

CORRECTIONS ACADEMY LPSO PRACTICE TEST (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.

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. What color is associated with Smoke (HC)?**
 - A. Red
 - B. Blue
 - C. Yellow
 - D. Green

- 2. In Watch Plan #4, which action describes how long staff observation lasts?**
 - A. 5 minutes
 - B. 10 minutes
 - C. 15 minutes
 - D. 30 minutes

- 3. The Louisiana State Penitentiary was built where?**
 - A. New Orleans in 1830 on Canal Street
 - B. Baton Rouge in 1835 on the corner of 6th and Laurel
 - C. Shreveport in 1840 on Main Street
 - D. Lafayette in 1835 on Market Street

- 4. Which item is NOT identified as a need for personal information during booking?**
 - A. Identification
 - B. Housing assignment
 - C. Shoe size
 - D. Classification

- 5. Which step marks seized items to indicate their evidentiary status?**
 - A. Identification
 - B. Logging
 - C. Securing
 - D. Tagging as evidence

- 6. Which type of search is described as a non-invasive check for weapons and contraband on a person?**
- A. Strip search
 - B. Pat down
 - C. Visual check
 - D. Vehicle search
- 7. What is the appropriate response to inmate-on-inmate violence?**
- A. Ignore the incident and defer to routine rounds.
 - B. Punish both inmates equally without investigation.
 - C. Move the aggressor to another housing unit without notice.
 - D. Separate aggressor and victim; obtain medical evaluation; interview witnesses; document thoroughly; notify supervisors; initiate disciplinary or investigative actions as required.
- 8. Which Supreme Court case said that anyone coming into the jail can be searched?**
- A. Florence v. Board of Chosen Freeholders
 - B. Mapp v. Ohio
 - C. Terry v. Ohio
 - D. Miranda v. Arizona
- 9. Which practice is NOT a recommended safe handling practice when dealing with potentially dangerous inmates?**
- A. Maintain distance and use clear verbal commands.
 - B. Approach quickly from the front to establish dominance.
 - C. Use restraints when required.
 - D. Maintain situational awareness and proper positioning.
- 10. During inmate transportation, why is it important to account for inmates at departure and arrival?**
- A. To monitor financial expenses.
 - B. To ensure the vehicle is maintained.
 - C. To verify inmate behavior post-transport.
 - D. To ensure chain of custody and prevent loss or escape.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What color is associated with Smoke (HC)?

- A. Red
- B. Blue
- C. Yellow**
- D. Green

The color used for Smoke (HC) signals a cautionary, warning scenario. In this color-coding system, yellow is reserved for conditions where you should proceed carefully and be on alert, rather than acting with the immediacy of a direct fire or extreme danger. Smoke affects visibility and can impact breathing, so it's a situation where you acknowledge a hazard and prepare to take protective steps rather than treat it as a normal, safe environment. So, the association with yellow fits because it communicates "warning, use caution" about the smoke, prompting you to assess air quality, consider protective equipment, and move with awareness. Red would imply immediate, high-fire danger; blue would denote a different health-related hazard category; green would suggest safety.

2. In Watch Plan #4, which action describes how long staff observation lasts?

- A. 5 minutes
- B. 10 minutes
- C. 15 minutes**
- D. 30 minutes

The key idea here is understanding how long the staff observation is supposed to last in Watch Plan #4. The action described sets the observation window at fifteen minutes. That length provides enough time to notice behavior, collect enough detail to document findings, and determine whether any further steps are needed, without unduly delaying other duties. It's a balanced duration—long enough to be meaningful, but not so long that it becomes burdensome or disruptive. Shorter times, like five or ten minutes, might miss important patterns, while a longer span, such as thirty minutes, could be impractical for routine practice. So fifteen minutes is the most appropriate duration for this plan.

3. The Louisiana State Penitentiary was built where?

- A. New Orleans in 1830 on Canal Street
- B. Baton Rouge in 1835 on the corner of 6th and Laurel**
- C. Shreveport in 1840 on Main Street
- D. Lafayette in 1835 on Market Street

Think about how early state prisons were set up to be easily overseen and integrated with state government. In the 1830s, placing a penitentiary in the state capital made practical sense: it centralized administration, allowed quick access for lawmakers and officials, and underscored the state's authority over punishment and labor. Building the facility in Baton Rouge in 1835 on the corner of 6th and Laurel fits that pattern, giving the prison a prominent, accessible location right where state affairs were centered. Choosing a capital city site also helped with funding, coordination with other state departments, and proximity to courthouses and major transportation networks of the time. The other options place the facility in cities that weren't the administrative hub, or in dates that don't align with the era of establishing a centralized state penitentiary, which is why they aren't as consistent with how such institutions were organized in that period.

4. Which item is NOT identified as a need for personal information during booking?

- A. Identification
- B. Housing assignment
- C. Shoe size
- D. Classification

At booking, the focus is on confirming who the person is and determining custody needs. Information collected is used to verify identity and to assign housing and classification based on security and containment requirements. Identification is essential to verify who you are. Housing assignment is necessary to place you in the appropriate living area, and classification helps determine custody level and eligible programs. Shoe size does not influence identity verification, housing placement, or classification, so it isn't needed as personal information during booking. Shoes or clothing sizes may be handled later for property or clothing issues, but they aren't part of the core booking data.

5. Which step marks seized items to indicate their evidentiary status?

- A. Identification
- B. Logging
- C. Securing
- D. Tagging as evidence

Marking seized items as evidence is how you indicate their evidentiary status. Tagging as evidence provides a clear, visible label that the item is part of the case and must be handled and stored under evidence rules. The tag typically includes key details such as case number, item description, date seized, and the officer's initials, creating a trail that supports the chain of custody and prevents the item from being confused with regular property or released prematurely. Other steps have important roles but don't convey the evidentiary status the way tagging does. Identifying an object answers "what is this?" but doesn't mark it as evidence. Logging records the item in a log, documenting its existence and details, but it's the tag that visually flags it as evidence. Securing focuses on protecting the item from loss or tampering, not on labeling its status.

6. Which type of search is described as a non-invasive check for weapons and contraband on a person?

- A. Strip search
- B. Pat down
- C. Visual check
- D. Vehicle search

The main idea is using a quick, non-invasive method to check for weapons on a person. A pat down is exactly that: the officer lightly runs the hands over the outer clothing and along the person's body to feel for weapons or contraband without removing clothing. It provides a practical safety screen that is fast and minimally intrusive, making it appropriate for routine checks when you need to assess safety without going beyond a basic contact search. Strip searches are far more invasive, involving removal of clothing, which is why they're not described as non-invasive. Visual checks rely only on what can be seen and can miss concealed items. Vehicle searches are about scanning a vehicle, not items on a person. So the best choice for a non-invasive check on a person is a pat down.

7. What is the appropriate response to inmate-on-inmate violence?

- A. Ignore the incident and defer to routine rounds.
- B. Punish both inmates equally without investigation.
- C. Move the aggressor to another housing unit without notice.
- D. Separate aggressor and victim; obtain medical evaluation; interview witnesses; document thoroughly; notify supervisors; initiate disciplinary or investigative actions as required.**

Handling inmate-on-inmate violence requires putting safety first and following a clear, accountable process. Immediately separating the aggressor and the victim reduces further harm and protects other inmates. A medical evaluation ensures injuries are identified and treated, which is essential for health and documentation. Interviewing witnesses and collecting statements helps establish what happened, while thorough documentation creates an accurate record of the incident. Notifying supervisors and initiating appropriate disciplinary or investigative actions ensures proper accountability and further action as needed. Options that ignore the incident, punish without investigation, or move the aggressor without notice fail to address safety, fairness, and due process.

8. Which Supreme Court case said that anyone coming into the jail can be searched?

- A. Florence v. Board of Chosen Freeholders**
- B. Mapp v. Ohio
- C. Terry v. Ohio
- D. Miranda v. Arizona

*Searches at jail intake hinge on balancing privacy with security needs under the Fourth Amendment. In *Florence v. Board of Chosen Freeholders*, the Supreme Court upheld a jail policy that requires strip-searching every person admitted to the facility, regardless of the offense or any suspicion of possessing contraband. The ruling rests on the idea that preventing contraband and maintaining safety in the jail is a strong government interest, and applying the search uniformly minimizes discretion and potential abuse. Privacy concerns are weighed against these security interests, and in the jail context, the Court found the intrusion reasonable given the circumstances and goals. The other cases don't address this specific scenario. *Mapp v. Ohio* focuses on the exclusionary rule for illegally obtained evidence in state courts, not the policy of searches at jail intake. *Terry v. Ohio* deals with stop-and-frisk during encounters based on reasonable suspicion, not routine strip searches of all entrants to a jail. *Miranda v. Arizona* concerns the rights of detainees during custodial interrogation, not the legality of intake searches.*

9. Which practice is NOT a recommended safe handling practice when dealing with potentially dangerous inmates?

- A. Maintain distance and use clear verbal commands.
- B. Approach quickly from the front to establish dominance.**
- C. Use restraints when required.
- D. Maintain situational awareness and proper positioning.

The key idea is prioritizing de-escalation and safety through distance, clear communication, and awareness. Maintaining distance and giving clear verbal commands helps prevent a confrontation from escalating and gives you time to assess the inmate's response. Using restraints when required is a safety measure to prevent harm and control the situation within policy. Maintaining situational awareness and proper positioning keeps you aware of threats, keeps escape routes open, and allows you to react or retreat if needed. Approaching quickly from the front to "establish dominance" is unsafe because it signals aggression, reduces your time to read the inmate's behavior, and can trigger a violent reaction. It narrows your view of the surroundings, diminishes your control over the environment, and increases the risk to you and others. That approach undermines de-escalation and safe handling, which is why it's not recommended.

10. During inmate transportation, why is it important to account for inmates at departure and arrival?

- A. To monitor financial expenses.
- B. To ensure the vehicle is maintained.
- C. To verify inmate behavior post-transport.
- D. To ensure chain of custody and prevent loss or escape.**

Maintaining custody during transport relies on a verifiable chain of custody established by accurate counts at both departure and arrival. When staff verify the number and identity of every inmate before leaving and again upon reaching the destination, there's a clear, auditable record that all individuals are present, properly restrained, and accounted for. This immediate check helps detect any discrepancy—such as a missing inmate or an unaccounted change in roster—which triggers the necessary procedures to locate, secure, and document the situation, thereby preventing loss or escape and safeguarding everyone involved. Other options miss the central purpose of this practice. Counting isn't about expenses, vehicle maintenance, or post-transport behavior; it's about ensuring that custody is continuous and unbroken from start to finish, so security and accountability are maintained throughout the transport process.

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://correctionsacademylpso.examzify.com>

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

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