

DCJS Unarmed Certification Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. Right to a speedy and public trial is guaranteed by which amendment?**
 - A. Fourth Amendment**
 - B. Fifth Amendment**
 - C. Sixth Amendment**
 - D. Eighth Amendment**

- 2. Which type of report writing would document an accident?**
 - A. Accident**
 - B. Incident**
 - C. Daily activity**
 - D. Lightning surveys**

- 3. Which patrol works well for known problem areas and/or targeted areas of high risk?**
 - A. Routine patrol**
 - B. Random patrol**
 - C. Selective patrol**
 - D. Inconspicuous patrol**

- 4. Which patrol provides general coverage to all areas and equal coverage of areas?**
 - A. Conspicuous patrol**
 - B. Inconspicuous patrol**
 - C. Random patrol**
 - D. Routine patrol**

- 5. What is the minimum age for unarmed security officers according to the stated requirements?**
 - A. 16**
 - B. 21**
 - C. 18**
 - D. 25**

- 6. An act of moving about an area to provide protection and to conduct observation is called what?**
- A. Surveillance**
 - B. Patrol**
 - C. Audit**
 - D. Inspection**
- 7. Which writing technique is written at the scene in bullet form to create a fact list?**
- A. Rough draft**
 - B. Outline**
 - C. Patrol/field notes**
 - D. Daily log**
- 8. Which writing technique is your first attempt and involves translating your outline into sentence form?**
- A. Final draft**
 - B. Outline**
 - C. Patrol/field notes**
 - D. Rough draft**
- 9. Which duty involves keeping records and reports related to security incidents?**
- A. Documentation**
 - B. Access control**
 - C. Patrol**
 - D. Observations**
- 10. Which statement about bomb threats is true?**
- A. Most bomb threats are called in**
 - B. Most bomb threats are delivered by mail**
 - C. Most bomb threats are anonymous online posts**
 - D. Most bomb threats are printed flyers**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Right to a speedy and public trial is guaranteed by which amendment?

- A. Fourth Amendment**
- B. Fifth Amendment**
- C. Sixth Amendment**
- D. Eighth Amendment**

The right to a speedy and public trial is guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment. This part of the amendment protects people facing criminal prosecutions by ensuring the case is resolved in a timely manner and that the trial is open to the public, which helps prevent injustice and maintains accountability. A speedy trial reduces the risk of prolonged pretrial confinement and the loss of evidence, while a public trial allows observation by the press and citizens to deter misconduct. The Sixth Amendment also includes other protections: an impartial jury, notice of the charges, confrontation of witnesses, the right to obtain witnesses through compulsory process, and the right to legal counsel. The Fourth Amendment covers searches and seizures, the Fifth covers due process and protections against self-incrimination and double jeopardy, and the Eighth covers excessive bail and cruel or unusual punishment.

2. Which type of report writing would document an accident?

- A. Accident**
- B. Incident**
- C. Daily activity**
- D. Lightning surveys**

When an event results in injury or property damage, the proper written record is an accident report. This type of report captures the full sequence of events and the essential facts: when and where it happened, who was involved, what occurred, what injuries or damage occurred, and any immediate actions taken. It also includes witnesses, any contributing factors, and follow-up steps to prevent a recurrence. This focus on actual harm or damage distinguishes it from other report types; for example, an incident report covers events that could have caused harm (near misses) or non-injury situations, routine daily activity logs track everyday tasks, and lightning surveys are unrelated to documenting accidents.

3. Which patrol works well for known problem areas and/or targeted areas of high risk?

- A. Routine patrol**
- B. Random patrol**
- C. Selective patrol**
- D. Inconspicuous patrol**

Targeting patrols to areas with known problems or high risk is the approach that concentrates resources where they're most needed. This selective patrol method bases where and when officers are visible on crime data, trends, and intelligence about hotspots, so presence is focused where incidents are most likely to occur. The goal is to deter crime, disrupt illicit activity, and improve response times in places that have a history of trouble, making efficient use of limited manpower. Routine patrol follows a fixed pattern and doesn't adapt to hotspots, so it may miss opportunities to deter in problem areas. Random patrol introduces unpredictability but doesn't ensure coverage of known high-risk spots. Inconspicuous patrol emphasizes low visibility, which can reduce deterrence in places where deterrence through presence is needed.

4. Which patrol provides general coverage to all areas and equal coverage of areas?

- A. Conspicuous patrol**
- B. Inconspicuous patrol**
- C. Random patrol**
- D. Routine patrol**

Routine patrol provides general coverage to all areas and ensures equal coverage because it follows a planned, repetitive pattern that takes officers through each sector at regular intervals. This systematic approach spreads attention evenly across the entire area, reducing gaps and ensuring every zone gets consistent presence, which supports deterrence and public visibility. Conspicuous patrol focuses on high visibility to deter crime, which can lead to clustering in certain areas and less uniform coverage. Inconspicuous patrol aims to blend into surroundings to observe without notice, which doesn't guarantee that all areas receive equal attention. Random patrol introduces unpredictability, but without a set pattern it can create uneven coverage and gaps in some areas.

5. What is the minimum age for unarmed security officers according to the stated requirements?

- A. 16**
- B. 21**
- C. 18**
- D. 25**

The minimum age for an unarmed security officer is 18. This reflects the standard that unarmed security roles are considered entry-level and require someone who is legally an adult and eligible to obtain and hold a security license, plus the ability to meet employment and background-check requirements. Being 18 also aligns with common working-age rules for security positions and allows you to perform duties like patrols, reporting, and observation without weapons. In contrast, 21 is typically the minimum for armed positions because weapons licensing and higher-level responsibilities come with stricter age requirements, while 16 is below the legal working age for this type of role and 25 is not a standard minimum in this context.

6. An act of moving about an area to provide protection and to conduct observation is called what?

- A. Surveillance**
- B. Patrol**
- C. Audit**
- D. Inspection**

Moving through an area to deter threats, provide protection, and observe conditions describes a patrol. Patrols involve active presence and mobility, scanning for hazards, unauthorized access, or suspicious activity, and they position you to respond quickly. This combination of moving through space plus protective duties is what makes patrol the best fit for the description. Surveillance centers on watching and monitoring activities, often from a fixed position or over time, rather than the active, moving protection provided by a patrol. Audits and inspections are evaluative tasks: audits review records or compliance, and inspections examine physical conditions or procedures to ensure standards are met. They aren't primarily about moving through an area to guard and observe.

7. Which writing technique is written at the scene in bullet form to create a fact list?

- A. Rough draft**
- B. Outline**
- C. Patrol/field notes**
- D. Daily log**

Taking notes at the scene in a concise, bullet-style format is a patrol/field notes approach. This method is built for speed and accuracy, letting you quickly record essential facts—time, location, people involved, descriptions, actions, statements, and evidence—without turning observations into narrative. The goal is a factual, time-stamped record that you can rely on later for incident reports or investigations. Rough drafts are for creating longer, evolving narratives rather than immediate field data. Outlines organize structure before writing but aren't the on-site notebook method used to list actual observed facts. Daily logs track ongoing activities across a shift or day, not specifically the at-scene bullet list of facts you need to capture right away.

8. Which writing technique is your first attempt and involves translating your outline into sentence form?

- A. Final draft**
- B. Outline**
- C. Patrol/field notes**
- D. Rough draft**

The rough draft is the stage where you take your outline and turn it into sentence form. An outline organizes ideas and structure, but it's not written prose. The rough draft uses those ideas to create sentences and paragraphs, focusing on getting the content down and the overall flow rather than polishing every word. It's expected to be imperfect—grammar, transitions, and phrasing will be refined later. After this, the final draft comes with revisions for clarity, accuracy, and style. The other options don't fit this stage: the outline is the plan, final draft is the polished version, and patrol/field notes aren't part of the writing progression.

9. Which duty involves keeping records and reports related to security incidents?

- A. Documentation**
- B. Access control**
- C. Patrol**
- D. Observations**

Keeping records and reports related to security incidents is about documentation. This duty ensures there is a formal written record of what happened, when and where it occurred, who was involved, and the actions taken. Documentation provides accountability, supports investigations, and creates a traceable history for reviews and audits, making it essential for learning from incidents and demonstrating proper procedures were followed. Access control is the management of who may enter or exit an area, using doors, badges, or permissions. Patrol refers to actively moving through an area to deter or detect issues. Observations involve noticing events and reporting them as they happen. While these are important duties, they don't focus on the formal record-keeping aspect that documentation covers.

10. Which statement about bomb threats is true?

- A. Most bomb threats are called in**
- B. Most bomb threats are delivered by mail**
- C. Most bomb threats are anonymous online posts**
- D. Most bomb threats are printed flyers**

Most bomb threats are called in. This reality shapes how responders train and respond: a phone threat allows the caller to communicate details quickly while staying anonymous, so teams focus on gathering key information from the caller and immediately initiating the building's safety protocols. You'd try to obtain specifics like the location of the device, the exact time, a description of the threat, and any unique background sounds, then alert the proper authorities and start evacuation or lockdown procedures per policy. While threats can also come by mail, online posts, or printed flyers, those methods are much less common, so the phone threat scenario is the one you're most likely to encounter and need to handle efficiently.

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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://dcjsunarmed.examzify.com>

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

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