

NYPD 2ND TRIMESTER PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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<https://nypd2ndtrimester.examzify.com>



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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. Assault 2 (F) includes an age-based element where the victim is 65 years or older and at least 10 years younger.**
 - A. Intends and causes PI on victim 65 years or older AND at least 10 yrs younger.
 - B. Intends and causes SPI.
 - C. Recklessly causes SPI with weapon.
 - D. Causes PI on a city employee.
- 2. Which factor is explicitly listed as a lack-of-consent condition?**
 - A. Underage
 - B. The victim's prior consent
 - C. Public location
 - D. Consent by proxy
- 3. Trespass (Violation) requires the offender to knowingly enter or remain unlawfully upon premises.**
 - A. Knowingly enters or remains unlawfully upon premises
 - B. Intentionally damages property
 - C. Possesses illegal drugs
 - D. Resists arrest
- 4. Which part of the offense corresponds to the offender's state of mind toward the act?**
 - A. The act
 - B. Mental element
 - C. Written law
 - D. Result
- 5. In this material, what does the term 'man child' refer to?**
 - A. A boy who plays sports professionally
 - B. A child who is tall
 - C. A maltreated, abused, or neglected individual
 - D. A child who enjoys math games

- 6. Which offense is defined as 'Person forcibly steals property from another'?**
- A. Robbery
 - B. Extortion
 - C. Larceny
 - D. Burglary
- 7. Where is the official arrest photograph for juvenile offenders taken?**
- A. Borough court section booking facility
 - B. Police precinct
 - C. Courtroom
 - D. Hospital
- 8. Criminal Trespass (M) includes which of the following types of property?**
- A. Fenced or enclosed property
 - B. Open unfenced land
 - C. Residential safe zone
 - D. Water treatment plant
- 9. In NYC, which ages define the school attendance requirement for children?**
- A. Ages 6 to 16
 - B. Ages 6 to 17 for those who turn 6 before December 31 and turn 17 on or after July 1
 - C. Ages 5 to 18
 - D. Ages 7 to 16
- 10. Under sexual abuse definitions, which combination qualifies?**
- A. Victim is less than 13 years old and the actor is 21 or older
 - B. Victim is 16 and actor 18
 - C. Victim is 12 and actor 18
 - D. Victim is 15 and actor 25

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Assault 2 (F) includes an age-based element where the victim is 65 years or older and at least 10 years younger.

A. Intends and causes PI on victim 65 years or older AND at least 10 yrs younger.

B. Intends and causes SPI.

C. Recklessly causes SPI with weapon.

D. Causes PI on a city employee.

Assault in the second degree with the elderly-victim element requires a specific age relationship plus an intentional act. The offender must intend to cause physical injury and actually cause physical injury to a person who is 65 years or older, with the offender being at least 10 years older than that victim. In other words, the age-based enhancement applies when the victim is elderly and there is a meaningful age gap in favor of the defendant. The correct statement fits this exactly: the defendant intends to cause physical injury and does cause physical injury to a person who is 65 or older and who is at least 10 years younger than the offender. This combines the intentional act with both the age of the victim and the required age difference. The other options don't fit the elder element or the required intent: - Intending and causing only physical injury to someone elderly, but without the specific age-difference condition, would not satisfy the elder-enhanced second-degree assault. - Intentionally causing serious physical injury (SPI) changes the degree and/or element structure and not necessarily the elder-victim condition. - Recklessly causing SPI (even with a weapon) uses a recklessness standard and a different scope of liability, not the intentional-PI requirement plus the elder element. - Causing physical injury to a city employee implicates a different protected-target provision, not the elderly-victim enhancement.

2. Which factor is explicitly listed as a lack-of-consent condition?

A. Underage

B. The victim's prior consent

C. Public location

D. Consent by proxy

The main idea here is what makes consent legally invalid. Being underage directly removes the person's legal capacity to give valid consent, so it's explicitly listed as a lack-of-consent condition. In most statutes, individuals below the age of consent cannot legally agree to sexual activity, which is why age is treated as a per se lack of consent. The other factors don't establish lack of consent on their own. Prior consent doesn't by itself create a lack of consent now; it shows consent at a point in time but doesn't erase the need for ongoing voluntary agreement. A public location doesn't determine whether consent exists; consent can be present or absent regardless of where an act occurs. Consent by proxy isn't typically treated as valid consent from the person themselves, and it isn't an explicit lack-of-consent condition in the same way that age is.

3. Trespass (Violation) requires the offender to knowingly enter or remain unlawfully upon premises.

A. Knowingly enters or remains unlawfully upon premises

B. Intentionally damages property

C. Possesses illegal drugs

D. Resists arrest

Knowingly entering or remaining unlawfully on premises is the essential element of this trespass offense. The crime hinges on two things: the conduct and the mental state. The conduct is someone physically coming onto or staying on someone else's property without authorization. The mental state is that the person knows they are not allowed to be there or that their presence is against the owner's wishes. That combination—entering or remaining on property without permission, while knowing there is no right to be there—fits this violation and distinguishes it from innocent or accidental presence. This helps separate it from other crimes. Damaging property involves harming or altering property, which is a different offense with its own required mens rea and elements. Possessing illegal drugs is about control of illegal substances, not about being on someone's premises without permission. Resisting arrest concerns actions taken to thwart law enforcement, also a distinct crime. The trespass violation focuses specifically on being on the premises unlawfully with knowledge of that lack of permission.

4. Which part of the offense corresponds to the offender's state of mind toward the act?

A. The act

B. Mental element

C. Written law

D. Result

In criminal law, liability hinges on actus reus (the physical act) and the mental state of the offender (the mental element). The part that reflects the offender's state of mind toward the act is the mental element. It encompasses intentionality, knowledge, recklessness, or negligence regarding the act. The act itself is simply the prohibited conduct, while the written law is the statute defining the offense, and the result is the consequence of the act. So the mental element is the piece that records what the person was thinking or intending at the moment of the act, which is why it best fits the concept of the offender's state of mind toward the act.

5. In this material, what does the term 'man child' refer to?

A. A boy who plays sports professionally

B. A child who is tall

C. A maltreated, abused, or neglected individual

D. A child who enjoys math games

The main idea here is that a so-called "man child" is used to refer to someone who has endured maltreatment, abuse, or neglect in childhood. This label highlights trauma history and its impact on development and behavior, which matters for how professionals assess needs and plan support. It signals vulnerability and potential attachment or trust issues that can carry into adulthood, guiding a trauma-informed approach to care or intervention. The other options don't fit because they describe external traits like athletic activity, height, or hobbies, which aren't related to the context in which this term is used.

6. Which offense is defined as 'Person forcibly steals property from another'?

- A. Robbery**
- B. Extortion
- C. Larceny
- D. Burglary

This centers on force or intimidation in theft. When property is taken by force from the person or in their immediate presence, that act is robbery. The element of forcible taking against a victim is what sets robbery apart from other theft-related crimes. Extortion involves obtaining property through threats or coercion, not necessarily taking it directly from the person at the moment; larceny is theft without force against the person; burglary involves unlawful entry with the intent to commit a crime, not necessarily forced taking from a victim. So the described definition matches robbery because it requires forcibly taking property from another.

7. Where is the official arrest photograph for juvenile offenders taken?

- A. Borough court section booking facility**
- B. Police precinct
- C. Courtroom
- D. Hospital

The main idea is that the official arrest photo for a juvenile is taken during the intake and processing step, in a facility designated for court-related processing. This is where records are created and managed for juveniles, separate from medical or courtroom settings. That's why the photo is taken at the borough court section booking facility. A precinct is a general processing and investigation space, not the designated place for official juvenile mugshots. A courtroom is for hearings, not for processing or photographing arrestees. A hospital would only come into play for medical reasons, not for the administrative step of booking photos.

8. Criminal Trespass (M) includes which of the following types of property?

- A. Fenced or enclosed property**
- B. Open unfenced land
- C. Residential safe zone
- D. Water treatment plant

Criminal Trespass at this level hinges on the property having a clear boundary that marks restricted access. Fenced or enclosed property provides a physical barrier and a explicit boundary, so entering or remaining there without permission fits the misdemeanor trespass category. Open unfenced land doesn't present that same clearly defined boundary, so it isn't described by this specific offense's defining condition. A residential safe zone isn't a standard basis for this charge, and while a water treatment plant is a restricted facility, the fundamental idea the question tests is the presence of a fence or enclosure that signals restricted access. Therefore, the property type described as fenced or enclosed best matches the criteria for Criminal Trespass (M).

9. In NYC, which ages define the school attendance requirement for children?

- A. Ages 6 to 16
- B. Ages 6 to 17 for those who turn 6 before December 31 and turn 17 on or after July 1**
- C. Ages 5 to 18
- D. Ages 7 to 16

In NYC, compulsory school attendance is determined by age with a date-based twist. The normal rule is from age 6 to 16, but there's an extension for certain students: if a child's 6th birthday happens before December 31 and their 17th birthday happens on or after July 1, they must continue attending school until they turn 17. This aligns attendance with the school-year calendar, so students who will be 17 during the period after the school year start stay in school through their 17th birthday. If the 17th birthday occurs before July 1 (or the 6th birthday isn't before year-end), the extension doesn't apply and the standard 6–16 rule governs.

10. Under sexual abuse definitions, which combination qualifies?

- A. Victim is less than 13 years old and the actor is 21 or older**
- B. Victim is 16 and actor 18
- C. Victim is 12 and actor 18
- D. Victim is 15 and actor 25

The safety standard being tested is that sexual abuse of a minor involves sexual contact with someone under a very young age by an adult. Specifically, many definitions require the victim to be under 14 years old and the offender to be at least 21 years old. This dual age requirement helps capture the predatory nature of the offense. In the options, the only scenario that meets both conditions is the one where the victim is younger than 14 and the actor is 21 or older. The other scenarios fail because either the victim is not under 14, or the actor is not at least 21 years old. So the combination that qualifies is the case with a victim under 14 and an actor at least 21.

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://nypd2ndtrimester.examzify.com>

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

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