DETENTION ACADEMY PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://detentionacademy.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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. **Idaho Code 67-3004 requires agencies to obtain and file fingerprints, physical descriptions and other available identifying data on persons who have been arrested for retainable offenses.**

   A. True

   B. False

   C. Not specified

   D. Both true and false

2. **An inmate upset about the result of court proceedings adds negative pressure that could affect deputy survival. Is this statement true?**

   A. True

   B. False

   C. Not enough information

   D. It depends on the inmate

3. **Which degree of burn develops painful red skin with blisters?**

   A. Second Degree

   B. First Degree

   C. Both A and B

   D. Third Degree

4. **The most dangerous time as a hostage is:**

   A. The first hour

   B. The first two hours

   C. The third hour

   D. The fourth hour

5. **Which item is NOT typically included in a use-of-force report?**

   A. Weather conditions at scene

   B. Description of how force was applied

   C. Size and weight of the subject

   D. Availability of back-up

SAMPLE

6. Future stress is the 'flight-or-fight' response that your body triggers in times of duress but is meant to be temporary.

A. True

B. False

C. Sometimes

D. Not at all

7. Garrity can be used when:

A. You Are Ordered To Answer Questions Under The Threat Of Discipline And The Questions Must Be Specifically Related To The Officer's Duties And Fitness For Duty.

B. You Are Ordered To Answer Questions Under The Threat Of Discipline, And The Questions Do Not Have To Be Specifically Related To The Officer's Duties Or Fitness For Duty.

C. You Are Ordered To Answer Questions Under The Threat Of Criminal Proceedings, And The Questions Do Not Have To Be Specifically Related To The Officers Duties Or Fitness For Duty.

D. You Are Ordered To Answer Questions Under The Threat Of Discipline And The Questions Must Be Specifically Related To The Officer's Duties And Fitness For Duty.

8. Which distance zone is classified as Social in the given model?

A. Public

B. Personal

C. Intimate

D. Social

9. Deliberate indifference is:

A. You have to have actual knowledge that an inmate faces a substantial risk of serious harm from a medical condition and fail to take reasonable steps.

B. You have to have actual knowledge that an inmate faces a substantial risk of serious harm from a medical condition and you take reasonable steps to abate the risk.

C. You do not have actual knowledge that an inmate faces a substantial risk of serious harm from a medical condition and fail to take reasonable steps.

D. None of the above

SAMPLE

10. What is the maximum imprisonment for misdemeanor offenses in county jail?

A. Not exceeding six months

B. Not exceeding one year

C. Not exceeding two years

D. Not exceeding three months

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Idaho Code 67-3004 requires agencies to obtain and file fingerprints, physical descriptions and other available identifying data on persons who have been arrested for retainable offenses.

A. True

B. False

C. Not specified

D. Both true and false

Agencies must collect and keep identifying information on arrestees—specifically fingerprints and physical descriptions—for offenses that warrant arrest. This requirement helps create an accurate, retrievable arrest record and supports future investigations and court proceedings. Idaho Code 67-3004 sets out this duty, so the statement is true. The other options don't fit because the statute clearly establishes the obligation; saying it's false or not specified would contradict the law, and saying both true and false is inconsistent with a single statute.

2. An inmate upset about the result of court proceedings adds negative pressure that could affect deputy survival. Is this statement true?

A. True

B. False

C. Not enough information

D. It depends on the inmate

An upset inmate creates dynamic risk for staff. When emotions run high after court results, threatening cues like raised voice, clenched fists, or rapid movements can appear quickly and unpredictably. That emotional pressure can narrow a deputy's situational awareness, increase impulsivity in the inmate, and raise the chance of aggression or violence. Because safety in these moments relies on reading behavior, maintaining distance, and using de-escalation, the environment becomes more hazardous and the potential impact on deputy survival grows. So, the statement is true: an upset inmate can add negative pressure that could affect deputy safety.

3. Which degree of burn develops painful red skin with blisters?

A. Second Degree

B. First Degree

C. Both A and B

D. Third Degree

When a burn damages both the epidermis and part of the dermis, it produces the combination of painful red skin and blisters. This depth—second-degree burns—keeps nerve endings exposed enough to be intensely painful, and the injury to the dermal layers causes fluid to collect and form blisters between the skin layers. In contrast, a first-degree burn affects only the epidermis, so it's red and painful but usually does not blister. A third-degree burn goes deeper, destroying full thickness of the skin and often producing a white, brown, or leathery appearance with numbness due to nerve damage; pain in the burnt area may be reduced despite surrounding areas being painful.

SAMPLE

4. The most dangerous time as a hostage is:

A. The first hour

B. The first two hours

C. The third hour

D. The fourth hour

In hostage situations, danger is highest during the early phase when emotions are running hot and there's little structure or information to rely on. The first two hours are a window of peak volatility: captors are testing boundaries, making impulsive decisions, and trying to assert control while responders are still gathering intelligence and setting up a safety plan. This combination creates the greatest risk of violence or harm to hostages because nothing has yet stabilized, and a small misstep can escalate quickly. As time passes and containment, negotiation, and safety measures take hold, the situation tends to become more controlled, even though risk never completely disappears. So the first two hours are the period when danger is at its highest.

5. Which item is NOT typically included in a use-of-force report?

A. Weather conditions at scene

B. Description of how force was applied

C. Size and weight of the subject

D. Availability of back-up

The use-of-force report focuses on what was done, how it was done, and why it was deemed necessary. It documents the sequence of actions, the specific force used, the officers involved, the subject's behavior, any injuries or medical responses, and factors that affected safety and decision-making, such as back-up status. Weather conditions at the scene aren't central to explaining the force used. They matter only if they directly impacted safety or tactics; otherwise they're outside the core record of force decisions. In contrast, describing how the force was applied is essential to show the methods, techniques, duration, and control measures used. The size and weight of the subject help convey risk factors that justified the level of force, and availability of back-up informs the context in which decisions were made and the safety of everyone involved.

6. Future stress is the 'flight-or-fight' response that your body triggers in times of duress but is meant to be temporary.

A. True

B. False

C. Sometimes

D. Not at all

The fight-or-flight response is an immediate, short-term reaction to a present threat. When danger is sensed, the sympathetic nervous system releases adrenaline and other stress hormones, gears up the heart and muscles, and heightens alertness so you can flee or defend yourself. It is designed to be temporary; after the threat passes, the body returns to normal. The statement mixes up future stress with this present-moment reaction, which is why it's not correct. Chronic or ongoing stress is a different situation where the body remains on high alert for longer periods, leading to health issues. So the claim is false.

SAMPLE

7. Garrity can be used when:

A. You Are Ordered To Answer Questions Under The Threat Of Discipline And The Questions Must Be Specifically Related To The Officer's Duties And Fitness For Duty.

B. You Are Ordered To Answer Questions Under The Threat Of Discipline, And The Questions Do Not Have To Be Specifically Related To The Officer's Duties Or Fitness For Duty.

C. You Are Ordered To Answer Questions Under The Threat Of Criminal Proceedings, And The Questions Do Not Have To Be Specifically Related To The Officers Duties Or Fitness For Duty.

D. You Are Ordered To Answer Questions Under The Threat Of Discipline And The Questions Must Be Specifically Related To The Officer's Duties And Fitness For Duty.

Garrity protects a public employee from being forced to incriminate themselves when the questions are compelled under a threat of discipline and the questions relate to the employee's official duties or fitness for duty. The idea is to keep internal investigations from turning into criminal prosecutions by immunizing the compelled statements, but only when the coercive questioning stays within the employee's official role. The best choice matches this by describing being ordered to answer under the threat of discipline and ensuring the questions are specifically about the officer's duties and fitness for duty. That combination is what triggers Garrity protection. The other scenarios don't fit: when the threat is criminal proceedings, the protection doesn't apply in the same way; and when the questions aren't tied to the officer's duties or fitness, the Garrity shield does not apply because the inquiry isn't within the scope of official duties.

8. Which distance zone is classified as Social in the given model?

A. Public

B. Personal

C. Intimate

D. Social

Proxemics studies how people use space when they communicate. The Social distance is the range used for ordinary, impersonal interactions, roughly four to twelve feet apart. In this zone, you can talk with colleagues or acquaintances without invading private space, maintaining a comfortable professional boundary. Public distance is for addressing larger groups, typically beyond twelve feet. Personal distance covers interactions with close friends and family, about eighteen inches to four feet, and Intimate distance is up to about eighteen inches for close relationships or physical closeness. Therefore, the distance zone classified as Social in the model is the four-to-twelve-foot range used for everyday conversations.

SAMPLE

9. Deliberate indifference is:

A. You have to have actual knowledge that an inmate faces a substantial risk of serious harm from a medical condition and fail to take reasonable steps.

B. You have to have actual knowledge that an inmate faces a substantial risk of serious harm from a medical condition and you take reasonable steps to abate the risk.

C. You do not have actual knowledge that an inmate faces a substantial risk of serious harm from a medical condition and fail to take reasonable steps.

D. None of the above

Deliberate indifference hinges on the official's mindset toward a serious medical need. It means the official actually knows there's a substantial risk of serious harm and still consciously disregards that risk by failing to take reasonable steps to address it. If you know about the danger and you act to help or take appropriate steps, that isn't deliberate indifference. If you don't know about the risk, simply failing to act isn't enough to show deliberate indifference; that would be negligence, not the higher standard. So the description that matches deliberate indifference is having actual knowledge of the risk and failing to take reasonable steps to abate it.

10. What is the maximum imprisonment for misdemeanor offenses in county jail?

A. Not exceeding six months

B. Not exceeding one year

C. Not exceeding two years

D. Not exceeding three months

Misdemeanors are lighter offenses than felonies, so any confinement for them in a jail setting is kept short. County jails are designed for brief stays, either for short-term sentences or pretrial detention, rather than long-term imprisonment. Because of that structure, the maximum time a misdemeanor can keep someone in county jail is six months. It's worth noting that some jurisdictions or specific cases might allow longer terms for particular offenses, but for this item the six-month ceiling is the standard being tested.

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://detentionacademy.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE