DEPUTY SCHOOL EXAM 5 PRACTICE (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. If 5 pens cost $7.50, how much do 12 pens cost?

A. $15

B. $20

C. $18

D. $22

2. Which document authorizes law enforcement to search a particular location?

A. Search warrant

B. Summons

C. Arrest warrant

D. Notice to appear

3. Solve for y: (1/3)y - 4 = 5.

A. 9

B. 36

C. 12

D. 27

4. A person is in custody when a reasonable person would believe what?

A. They Are Free to Move

B. They Are Restricted From Freedom of Movement

C. They Are Under Surveillance Only

D. They Will Be Charged

5. Which document is used to initiate a criminal case and inform the accused of the charges?

A. Summons

B. Arrest warrant

C. Search warrant

D. Notice

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6. What is the probability of rolling an even number on a fair six-sided die?

A. 1/2

B. 1/3

C. 1/6

D. 2/3

7. Find the circumference of a circle with radius 5 cm.

A. 62.83 cm

B. 25.13 cm

C. 31.42 cm

D. 15.7 cm

8. The Pythagorean triple 3-4-5 represents: what is the hypotenuse?

A. 3 cm

B. 4 cm

C. 5 cm

D. 6 cm

9. Valid arrest warrant must contain what

A. Name or description of accused

B. Date of birth of the accused

C. Place of birth

D. Favorite color

10. Which factor is NOT listed as affecting voluntariness?

A. Suspect's financial status

B. Length of time questioned

C. Number of officers involved

D. Mental capacity of suspect

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. If 5 pens cost $7.50, how much do 12 pens cost?

A. $15

B. $20

C. $18

D. $22

Think in terms of price per item and scaling. If five pens cost $7.50, then each pen costs 7.50 ÷ 5 = $1.50. For twelve pens, multiply the per-pen price by twelve: 12 × $1.50 = $18. Since the price per pen is constant, the total cost scales directly with the number of pens. So twelve pens cost $18.

2. Which document authorizes law enforcement to search a particular location?

A. Search warrant

B. Summons

C. Arrest warrant

D. Notice to appear

A search warrant is the document that authorizes law enforcement to search a specific location for evidence. It's usually issued by a judge or magistrate based on probable cause, and it must describe with particularity the place to be searched and the items or evidence sought. This protects the privacy rights guaranteed by the Fourth Amendment by limiting how and where officers can look. While exceptions exist (such as consent, exigent circumstances, or plain view), the core idea is that a search of a location is legally authorized by a warrant that defines the scope of the search. The other documents serve different purposes: a summons requires a person to appear in court; an arrest warrant authorizes the arrest of a person; a notice to appear is a court appearance order for charges.

3. Solve for y: (1/3)y - 4 = 5.

A. 9

B. 36

C. 12

D. 27

Solving a linear equation by undoing the operations that affect the variable is the idea. Here, y is being multiplied by 1/3 and then has 4 subtracted from it. To isolate y, first add 4 to both sides to move that constant term: (1/3) y = 9. Then undo the multiplication by 1/3 by multiplying both sides by 3, since 3(1/3) y = y. This gives y = 27. Check: (1/3)*27 - 4 = 9 - 4 = 5, which matches the right side.*

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4. A person is in custody when a reasonable person would believe what?

A. They Are Free to Move

B. They Are Restricted From Freedom of Movement

C. They Are Under Surveillance Only

D. They Will Be Charged

Custody is about whether a person would feel they cannot leave. The test uses an objective standard: if a reasonable person in the same situation would not feel free to go, then they are in custody. That's why the correct idea is that the person is restricted from freedom of movement. If someone is free to move, or merely under surveillance without being restrained, they aren't in custody. And being told they might be charged concerns potential outcomes, not whether their movement is restricted.

5. Which document is used to initiate a criminal case and inform the accused of the charges?

A. Summons

B. Arrest warrant

C. Search warrant

D. Notice

Knowing how a criminal case is started and how the person accused is told what they're charged with, the summons serves as the formal instrument. It is a court notice that directs the defendant to appear and it sets out the charges they face. This initiates the legal process without automatically seizing the person in custody, which is why a summons is used to start the case and inform the accused of the charges. An arrest warrant, in contrast, is about detaining someone and bringing them into custody. A search warrant authorizes police to search a location for evidence. A notice on its own is too vague to formally start a criminal case or convey the specific charges. So the summons best fits the role of initiating the case and informing the accused of what they're charged with.

6. What is the probability of rolling an even number on a fair six-sided die?

A. 1/2

B. 1/3

C. 1/6

D. 2/3

When you roll a fair six-sided die, each face is equally likely. There are three even faces (2, 4, and 6) out of six total outcomes, so the chance of landing an even number is 3/6, which simplifies to 1/2. That equals 50%, meaning about half the rolls will be even in the long run. The other fractions would correspond to the wrong count of favorable outcomes (two evens would be 1/3, one even would be 1/6, four evens would be 2/3), which don't match there being only three even faces.

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7. Find the circumference of a circle with radius 5 cm.

A. 62.83 cm

B. 25.13 cm

C. 31.42 cm

D. 15.7 cm

Circumference is found using C = 2πr (or C = πd). With a radius of 5 cm, C = 2 × π × 5 = 10π cm. Using π ≈ 3.1416, that's about 31.416 cm, which rounds to 31.42 cm. So the circumference is 31.42 cm. The other numbers come from using different radii: 62.83 cm would correspond to a radius of 10 cm, 25.13 cm to a radius of 4 cm, and 15.7 cm to a radius of 2.5 cm, none of which match a radius of 5 cm.

8. The Pythagorean triple 3-4-5 represents: what is the hypotenuse?

A. 3 cm

B. 4 cm

C. 5 cm

D. 6 cm

In a right triangle, the hypotenuse is the longest side. For the 3-4-5 triple, the legs are 3 cm and 4 cm. Using the Pythagorean theorem: 3^2 + 4^2 = 9 + 16 = 25, and the square root of 25 is 5. So the hypotenuse measures 5 cm.

9. Valid arrest warrant must contain what

A. Name or description of accused

B. Date of birth of the accused

C. Place of birth

D. Favorite color

The essential idea is that an arrest warrant must clearly identify who is to be arrested so the right person is targeted and due process is protected. The key requirement is the name of the accused, or a description that uniquely identifies them. If the name is unknown, a sufficiently precise description (and any distinctive identifiers) can substitute, but the core is that the person is identifiable on the face of the warrant. Details like date of birth, place of birth, or something like a favorite color don't by themselves establish who is to be arrested and aren't what makes the warrant valid. So the best answer is the identification of the accused by name or a sufficiently precise description.

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10. Which factor is NOT listed as affecting voluntariness?

A. Suspect's financial status

B. Length of time questioned

C. Number of officers involved

D. Mental capacity of suspect

Voluntariness of a confession is judged by the totality of the circumstances surrounding the interrogation. Factors that can undermine voluntariness include how long the questioning lasts, which can lead to fatigue and pressure; the involvement of multiple officers, which can create an intimidating environment; and the suspect's mental capacity, which affects their ability to understand rights and make a free, informed choice. The suspect's financial status, on the other hand, does not reflect coercive pressure or the ability to freely decide to speak, so it isn't considered a factor in determining voluntariness. Thus, the financial status is the factor not listed as affecting voluntariness.

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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://deputyschool5.examzify.com

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

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