is when all movement and forces have ceased.

5. Are you able to arrest someone for destruction of property without a warrant?

- A. No
- B. Yes, with an eyewitness if officer did not see it themselves**
- C. Only with a warrant
- D. Only for felonies

The main idea is that warrantless arrests are allowed in certain situations when there's probable cause and the offense is observed by someone other than the officer. For destruction of property, if the officer did not witness the act but there is a credible eyewitness who saw the act and can identify the suspect, that eyewitness testimony can provide enough probable cause to arrest without a warrant. In practice, this means you don't have to wait for a warrant to detain someone in this scenario if there's reliable eyewitness testimony establishing who committed the act. The other options are too absolute: a warrant isn't always required for every destruction of property case, and this isn't limited only to felonies.

6. You come in late from work and leave your firearm on the table, loaded and unsecured, and your toddler has access to it. What charges can be brought against you?

- A. Type 1 violation of 'Allowing access to firearms by children'**
- B. Negligent storage of firearm
- C. Unlawful possession of firearm
- D. Disorderly conduct with a firearm

This question tests knowledge of laws that penalize guardians for letting children access unsecured firearms. Leaving a loaded firearm on a table where a toddler can reach it is exactly "allowing access to firearms by children," which is treated as a Type I violation. The law targets the risk created when an adult fails to secure a firearm around a child, regardless of intent or whether harm occurred, so this scenario fits the offense precisely. The other options don't fit as well: unlawful possession requires the person to be unlawfully in possession of a firearm, which isn't the case here if you're the owner and legally allowed to possess it; disorderly conduct with a firearm involves public disturbance or reckless behavior in a public setting, not a private safety failure; negligent storage of a firearm is a broader charge, but the explicit statute here is about allowing access by children, which is the direct consequence of leaving it unsecured within a toddler's reach.

7. Swing-and-a-miss refers to an overt act intended to cause bodily harm with the assailant having present ability to inflict harm. What is this commonly called?

- A. Assault
- B. Attempted battery
- C. Battery
- D. Hate crime

Swing-and-a-miss demonstrates an attempt to cause harmful contact without actually making it. The essential elements here are the intent to cause bodily harm, a deliberate overt act toward that goal, and present ability to inflict harm at the moment of the act, even though no contact occurs. Because the harm isn't completed, the charge fits as an attempted offense rather than the finished one. Battery requires actual touching, which didn't happen, so it's not battery. Assault can cover threats or attempts to cause harm, but in this scenario the emphasis is on the completed attempt to touch and the missed contact, which aligns with attempted battery. Hate crime isn't relevant since there's no bias motive indicated.

8. Probable cause misdemeanors BSAWDDD stands for:

- A. Brandishing; Shoplifting; Assault and Battery; Weapons on School Property; Destruction of Commercial Property; Domestic Violence; DUI
- B. Brandishing; Shoplifting; Assault and Battery; Weapons on School Property; Destruction of Public Property; Domestic Violence; DUI
- C. Brandishing; Burglary; Assault and Battery; Weapons on School Property; Destruction of Commercial Property; Domestic Violence; DUI
- D. Brandishing; Shoplifting; Assault and Battery; Weapons on School Property; Destruction of Property; Domestic Violence; DUI

Probable cause misdemeanors are offenses officers commonly treat as arrestable with probable cause, without a warrant, in many jurisdictions. The BSAWDDD mnemonic helps you recall seven specific misdemeanors: Brandishing; Shoplifting; Assault and Battery; Weapons on School Property; Destruction of Commercial Property; Domestic Violence; DUI. This option is the best because it lists exactly those seven offenses in the mnemonic, including the precise phrasing Destruction of Commercial Property. The other options change one or more items (for example, Destruction of Public Property or Destruction of Property, or include Burglary, which is typically a felony), so they don't match the mnemonic used in this context.

9. Which item would be considered documentary evidence?

- A. A witness statement
- B. A bruise pattern
- C. A hair fiber
- D. A company invoice

Documentary evidence consists of written records or documents that document a transaction or event. A company invoice is a written record showing details of a purchase, dates, amounts, and parties involved, which makes it documentary evidence. By contrast, a witness statement is a verbal account (testimonial evidence), a bruise pattern is a physical evidence artifact, and a hair fiber is a physical trace. Documentary evidence is about recorded writings, not oral statements or physical objects.

10. Which statement accurately defines Type II offense regarding discharging a firearm inside or at an occupied building?

- A. It is illegal to shoot at an animal outside.
- B. Unlawful for any person to maliciously shoot or throw any maliciously AT or AGAINST any building when occupied by one or more persons in a way to endanger lives of any person.**
- C. It applies only when a building is empty.
- D. It covers accidental discharge of a firearm.

The essential idea is that this Type II offense covers intentionally directing a firearm at or toward an occupied building in a way that endangers people. Key elements to understand: the act must be maliciously done (intentional harm or reckless disregard), it targets a building, the building must be occupied by one or more persons, and the action must be in a manner that endangers lives. If the building is empty or if the discharge is accidental, the offense isn't met. This is why the statement describing unlawful, malicious shooting or throwing at an occupied building in a way that endangers lives best fits the charge.

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://nvcjta2.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE