

The Link and DV 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. What does TED stand for in interviewing?**
 - A. Tell Explain Describe**
 - B. Talk Elaborate Demonstrate**
 - C. Tell Explain Discuss**
 - D. Describe Explain Tell**

- 2. Which practice is discouraged in victim interviews according to reminders?**
 - A. Asking Why**
 - B. Asking Open-Ended Questions**
 - C. Listening Fully**
 - D. Being Patient**

- 3. The Torture of a Dog or Cat offense applies to which animals?**
 - A. Dogs and cats only**
 - B. All domestic animals**
 - C. All mammals**
 - D. All animals**

- 4. For Arrest for Assault 4th DV, which condition must be present?**
 - A. A visible injury is present**
 - B. A complaint of pain is present**
 - C. Either a visible injury or a complaint of pain**
 - D. Neither is present**

- 5. Which statement best differentiates Assault 1st Degree from Assault 2nd Degree?**
 - A. Assault 1st requires extreme indifference to life or a deadly weapon; Assault 2nd can be intentional injury or with a deadly weapon**
 - B. They are Identical**
 - C. Assault 2nd Requires Extreme Indifference**
 - D. Assault 1st Is Only About Property**

- 6. Under high stress, victims recall events primarily through which memory type?**
- A. Sensory Memory**
 - B. Working Memory**
 - C. Long-Term Semantic Memory**
 - D. Procedural Memory**
- 7. Advertising, soliciting, purchasing, or aiding sexual contact with an animal is illegal under which provisions?**
- A. Only advertising is illegal**
 - B. Only soliciting is illegal**
 - C. Only purchasing is illegal**
 - D. All of the above are illegal**
- 8. Which action is listed as an example of torture?**
- A. Sealing in bags/boxes**
 - B. Normal socialization practices**
 - C. Regular bathing and grooming**
 - D. Providing food and water daily**
- 9. Mandatory care for animals includes which requirement?**
- A. Proper shelter with insulation and access to food and water**
 - B. Regular veterinary visits**
 - C. Daily exercise**
 - D. Grooming**
- 10. Which of the following best describes Additional Serious Physical Injury for a child under 12 or family/dating context?**
- A. Bruising near eyes, head, neck, lower back/kidneys, or severe bruising with elevated creatine kinase.**
 - B. Minor bruises on the arms.**
 - C. Scratches on the skin.**
 - D. Mild headaches that resolve quickly.**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does TED stand for in interviewing?

- A. Tell Explain Describe**
- B. Talk Elaborate Demonstrate**
- C. Tell Explain Discuss**
- D. Describe Explain Tell**

This question is about how to structure a strong interview answer. TED stands for Tell, Explain, Describe. The idea is to present your experience in three clear steps: Tell what you did, Explain why or how you did it, and Describe the outcome or impact. This sequence helps the interviewer follow your story from the action you took to the reasoning behind it and finally to the results you achieved, making your response concrete and persuasive. For example, you might say: I led a project to revise the onboarding process (Tell). I mapped the steps, identified bottlenecks, and implemented a standardized checklist to ensure consistency (Explain). As a result, new-hire time-to-productivity dropped by 25% and our error rate fell by 15% (Describe). Other approaches that mix or reorder these elements tend to be less effective because they blur action, reasoning, or outcomes, making it harder for the listener to see the full impact of your work.

2. Which practice is discouraged in victim interviews according to reminders?

- A. Asking Why**
- B. Asking Open-Ended Questions**
- C. Listening Fully**
- D. Being Patient**

In victim interviews, the aim is to gather accurate information without triggering distress or defensiveness. The practice discouraged is asking why. Why questions can feel accusatory or imply blame, pressuring the person to justify their actions or speculate about motives. That can disrupt honest recall, increase defensiveness, or lead to guarded answers, which harms the quality of the information you receive. By focusing on open-ended questions, you invite detailed responses in the survivor's own words, which tends to yield more reliable and descriptive accounts. Listening fully shows empathy and helps you notice important details that words alone might miss, while being patient gives the survivor time to think and share at their own pace. So, the discouraged approach is asking why, while open-ended questions, active listening, and patience are the constructive practices.

3. The Torture of a Dog or Cat offense applies to which animals?

- A. Dogs and cats only**
- B. All domestic animals**
- C. All mammals**
- D. All animals**

This offense is written to protect dogs and cats specifically because they are the most common domestic pets and are given particular protective status in animal-cruelty laws. The name itself points to these two species, and the statute targets acts that torture or cause severe suffering to a dog or a cat. Because of that focused scope, other animals aren't covered by this particular crime and would be addressed under different cruelty statutes or general animal-protection laws. So the best answer is that the offense applies to dogs and cats only. The other options would broaden the scope beyond what the statute covers and would not fit the explicit wording and intent of this particular offense.

4. For Arrest for Assault 4th DV, which condition must be present?

- A. A visible injury is present**
- B. A complaint of pain is present**
- C. Either a visible injury or a complaint of pain**
- D. Neither is present**

This standard is about evidence of harm for arrest in Assault 4th DV. A visible injury shows that harm occurred, so arrest is supported. If there's no visible injury, a complaint of pain from the victim still indicates harm and justifies arrest. The word "or" means either condition alone is enough—you don't need both. If neither a visible injury nor a complaint of pain is present, this specific criterion isn't met, though other factors could still lead to arrest in different circumstances.

5. Which statement best differentiates Assault 1st Degree from Assault 2nd Degree?

- A. Assault 1st requires extreme indifference to life or a deadly weapon; Assault 2nd can be intentional injury or with a deadly weapon**
- B. They are Identical**
- C. Assault 2nd Requires Extreme Indifference**
- D. Assault 1st Is Only About Property**

The difference between first-degree and second-degree assault comes down to the level of intent and how a weapon shapes the offense. First-degree assault is reserved for the gravest cases: the offender acts with extreme indifference to human life or uses a deadly weapon during the assault. That extreme recklessness or the use of a deadly weapon pushes the conduct into the highest level of severity. Second-degree assault covers situations where there is an intent to injure or the offender uses a dangerous weapon, but without the extreme indifference to life that defines first-degree. In short, first-degree hinges on extreme disregard for life or deadly weapon use, while second-degree centers on intent to injure or the use of a weapon without that heightened life-endangerment mindset.

6. Under high stress, victims recall events primarily through which memory type?

- A. Sensory Memory**
- B. Working Memory**
- C. Long-Term Semantic Memory**
- D. Procedural Memory**

When stress is extreme, the brain locks onto raw sensory input from the moment, creating brief, perceptual impressions that survive as sensory memory. These immediate, unprocessed details—what was seen, heard, or smelled at the time—become the most accessible traces later, so recall is dominated by those sensory imprints. Other memory systems handle different kinds of information: working memory is the mental workspace used during ongoing processing, long-term semantic memory stores general facts, and procedural memory stores skills and how-tos. In the context of recalling a highly stressful event, the vividness and immediacy of sensory impressions make sensory memory the primary source for reconstruction of what happened.

7. Advertising, soliciting, purchasing, or aiding sexual contact with an animal is illegal under which provisions?

- A. Only advertising is illegal**
- B. Only soliciting is illegal**
- C. Only purchasing is illegal**
- D. All of the above are illegal**

The main idea is that laws protecting animals from sexual exploitation cover every way someone could participate or facilitate the act. Advertising to attract someone to have sex with an animal, soliciting others to engage in such acts, purchasing or paying for the act, and aiding or coordinating the contact are all illegal. This broad approach prevents abuse by closing multiple potential paths to exploitation, not just one. If only one aspect were illegal, others could still enable the act, so the provisions are written to criminalize all of these actions. In short, the law targets the entire process—advertising, soliciting, purchasing, and aiding—so the correct understanding is that all of the above are illegal.

8. Which action is listed as an example of torture?

- A. Sealing in bags/boxes**
- B. Normal socialization practices**
- C. Regular bathing and grooming**
- D. Providing food and water daily**

Torture means intentionally causing extreme pain or fear to punish, coerce, or intimidate someone. Sealing a person in bags or boxes is a direct act of extreme confinement that risks suffocation and causes intense distress, which fits that definition. The other actions describe ordinary care or social interaction—regular bathing and grooming, normal socialization, and providing food and water daily—none of which involve deliberate, severe harm.

9. Mandatory care for animals includes which requirement?

- A. Proper shelter with insulation and access to food and water**
- B. Regular veterinary visits**
- C. Daily exercise**
- D. Grooming**

Providing a safe home means meeting basic needs: shelter that protects from weather and temperature changes, plus continuous access to food and water. These are fundamental to an animal's health and welfare; without proper shelter an animal can suffer from exposure and injury, and without food and water it cannot survive. So this option best captures the essential, non-negotiable requirements for responsible care. Regular veterinary visits, daily exercise, and grooming are important for health and well-being, but they are not universally mandated as the baseline care in every program or law. They support welfare, yet the minimum standard typically centers on shelter and nourishment.

10. Which of the following best describes Additional Serious Physical Injury for a child under 12 or family/dating context?

- A. Bruising near eyes, head, neck, lower back/kidneys, or severe bruising with elevated creatine kinase.**
- B. Minor bruises on the arms.**
- C. Scratches on the skin.**
- D. Mild headaches that resolve quickly.**

Recognizing Additional Serious Physical Injury means identifying injuries that indicate substantial harm to a child under 12 or in a family/dating violence context. The best description involves bruising in sensitive areas—near the eyes, head, neck, or the lower back/kidneys—or severe bruising with elevated creatine kinase, which points to significant muscle damage from strong force. These signs are concerning for abusive injury and typically require urgent medical evaluation and protective action. In contrast, minor bruises on the arms, scratches on the skin, or mild headaches that resolve quickly are common and usually do not indicate the level of harm that defines Additional Serious Physical Injury.

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://thelinkdv.examzify.com>

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

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