FCCJA DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES (DCJS) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. Should you prone out a cooperative arrestee?

A. Yes

B. No

C. Not allowed

D. It depends

2. NOVARIS is described as being part of which relationship to AFIS?

A. It is a global fingerprint database

B. It is a separate national AFIS system

C. It operates outside the AFIS framework

D. It is part of the regional triad of AFIS

3. Who takes care of cases where poison is involved in a death?

A. Hazmat

B. Me

C. Police

D. Fire Department

4. True or False: THC is the main psychoactive ingredient in Marijuana.

A. False

B. True

C. It varies by strain

D. THC is not present in marijuana

5. Which statement best describes assault?

A. Assault requires the offender to intend to kill.

B. Assault is the attempt or offer with force or violence to cause bodily harm, without requiring contact.

C. Assault is defined as non-contact threats that are not forceful.

D. Assault and battery require actual bodily harm.

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6. What does 18 U.S.C. 241 prohibit?

A. Two or more individuals conspiring to injure or oppress rights under the Constitution

B. Individual harassment without rights violation

C. Commercial fraud by government employees

D. Misuse of official funds

7. Under Arson of Any Other Structure, if no person is present and damage is $1,000 or more, the offense is which class?

A. Class 3 felony

B. Class 4 felony

C. Class 2 felony

D. Class 1 misdemeanor

8. During a consensual encounter, when can someone stop talking to you and leave?

A. At any time

B. Only after you complete your questions

C. Never

D. Only after a formal warning

9. How many pieces of information do you need from everyone you interview at the scene of a burglary?

A. 3

B. 4

C. 6

D. 5

10. Which hardware is listed for exterior security?

A. Interior One Way Screws

B. Exterior One Way Screws

C. Nails

D. Bolts

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Should you prone out a cooperative arrestee?

A. Yes

B. No

C. Not allowed

D. It depends

When someone is cooperative, the safest and most effective approach is to control the situation without putting them in a position that can compromise breathing. Placing a cooperative arrestee prone—face down—can restrict chest expansion and airway access, increasing the risk of positional asphyxia, especially if the person becomes distressed or struggles even slightly. Since cooperation indicates they are not resisting, you don't need to use a prone position to gain compliance. The proper method is to secure the arrestee in a standing or seated position with hands cuffed behind the back, maintain clear verbal commands, and monitor their breathing and condition during transport. Other options imply using a more restrictive or situationally dependent approach than necessary. But with a cooperative arrestee, you don't adopt the prone position—the emphasis is on safety, minimal force, and quick, calm control.

2. NOVARIS is described as being part of which relationship to AFIS?

A. It is a global fingerprint database

B. It is a separate national AFIS system

C. It operates outside the AFIS framework

D. It is part of the regional triad of AFIS

The idea being tested is how AFIS systems connect across different levels—regional collaboration versus national or global scopes. NOVARIS is described as part of a regional triad of AFIS, meaning it sits within a network that links several neighboring jurisdictions to share fingerprint data and support cross-border matching within that region. This regional role enhances interoperability among nearby agencies and improves identification speed and accuracy for cases affecting the region. This is distinct from a global fingerprint database, which would be worldwide; a separate national AFIS system, which would operate in isolation within a single country; or operating outside the AFIS framework, which would mean not participating in automated fingerprint matching at all. By being part of the regional triad, NOVARIS aligns with a collaborative, interconnected approach tailored to regional needs.

3. Who takes care of cases where poison is involved in a death?

A. Hazmat

B. Me

C. Police

D. Fire Department

When poison or toxic materials are involved, specialized hazardous materials responders take the lead. HazMat teams are trained to identify toxic substances, assess exposure risk, establish safe zones, contain the hazard, decontaminate people and equipment, and gather evidence without further contaminating the scene. They coordinate with the medical examiner or coroner and investigators to determine the cause of death while keeping everyone safe. Police secure the scene and preserve evidence, but the handling of the hazardous substances itself is managed by HazMat specialists.

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4. True or False: THC is the main psychoactive ingredient in Marijuana.

A. False

B. True

C. It varies by strain

D. THC is not present in marijuana

In cannabis, the compound most responsible for the psychoactive effects is THC, which stands for tetrahydrocannabinol. It binds to cannabinoid receptors in the brain, especially CB1, producing the characteristic high, altered perception, and changes in mood and cognition. While the amount of THC can vary between strains and products, the molecule driving intoxication remains THC, making it the main psychoactive ingredient. Other cannabinoids like CBD can influence the overall experience, but they don't cause the classic intoxication to the same extent. So the statement is true: THC is the main psychoactive ingredient in marijuana.

5. Which statement best describes assault?

A. Assault requires the offender to intend to kill.

B. Assault is the attempt or offer with force or violence to cause bodily harm, without requiring contact.

C. Assault is defined as non-contact threats that are not forceful.

D. Assault and battery require actual bodily harm.

Assault centers on the act of attempting or offering to use force so as to cause bodily harm, and it does not require actual physical contact. This captures the idea that you can be assaulted by an attempted strike or by threatening violence in a way that shows the ability to cause harm, even if no contact occurs. The other statements miss this nuance: requiring intent to kill is overly narrow, since assault can involve intent to cause harm or create fear rather than death; describing non-contact threats as not forceful ignores that threats or demonstrations of force can still satisfy assault; and saying assault requires actual bodily harm conflates assault with battery.

6. What does 18 U.S.C. 241 prohibit?

A. Two or more individuals conspiring to injure or oppress rights under the Constitution

B. Individual harassment without rights violation

C. Commercial fraud by government employees

D. Misuse of official funds

The key idea here is that this law makes it a crime for two or more people to conspire to injure or oppress rights that are protected by the Constitution or federal law. It targets coordinated, intentional actions aimed at depriving someone of those protected rights, not just any harassment or wrongdoing. For example, a group planning to deny someone the right to vote or to receive equal protection under the law would fall under this statute. The other options don't fit because they describe actions that don't involve a conspiratorial intent to deprive rights protected by federal law. Harassment without a rights violation isn't a federal conspiracy to injure rights. Commercial fraud by government employees and misuse of official funds relate to different crimes and do not center on conspiring to injure constitutional or federal rights. So the best choice is the one that describes two or more people conspiring to injure or oppress rights protected by the Constitution or federal law.

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7. Under Arson of Any Other Structure, if no person is present and damage is $1,000 or more, the offense is which class?

A. Class 3 felony

B. Class 4 felony

C. Class 2 felony

D. Class 1 misdemeanor

In Virginia, arson offenses are graded by the type of structure, whether anyone is inside, and how much damage occurred. This means the same act can carry different felony or misdemeanor levels based on those factors. For arson of any other structure (a non-dwelling), if no person is present (unoccupied) and the damage is $1,000 or more, the offense is a Class 3 felony. The absence of occupants keeps it from the higher category tied to occupied structures, but the $1,000+ damage threshold elevates it above misdemeanor level to a felony, specifically Class 3. If someone had been present, or if the damage criteria were different, the classification could change toward a higher level. Conversely, with less damage, it would fall to a lesser offense.

8. During a consensual encounter, when can someone stop talking to you and leave?

A. At any time

B. Only after you complete your questions

C. Never

D. Only after a formal warning

A consensual encounter is voluntary and not a detainment, so you control its duration. You're free to stop talking and walk away at any time without needing to be warned or to complete any questions. The moment you choose to leave, the encounter ends. This is why the correct choice is that you can stop talking and leave at any time. The other options don't fit because a consensual encounter does not require answering questions, a formal warning, or a prohibition on leaving.

9. How many pieces of information do you need from everyone you interview at the scene of a burglary?

A. 3

B. 4

C. 6

D. 5

Collecting a standard set of information from everyone you interview at a burglary scene helps you identify who you spoke with, reach them later, and capture the essential details they observed. You want five pieces of information from each person: their full name, a current address, a phone number or best way to contact them, their date of birth or age to help verify identity, and a brief account of what they saw or heard related to the incident. This combination ensures you can verify who you spoke with, follow up for clarification, and have the core observations needed for leads. Fewer pieces can leave you unable to identify or contact people reliably, while more than five adds unnecessary detail.

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10. Which hardware is listed for exterior security?

A. Interior One Way Screws

B. Exterior One Way Screws

C. Nails

D. Bolts

Exterior security relies on fasteners that resist tampering from outside. Exterior one-way screws are designed for this purpose—they are tamper-resistant and require a special tool to remove, so they're hard to remove with standard tools from the outside. Nails offer little security because they can be pried out easily, and bolts, while strong, aren't inherently tamper-resistant unless they're a security bolt with a specialized head. Interior one-way screws exist for interior applications, but they're not the exterior option. That's why exterior one-way screws are the best choice for exterior security.

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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://fccjadcjs.examzify.com

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

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