

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. Which describes Assault 4th (DV)?**
 - A. Intentionally or wantonly causes physical injury**
 - B. Causes Serious Physical Injury with a Weapon**
 - C. Is Accidental**
 - D. Involves Property Damage**

- 2. Which action is included in Officer Actions on DV?**
 - A. Check LINK/NCIC, make arrest if appropriate, complete JC3, take photos, collect and run weapons through NCIC, give victim report number and rights info, provide resources/transport if needed, canvas if suspect fled.**
 - B. Ignore weapons and leave**
 - C. Prosecute on scene without evidence**
 - D. Cancel the report**

- 3. Arraignment can occur in which conditions?**
 - A. In Custody or Out of Custody**
 - B. Only In Custody**
 - C. Only Out of Custody**
 - D. Not Required**

- 4. What constitutes cruel neglect under the material?**
 - A. Failing to provide adequate food, water, shelter, space, or health care**
 - B. Failing to provide adequate exercise and grooming**
 - C. Keeping an animal indoors without air conditioning at all times**
 - D. Withholding only water from an animal during a hot day**

- 5. Which describes Assault 1st Degree?**
 - A. Intentionally causes serious physical injury with deadly weapon or extreme indifference to life**
 - B. Causes Only Minor Injuries**
 - C. Is Accidental**
 - D. Involves Property Damage**

- 6. Which statement best describes Responding to a DV Run?**
- A. Arrest the first person you encounter and leave the scene.**
 - B. Provide location, wait for backup (unless exigent), make tactical approach, separate parties, secure weapons, maintain scene control, check for others, request medical if needed, use good communication, observe details to determine predominant aggressor.**
 - C. Ignore weapons and call for backup after 30 minutes.**
 - D. Conclude mutual combat and leave.**
- 7. Which concept is described as not replacing photographs?**
- A. Body Cameras**
 - B. JC3 Must Include**
 - C. Narrative Considerations**
 - D. Harassing Communications**
- 8. Which duty is NOT listed as part of Officer Duties Under KRS 403.785?**
- A. Stay on scene if danger suspected**
 - B. Assist with medical treatment**
 - C. Advise victim of rights (KRS 421.500)**
 - D. Publish a public safety announcement to the media**
- 9. What are the primary aims of prosecuting domestic violence cases?**
- A. Holds suspect accountable, gives victim time to seek safety, can save lives, and helps break the cycle of violence for victims and their children.**
 - B. Punish the offender and deter future crimes generally.**
 - C. Promote swift court proceedings over victim safety.**
 - D. Expand police patrol coverage in the community.**
- 10. The definition of sexual contact with an animal excludes activities that have what exception?**
- A. A legitimate veterinary purpose**
 - B. A parental consent**
 - C. Owner approval**
 - D. No exceptions**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which describes Assault 4th (DV)?

- A. Intentionally or wantonly causes physical injury**
- B. Causes Serious Physical Injury with a Weapon**
- C. Is Accidental**
- D. Involves Property Damage**

The concept being tested is the mental state and act that define Assault 4th in domestic-violence contexts. Assault 4th describes a situation where someone intentionally or wantonly causes physical injury to another person. The key elements are bodily harm plus either intent or a reckless disregard for causing harm. It doesn't require a weapon or serious injury, and the domestic relation just situates the offense in a DV context. Why this fits best: deliberately causing or acting with disregard to cause physical harm aligns with an assault charge at a lower degree. If the injury were serious and caused with a weapon, the charge would be more serious, not 4th degree. If the harm was accidental, it wouldn't satisfy the intentional or wanton mindset. If the issue involved only property damage, that would be a different type of offense altogether.

2. Which action is included in Officer Actions on DV?

- A. Check LINK/NCIC, make arrest if appropriate, complete JC3, take photos, collect and run weapons through NCIC, give victim report number and rights info, provide resources/transport if needed, canvas if suspect fled.**
- B. Ignore weapons and leave**
- C. Prosecute on scene without evidence**
- D. Cancel the report**

On domestic violence responses, safety, evidence, and thorough documentation drive every action. The described set of on-scene duties—checking LINK/NCIC for background and warrants, making an arrest if justified, completing the JC3 form, taking photographs, collecting and running weapons through NCIC, giving the victim a report number and rights information, providing resources or transport if needed, and canvassing the area if the suspect fled—embodies that approach. Checking information systems and running weapons helps assess risk and history; the JC3 ensures formal recording and guides subsequent decisions; photographs preserve injuries and scene details for investigation; giving the victim a report number and rights information ensures they understand protections and options; offering resources or transport supports immediate safety; canvassing helps locate the suspect and protect everyone involved. The other options miss essential safety, evidence, or procedural steps: ignoring weapons leaves real danger unaddressed; prosecuting on scene without evidence isn't how these cases proceed; and canceling the report stops the investigation and victim support.

3. Arraignment can occur in which conditions?

A. In Custody or Out of Custody

B. Only In Custody

C. Only Out of Custody

D. Not Required

Arraignment is the formal proceeding where the defendant is informed of the charges, advised of rights, and asked to enter a plea. It can occur whether the defendant is in custody or out of custody. If in custody, arraignment usually happens soon after arrest and booking, with the defendant brought to court to hear the charges and decide how to proceed. If out of custody, arraignment happens after a charging document is filed and the defendant is brought before the court. The important point is that this step is required in both situations to ensure the defendant understands the charges and can exercise rights, and to set the path forward for the case. Choices suggesting it happens only in custody, only out of custody, or not required don't fit because the process applies to both scenarios and is a standard part of criminal procedure.

4. What constitutes cruel neglect under the material?

A. Failing to provide adequate food, water, shelter, space, or health care

B. Failing to provide adequate exercise and grooming

C. Keeping an animal indoors without air conditioning at all times

D. Withholding only water from an animal during a hot day

Cruel neglect means not meeting the animal's basic needs for survival and health. When essential requirements like adequate food, clean water, suitable shelter, enough space, and access to health care are neglected, the animal is exposed to unnecessary suffering, illness, and danger. That broad standard is why this option is best: it directly describes the failure to provide the fundamental necessities that sustain life and well-being. The other scenarios touch on welfare concerns but don't cover the full, essential set of needs. Lacking exercise and grooming affects quality of life but isn't, by itself, the basic survival requirement. Keeping an animal indoors without any ventilation could lead to discomfort or heat distress, but neglect is determined by whether fundamental needs are met. Withholding only water on a hot day is harmful, yet it's a narrower case than the comprehensive neglect defined by missing the basic needs listed above.

5. Which describes Assault 1st Degree?

- A. Intentionally causes serious physical injury with deadly weapon or extreme indifference to life**
- B. Causes Only Minor Injuries**
- C. Is Accidental**
- D. Involves Property Damage**

First-degree assault centers on the most serious harm in combination with a dangerous context. It describes intentionally causing serious physical injury, and it triggers at the highest level when a deadly weapon is involved or when the actor shows extreme indifference to human life. That combination — serious injury plus a weapon or extreme disregard for life — is what makes it first-degree. The option that matches this description captures both the intent to cause serious harm and the presence of a deadly weapon or extreme disregard for life, which is why it's the best answer. The other statements describe lesser harms or different offenses: causing only minor injuries refers to a lighter charge, being accidental lacks the required intent or recklessness, and involving property damage pertains to theft or property crimes rather than assault.

6. Which statement best describes Responding to a DV Run?

- A. Arrest the first person you encounter and leave the scene.**
- B. Provide location, wait for backup (unless exigent), make tactical approach, separate parties, secure weapons, maintain scene control, check for others, request medical if needed, use good communication, observe details to determine predominant aggressor.**
- C. Ignore weapons and call for backup after 30 minutes.**
- D. Conclude mutual combat and leave.**

Responding to a domestic-violence incident prioritizes safety, control of the scene, and a careful assessment to identify the predominant aggressor. A proper response involves moving to the area with backup if there isn't an immediate threat, using a tactical approach to gain the scene safely, and separating the parties to prevent further harm and to gather information from each side. Securing weapons is crucial to reduce immediate danger, and maintaining scene control helps protect everyone and preserves evidence. Checking for others who might be involved, arranging for medical assistance if needed, and using clear, effective communication ensures coordination and safety. Observing details carefully supports an informed determination of who acted as the predominant aggressor, which guides subsequent actions and charges if appropriate. This approach embodies safety-first, methodical assessment, and evidence preservation, all essential in DV responses. Arresting the first person you encounter without a full, safety-focused assessment risks escalation and fails to protect victims or bystanders. Delaying weapons handling or medical needs or waiting excessively to call for backup undermines safety. Concluding mutual combat and leaving ignores the responsibility to assess who is the aggressor and to protect potential victims.

7. Which concept is described as not replacing photographs?

- A. Body Cameras**
- B. JC3 Must Include**
- C. Narrative Considerations**
- D. Harassing Communications**

Videos captured by body cameras provide a moving, contextual view of events, including sequence and audio. But still photographs offer precise, stand-alone details—the exact size, location, and appearance of injuries or items, captured in a single frame that can be studied in detail later. Because a moment can be missed in a video, and certain details are clearest in a still image, body cameras do not replace photographs. Both forms of evidence complement each other: video for context and flow, photos for discrete, measurable details and close-ups. In practice, investigators document injuries, property damage, and scene details with photos in addition to recording body-worn video to ensure a complete, clear record. The other concepts describe different requirements or topics (such as narrative presentation or prohibited communications) and don't address the relationship between video evidence and still photography in the same way.

8. Which duty is NOT listed as part of Officer Duties Under KRS 403.785?

- A. Stay on scene if danger suspected**
- B. Assist with medical treatment**
- C. Advise victim of rights (KRS 421.500)**
- D. Publish a public safety announcement to the media**

The question tests what actions Kentucky law requires officers to perform when responding to domestic violence situations under KRS 403.785. Staying on scene when danger is suspected is about keeping the victim safe and allowing officers to assess risk and secure the area. Assisting with medical treatment aligns with ensuring the victim's immediate welfare and getting needed care promptly. Advising the victim of rights (KRS 421.500) is a direct legal obligation to ensure the victim knows available protections and resources. Publishing a public safety announcement to the media, however, is not described as a duty of officers in this statute; such communications are typically handled through the department's public information process, not as a required duty of the responding officer.

9. What are the primary aims of prosecuting domestic violence cases?

A. Holds suspect accountable, gives victim time to seek safety, can save lives, and helps break the cycle of violence for victims and their children.

B. Punish the offender and deter future crimes generally.

C. Promote swift court proceedings over victim safety.

D. Expand police patrol coverage in the community.

The main point being tested is what prosecutors aim to achieve when pursuing domestic violence cases: making the offender answer for the abuse while safeguarding the victim and any children involved, and taking steps that can stop ongoing harm. Holding the offender accountable, and pairing that with actions that protect victims and prevent further violence, best captures the purpose of prosecuting these cases. It signifies that accountability isn't just about punishment in isolation; it's about signaling that abuse is not tolerated and that systems will intervene to keep people safe, including providing protective measures and resources for the victim and children. Relying on punishment and deterrence alone misses the essential safety focus. While deterrence can be a byproduct, the priority is reducing immediate risk to victims and breaking the cycle of violence, not simply penalizing the perpetrator or hoping future crimes are deterred without ensuring safety. Prosecutorial aims aren't about speeding up court procedures at the expense of victim safety, nor are they primarily about expanding policing. Process efficiency and policing resources matter, but they do not define the fundamental purpose of prosecuting domestic violence cases, which centers on accountability and protection.

10. The definition of sexual contact with an animal excludes activities that have what exception?

A. A legitimate veterinary purpose

B. A parental consent

C. Owner approval

D. No exceptions

The key idea is that the law sets a broad rule against sexual contact with an animal, but it includes a narrow, legitimate exception for veterinary purposes. When an action is performed for a legitimate veterinary reason—such as a medical examination, treatment, or procedure needed to care for the animal—it isn't treated as sexual contact under the statute. Ownership or permission from a guardian doesn't create a defense, because animals cannot truly consent and such approvals don't change the nature of the act. So the only valid exception is legitimate veterinary purpose, which is why that option is correct.

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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