

DCJS UNARMED CERTIFICATION PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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 elements should an effective incident report include?**
 - A. Accurate, objective facts; complete who/what/where/when; sequence of events; actions taken; and evidence.
 - B. Personal opinions about the incident.
 - C. An optional narrative with unrelated details.
 - D. A list of previous incidents.
- 2. Which patrol works well for known problem areas and targeted areas of high risk?**
 - A. Routine patrol
 - B. Random patrol
 - C. Selective patrol
 - D. Inconspicuous patrol
- 3. Which patrol type is described as the most common form of patrolling security sites?**
 - A. Vehicle patrol
 - B. Aerial patrol
 - C. Bicycle patrol
 - D. Foot patrol
- 4. What is a key privacy practice when documenting or sharing incident information?**
 - A. Limit access to records, redact sensitive data as required, avoid unnecessary disclosure, and store records securely.
 - B. Post publicly to ensure transparency.
 - C. Share with all staff and contractors.
 - D. Keep records securely but disclose to unauthorized personnel.
- 5. 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

6. ____ are patrols that avoid routines, patterns, and predictability.
- A. Access control
 - B. Routine patrols
 - C. Conspicuous patrols
 - D. Effective patrols
7. What are the four functions of access control?
- A. Delay
 - B. Delay, Detection, Alert, and Response
 - C. Access, Exit, Monitor, and Gatekeeping
 - D. Identification, Authentication, Authorization, and Audit
8. 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
9. What is the minimum age for unarmed security officers according to the stated requirements?
- A. 16
 - B. 21
 - C. 18
 - D. 25
10. Which patrol type is intentionally obvious and serves as a reminder of security presence?
- A. Conspicuous patrol
 - B. Routine patrol
 - C. Inconspicuous patrol
 - D. Random patrol

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What elements should an effective incident report include?

- A. Accurate, objective facts; complete who/what/where/when; sequence of events; actions taken; and evidence.
- B. Personal opinions about the incident.
- C. An optional narrative with unrelated details.
- D. A list of previous incidents.

When documenting an incident, the emphasis is on a factual, objective, and complete record that others can rely on for understanding what happened and what was done in response. The essential elements are accurate, objective facts; complete who/what/where/when information; a clear sequence of events showing how the incident unfolded; actions taken in response; and evidence documenting what was collected, along with notes on where it is stored or how to access it. This combination keeps the report credible and usable for investigations or legal matters, and it helps ensure accountability. Personal opinions, unrelated or speculative details, and a mere list of previous incidents do not belong because they cloud the factual account and hinder follow-up.

2. Which patrol works well for known problem areas and targeted areas of high risk?

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

Selective patrol targets resources where incidents have been frequent and risk is highest. By concentrating patrols in known problem areas, security personnel deter potential offenders and improve the chances of early detection and rapid response. This approach uses historical incident data, risk assessments, and patrol analytics to schedule more frequent or longer patrols at critical times and locations, while still maintaining coverage elsewhere as needed. Routine patrols spread effort evenly and can miss hotspots; random patrols aim for unpredictability but lack focused deterrence; inconspicuous patrols reduce visible presence and may miss patterns of activity. Focusing on problem spots and high risk areas thus maximizes effectiveness.

3. Which patrol type is described as the most common form of patrolling security sites?

- A. Vehicle patrol
- B. Aerial patrol
- C. Bicycle patrol
- D. Foot patrol**

What this tests is which patrolling method best provides thorough, flexible coverage for routine security sites. Foot patrol is the most common form because walking allows the security officer to be physically present throughout interior and exterior spaces, which is essential for close observation, quick detection of signs of tampering, and immediate responses to incidents. The officer can inspect rooms, stairwells, corridors, entry points, and restricted areas with hands-on checks, and their presence itself serves as a strong deterrent. This approach also offers great adaptability to different layouts and time schedules—traversing stairs, doorways, and crowded spaces where vehicles or bikes can't go. Vehicle patrols are valuable for covering large outdoor perimeters quickly, but they are less effective for thorough interior checks and can give a less immediate visible deterrent in certain areas. Aerial patrols provide broad surveillance from above, which helps with monitoring large sites or remote boundaries, but they're not practical for routine, fine-grained patrolling and rapid on-the-ground response. Bicycle patrols sit between foot and vehicle patrols and can be effective in certain environments, but they don't always offer the same level of access and maneuverability as a foot patrol in complex facilities.

4. What is a key privacy practice when documenting or sharing incident information?

- A. Limit access to records, redact sensitive data as required, avoid unnecessary disclosure, and store records securely.**
- B. Post publicly to ensure transparency.
- C. Share with all staff and contractors.
- D. Keep records securely but disclose to unauthorized personnel.

Protecting privacy when documenting or sharing incident information means applying data minimization and strict access controls. The best practice is to limit who can view records to those with a legitimate need to know, redact sensitive data when sharing, avoid disclosing information unnecessarily, and store records securely to prevent unauthorized access. This approach helps protect individuals' personal information while still allowing investigation and reporting to proceed. Posting or sharing broadly would unnecessarily expose private details, and sharing with all staff or contractors or disclosing to unauthorized personnel would undermine privacy safeguards and could violate policies or laws.

5. 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.

6. ____ are patrols that avoid routines, patterns, and predictability.

- A. Access control
- B. Routine patrols
- C. Conspicuous patrols
- D. Effective patrols

The idea being tested is using patrols that avoid routines and predictability to deter crime. The best fit is the patrols described as effective patrols, because they are designed to maximize deterrence by being unpredictable and adaptable. These patrols vary routes, times, and activities so criminals can't anticipate officer presence or create reliable opportunities. Access control focuses on restricting entry rather than how patrols move. Routine patrols, by contrast, follow fixed patterns and schedules, which makes them predictable. Conspicuous patrols emphasize high visibility, but visibility alone doesn't guarantee avoidance of patterns or unpredictability. Effective patrols capture the aim of deterring crime through unpredictability and thoughtful deployment.

7. What are the four functions of access control?

- A. Delay
- B. Delay, Detection, Alert, and Response
- C. Access, Exit, Monitor, and Gatekeeping
- D. Identification, Authentication, Authorization, and Audit

Access control in physical security is about layering protection so an area stays secure even when one barrier is breached. The four functions work together to stop and slow down intruders and to mobilize a timely response. Delay adds time by using barriers and controlled access points, making it harder for someone to get through quickly. Detection finds that an entry attempt is happening, using sensors, cameras, or monitoring. Alert triggers notification to security personnel or a monitoring center so the event is known and can be acted on. Response is the actions taken to stop the intrusion or mitigate the threat, such as lockdowns, cordons, or contacting authorities. These functions form a practical framework for preventing unauthorized entry and coordinating a quick, effective reaction. The other option reflects steps more related to digital identity management (identifying someone, verifying who they are, deciding what they can do, and keeping records), which is not about physical access control.

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. Which patrol type is intentionally obvious and serves as a reminder of security presence?

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

Conspicuous patrol centers on visibility to establish deterrence and reassurance. When officers are clearly seen—uniforms, marked vehicles, active patrolling—the public perceives ongoing security, and potential offenders are discouraged by the higher chance of being observed or caught. This approach is especially effective in areas with a history of incidents or during events where a strong security presence helps manage crowds. It contrasts with inconspicuous patrols that aim for stealth to observe and gather information, or with random patrols that seek unpredictability to prevent criminals from recognizing patterns. In short, the purpose of a conspicuous patrol is to create a constant, obvious reminder that security is active, reducing crime opportunities through visibility.

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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