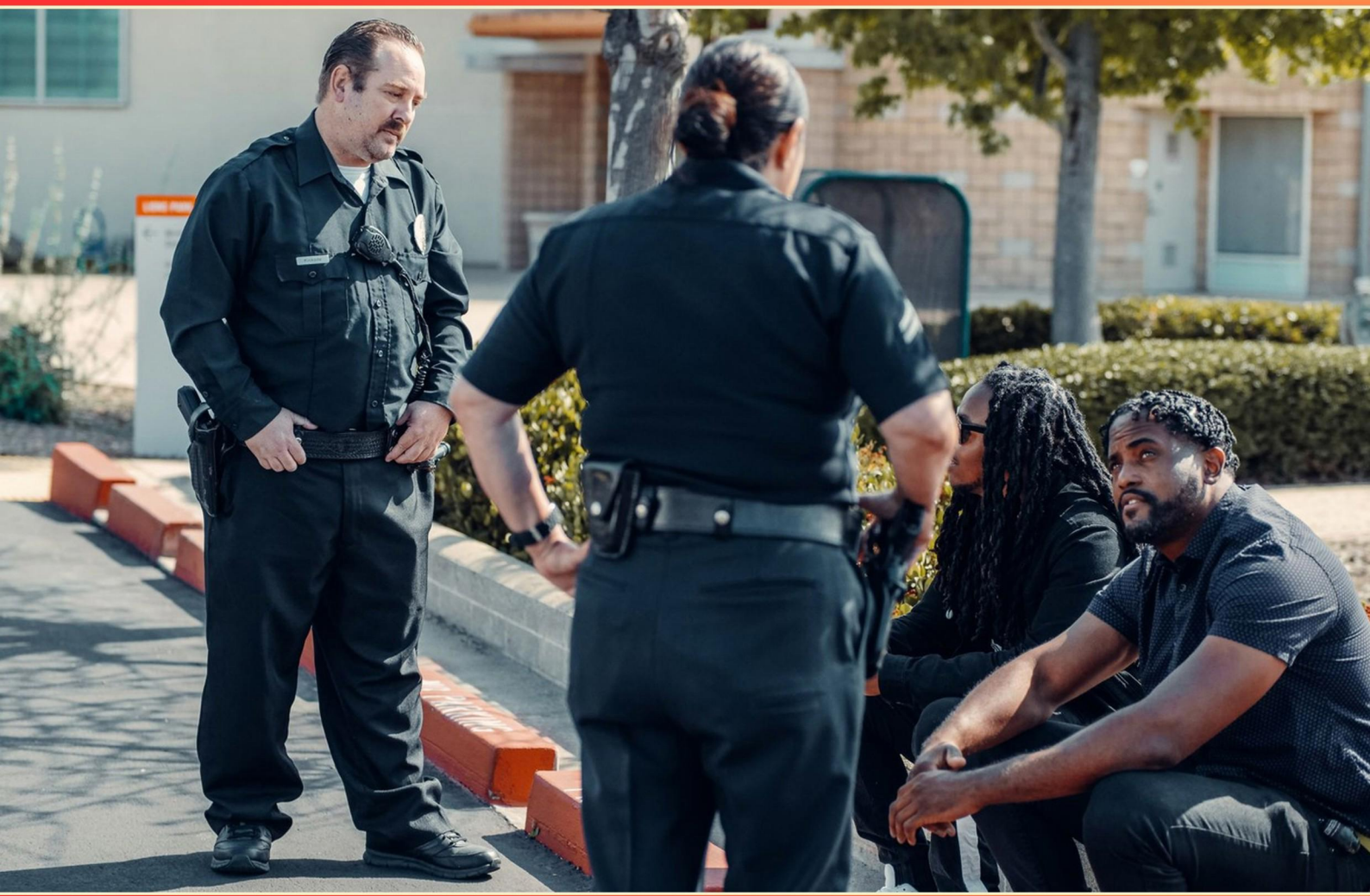
FCCJA DEPUTY SCHOOL EXAM 1 PRACTICE (SAMPLE)

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. A magistrate has authorization over the preference of summons for which misdemeanors?

A. Class 3 and 4

B. All Classes

C. Class 2 and 3

D. Class 1 and 2

2. Items left for an inmate must be treated as requiring

A. Filed

B. Stored

C. Investigated

D. Returned

3. What is the key term regarding probable cause?

A. A prudent or reasonable person would think a crime has occurred, is occurring, or will occur

B. A single officer's hunch

C. Evidence beyond a reasonable doubt

D. A rumor without evidence

4. Why can't we gamble?

A. It's A County Violation

B. It's Illegal Nationwide

C. It Is Enforced By Federal Law

D. It Is Required By Policy

5. In the event of a possible cavity search, who should you contact?

A. Medical staff

B. Captain

C. Security supervisor

D. Attorney

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6. Intake screening serves this purpose?

A. Housing assignments
B. Scheduling visits
C. Identifying high risk inmates
D. Medical evaluation

7. If you find an inmate in an unauthorized area, what should you do?

A. Search them
B. Notify supervisor
C. Escort them out
D. Take their items

8. What is the immediate action you should take when you find an item?

A. Take control/custody of it
B. Leave it where it is
C. Dispose of it
D. Report to supervisor

9. If there is an inmate with an injury with a rash you should...

A. Isolate the inmate
B. Notify medical and your supervisor
C. Treat with home remedies
D. Document and continue

10. In a pat search it is good practice to separate the body into ___ quadrants.

A. 2
B. 3
C. 6
D. 4

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. A magistrate has authorization over the preference of summons for which misdemeanors?

A. Class 3 and 4

B. All Classes

C. Class 2 and 3

D. Class 1 and 2

The main idea here is understanding when a magistrate can choose to bring someone to court using a summons rather than a more forceful process. For the less serious misdemeanors, the court often uses a summons to require the accused to appear, which is a lighter, quicker way to initiate proceedings without arrest. Among the misdemeanor classes, the authority to prefer summons typically covers the two least serious groups, allowing the magistrate to handle these cases efficiently. Therefore, the magistrate's authorization to prefer summons applies to the lighter end of the spectrum—Class 1 and Class 2. The more serious categories usually involve warrants or other stricter procedures.

2. Items left for an inmate must be treated as requiring

A. Filed

B. Stored

C. Investigated

D. Returned

Items left for an inmate should be treated as requiring investigation because they can signal security risks, possible contraband, or rule violations. Investigating helps determine exactly what the item is, how it ended up where it was, who it belongs to, and whether there are any immediate safety concerns. It also preserves the proper chain of custody if the item becomes evidence or needs to be processed by authorities. Merely filing, storing, or returning the item without investigation could miss important security issues or lead to improper handling. By taking an investigative approach, staff can document findings and take appropriate action according to policy.

3. What is the key term regarding probable cause?

A. A prudent or reasonable person would think a crime has occurred, is occurring, or will occur

B. A single officer's hunch

C. Evidence beyond a reasonable doubt

D. A rumor without evidence

Probable cause hinges on what a reasonable, prudent person would believe based on the facts at hand. The idea is not a guess or a hunch, but a fair probability that a crime has been, is being, or will be committed, judged from the perspective of a reasonable person who has the same information. That's why the statement describing a prudent or reasonable person who would think a crime has occurred, is occurring, or will occur best captures this standard. It emphasizes that the belief must be rooted in objective factors, not in mere rumors or a single officer's gut feeling. The other options fall short because a hunch, mere rumor, or an abstract demand for evidence beyond a reasonable doubt doesn't reflect the balanced, fact-based threshold that probable cause requires.

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4. Why can't we gamble?

A. It's A County Violation

B. It's Illegal Nationwide

C. It Is Enforced By Federal Law

D. It Is Required By Policy

Local rules determine whether gambling is allowed, and counties can create ordinances banning it within their borders. When gambling is prohibited by county law, the violation falls under county jurisdiction, which is why the statement describes it as a county violation. Federal law does not blanket ban gambling nationwide, and policy requirements don't establish criminal penalties—those come from the local ordinance and enforcement.

5. In the event of a possible cavity search, who should you contact?

A. Medical staff

B. Captain

C. Security supervisor

D. Attorney

The main idea is to ensure health and safety with proper medical oversight in sensitive search situations. Medical staff are trained to assess medical risks, perform or supervise exams, and determine if any health issues or immediate care are needed before or during the procedure, while also handling documentation and privacy. The captain or security supervisor handle security and command decisions, not medical assessment, and an attorney provides legal guidance rather than immediate medical evaluation.

6. Intake screening serves this purpose?

A. Housing assignments

B. Scheduling visits

C. Identifying high risk inmates

D. Medical evaluation

Intake screening is used to quickly identify high-risk inmates and their immediate needs so staff can ensure safety and proper supervision from the moment of admission. By assessing factors like potential violence, self-harm risk, medical or mental health needs, and substance use, it flags individuals who require closer monitoring, special housing arrangements, or urgent medical/psychological evaluation. Housing decisions and scheduling visits are important steps later in the process and depend on the initial risk classification, but the primary purpose of intake screening is to identify high-risk inmates and set the level of care and security they require. Medical evaluation may follow, but it is not the sole or primary aim of screening.

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7. If you find an inmate in an unauthorized area, what should you do?

A. Search them

B. Notify supervisor

C. Escort them out

D. Take their items

The key idea is to follow proper procedure by securing safety and getting the right authorization. When you find an inmate in an unauthorized area, the immediate step is to notify your supervisor and secure the area so the situation can be handled safely and according to policy. A supervisor can determine the appropriate next actions, such as escorting the inmate back to a permitted area, deciding whether a search is warranted under the facility's rules, and documenting the incident for accountability. Acting on your own by searching the inmate or seizing items can create safety risks or violate policy, so those steps should only occur if explicitly authorized. Escorting the inmate out is appropriate once the situation is under supervisor direction, not as a standalone action without guidance.

8. What is the immediate action you should take when you find an item?

A. Take control/custody of it

B. Leave it where it is

C. Dispose of it

D. Report to supervisor

The immediate action is to take custody of the item. Securing it right away prevents it from being lost, moved, or tampered with and helps preserve its condition. While you're securing it, note where and when you found it and maintain a clear record of its location. After you've taken custody, inform your supervisor so they can direct the next appropriate steps. Leaving it behind risks misplacement, disposing of it could destroy evidence, and waiting to report delays handling and accountability.

9. If there is an inmate with an injury with a rash you should...

A. Isolate the inmate

B. Notify medical and your supervisor

C. Treat with home remedies

D. Document and continue

Prompt medical assessment is required for any inmate with an injury accompanied by a rash. A rash can signal infection, an allergic reaction, or another condition that needs professional evaluation rather than handling with home remedies. The best action is to notify medical staff and your supervisor right away so a clinician can assess, determine if isolation or treatment is needed, and ensure proper documentation and policy compliance. Relying on home remedies delays appropriate care and could cause harm, while simply documenting and continuing does not provide the necessary medical input. Isolating the inmate without medical direction can be inappropriate and may violate facility procedures.

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10. In a pat search it is good practice to separate the body into ___ quadrants.

A. 2

B. 3

C. 6

D. 4

Dividing the body into four quadrants gives a thorough, systematic pat-down. By splitting into upper-left, upper-right, lower-left, and lower-right sections, you can sweep each area of the outer clothing in a consistent, repeatable pattern. This four-quadrant approach helps ensure complete coverage and reduces the chance of missing a weapon, which is crucial in a fast, safety-focused encounter. Two quadrants would leave half the body unchecked, three creates an uneven division, and more than four adds unnecessary complexity, making the search less efficient and harder to perform under pressure.

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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://fccjadepschool1.examzify.com

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

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