

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.

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. During warrant application, what occurs?

- A. Examination of officer and any witness under oath; magistrate determines probable cause and what crimes may be charged
- B. The judge signs first and then the officer tests the warrant
- C. The defendant is asked to volunteer information
- D. The clerk assigns a case number and closes the file

2. Which statement accurately describes field encounter safety?

- A. A stop based on probable cause
- B. Both safety of intel sources and officer matters
- C. Only the officer's safety matters
- D. Only after the interview

3. Which of the following is included under Arson of Dwelling House?

- A. Occupied hotel
- B. Bridge
- C. Vehicle
- D. Public park

4. Which category lists Single Cylinder and Deadbolt?

- A. Locks
- B. Doors
- C. Windows
- D. Lights

5. During an investigation into suspected elder abuse, what should you do to document findings and report?

- A. document in notebook only
- B. do nothing
- C. iLEADS report and notify APS
- D. email the chief

- 6. Which statement best describes a hate group?**
- A. A group that expresses hostility toward a target group
 - B. A group that promotes peace
 - C. A group that solves charitable
 - D. A government body
- 7. Which item is NOT part of the five points of information (POI) when talking to a witness?**
- A. Name
 - B. Date of Birth
 - C. Address
 - D. Social Security number
- 8. If anthrax exposure is suspected in a county building, which area should be treated with caution?**
- A. The parking lot
 - B. The entire building
 - C. Only the room of exposure
 - D. The exterior perimeter
- 9. Where is a safe place for an officer to complete a summons?**
- A. In the backseat of their cruiser
 - B. Inside the drivers seat of their cruiser
 - C. On the sidewalk
 - D. In the driver's seat of the suspect's vehicle
- 10. Open Carry is defined as what?**
- A. Carrying a weapon concealed from view
 - B. Carrying a weapon that is not visible in public
 - C. Carrying a weapon with prior notification
 - D. Carrying a weapon that can be seen from common observation

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. During warrant application, what occurs?

- A. Examination of officer and any witness under oath; magistrate determines probable cause and what crimes may be charged**
- B. The judge signs first and then the officer tests the warrant
- C. The defendant is asked to volunteer information
- D. The clerk assigns a case number and closes the file

During a warrant application, facts supporting probable cause are presented under oath. The officer (often with any supporting witnesses) testifies to or submits an affidavit describing the circumstances that justify the warrant. The magistrate or judge then reviews this testimony and determines whether probable cause exists and, for an arrest warrant, what offenses may be charged. This step ensures the warrant is grounded in reliable facts and limits the scope to the appropriate offenses or items. Administrative steps like clerkly case numbering or actions taken after the warrant are not the focus of this examination of probable cause, and options involving the defendant volunteering information or the officer testing the warrant misstate the process.

2. Which statement accurately describes field encounter safety?

- A. A stop based on probable cause
- B. Both safety of intel sources and officer matters**
- C. Only the officer's safety matters
- D. Only after the interview

Field encounter safety is about managing risk during on-scene interactions and making sure everyone involved is protected. The best practice recognizes that safety isn't limited to the officer alone; it also includes safeguarding any intel sources, witnesses, and others who might be affected by the encounter. This means staying aware of the environment, using appropriate positioning and communication, securing information that could jeopardize a case, and controlling the scene to prevent escalation. It's not about the legal justification for a stop or about waiting until after an interview—the safety considerations are active during the encounter itself. That's why the statement about both the safety of intel sources and officer safety being important is the most accurate.

3. Which of the following is included under Arson of Dwelling House?

- A. Occupied hotel
- B. Bridge
- C. Vehicle**
- D. Public park

The key idea is that arson of a dwelling house covers burning a structure that people actually live in. A dwelling isn't limited to a traditional house; it includes places used as a residence, even if they're mobile. A vehicle qualifies when it's being used as a residence—think of someone living in a car or in an RV, where people sleep and make a home. The other options aren't dwellings: a bridge or a public park aren't structures used for habitation, and while an occupied hotel is a lodging place, the exam's framing emphasizes that a vehicle used as a dwelling fits the category of arson of a dwelling house.

4. Which category lists Single Cylinder and Deadbolt?

- A. Locks**
- B. Doors
- C. Windows
- D. Lights

Single Cylinder and Deadbolt describe locking hardware used on doors. They define how a door is secured, not the door itself or the opening. A single cylinder lock typically has a key on the outside and a thumbturn on the inside, while a deadbolt is a strong locking mechanism that extends a solid bolt into the frame and is operated by a key or thumbturn. Both are types of locks, which is why the correct category is Locks. Doors are the openings the locks secure, windows are separate openings, and lights are unrelated hardware.

5. During an investigation into suspected elder abuse, what should you do to document findings and report?

- A. document in notebook only
- B. do nothing
- C. iLEADS report and notify APS**
- D. email the chief

When investigating suspected elder abuse, the crucial step is to document findings in the official system and alert the appropriate protective services. Submitting a formal iLEADS report and notifying Adult Protective Services ensures there is a complete, time-stamped, shareable record that can be reviewed by investigators, supervisors, and APS, and it triggers the necessary protective actions. Documentation in a notebook alone doesn't create an official, accessible, or auditable record, and doing nothing fails to meet mandatory reporting obligations. Emailing the chief bypasses the proper reporting channels and confidentiality requirements, which can delay intervention and create gaps in the case file. Following the agency policy to file the iLEADS report and notify APS provides the correct, timely, and coordinated response to protect the elder and advance the investigation.

6. Which statement best describes a hate group?

- A. A group that expresses hostility toward a target group**
- B. A group that promotes peace
- C. A group that solves charitable
- D. A government body

A hate group is defined by its organized hostility toward a target group, often aiming to marginalize, discriminate against, or harm that group. Describing it as a group that expresses hostility toward a target group best fits this pattern, capturing the core behavior that characterizes such groups. The other statements don't fit: promoting peace describes positive, non-harmful aims; solving charitable tasks implies benevolent actions; a government body is an official institution, not a voluntary group organized around hatred.

7. Which item is NOT part of the five points of information (POI) when talking to a witness?

- A. Name
- B. Date of Birth
- C. Address
- D. Social Security number**

In a witness interview, you collect identifying information that helps verify who you're speaking with and how to reach them. The items that fit this purpose are name, date of birth, address, and a reliable way to contact them (like a phone number or email). A Social Security number isn't part of these routine identifiers—it's a highly sensitive piece of information that isn't needed to identify or contact a witness and could raise privacy and security concerns. So, the item not part of the five points of information is the Social Security number. If such information were ever truly necessary, it would only be obtained through proper legal channels and with a clear justification.

8. If anthrax exposure is suspected in a county building, which area should be treated with caution?

- A. The parking lot
- B. The entire building**
- C. Only the room of exposure
- D. The exterior perimeter

When a suspected anthrax release happens in an enclosed space, the risk isn't limited to the room where exposure was first noted. Anthrax spores can be carried by air currents, settle on surfaces, and be stirred up as people move through hallways, stairways, and HVAC systems. Because contamination can spread beyond the initial area, treating the entire building as potentially contaminated protects occupants and responders and supports thorough decontamination and testing. That's why the best approach is to treat the entire building with caution. Limiting precautions to just the exterior perimeter or a single room could miss contaminated surfaces, ducts, or common areas that spores may have reached. Even areas like the parking lot or exterior areas could be affected if dust tracked in or wind moves particles, but without a building-wide approach, interior exposure risks and cross-contamination remain. In practice, responders would establish a controlled zone, use appropriate PPE, minimize disturbance of dust, and follow established authority guidance for building-wide assessment and decontamination.

9. Where is a safe place for an officer to complete a summons?

- A. In the backseat of their cruiser
- B. Inside the drivers seat of their cruiser**
- C. On the sidewalk
- D. In the driver's seat of the suspect's vehicle

The main idea is that a summons should be completed from a safe, controlled space where the officer can stay protected and in command of the situation. Inside the driver's seat of the cruiser gives that environment: the officer is behind a vehicle barrier, has immediate access to the cruiser's controls and communications, and can fill out the paperwork without being exposed to pedestrians, traffic, or the suspect. It also allows a quick shift to safety if the scene changes. Filling it out in the backseat would still be secure but places the officer closer to the suspect and away from the controls; on the sidewalk or in the suspect's vehicle introduces more risk and reduces the officer's ability to respond quickly.

10. Open Carry is defined as what?

- A. Carrying a weapon concealed from view
- B. Carrying a weapon that is not visible in public
- C. Carrying a weapon with prior notification
- D. Carrying a weapon that can be seen from common observation**

Open carry means carrying a weapon in a way that is visible to others in public; it is carried in plain view so an ordinary person can notice it without actively looking for it. This visibility is what separates open carry from concealed carry, where the weapon is hidden from view. The option that describes a weapon that can be seen from common observation best captures this idea of plain sight in public. The other descriptions describe scenarios where the weapon is hidden, not visible, or involve an unrelated requirement like prior notification, which does not define open carry.

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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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