

# FCCJA Deputy School Exam 1 Practice (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. Which court case extends the Fourth Amendment to the subject's body?**
  - A. Mapp v. Ohio**
  - B. Terry v. Ohio**
  - C. Katz v. United States**
  - D. Bell v. Wolfish**
  
- 2. Which option should you choose first when seeking medical information about an inmate's health?**
  - A. Supervisor**
  - B. Maintenance**
  - C. Mental health professional**
  - D. Medical**
  
- 3. 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**
  
- 4. The House of Delegates and the Senate belong to which branch of government?**
  - A. Judicial Branch**
  - B. Legislative Branch**
  - C. Executive Branch**
  - D. Administrative Branch**
  
- 5. Tennessee v. Garner relates to which concept?**
  - A. A fleeing suspect**
  - B. A suspect who is resisting arrest**
  - C. A non-threatening subject**
  - D. An unarmed civilian**

- 6. Who gets to vote on a bill becoming a law?**
- A. The House of Delegates and Senate**
  - B. The Governor**
  - C. The Supreme Court**
  - D. The Citizens**
- 7. What is the third step when addressing a suicidal inmate?**
- A. Remove clothing/ all items**
  - B. Check every 15 minutes**
  - C. Provide social contact**
  - D. Search them**
- 8. 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**
- 9. What form of incarceration is located in police stations?**
- A. Jail**
  - B. Lock up**
  - C. Detention center**
  - D. Prison**
- 10. Which federal statute provides a remedy for constitutional rights violations by state actors?**
- A. Section 1983**
  - B. The Patriot Act**
  - C. Civil Rights Act of 1964 Title II**
  - D. Habeas Corpus Act**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Which court case extends the Fourth Amendment to the subject's body?**

- A. Mapp v. Ohio**
- B. Terry v. Ohio**
- C. Katz v. United States**
- D. Bell v. Wolfish**

The idea being tested is that Fourth Amendment protections can apply to the body in certain government settings, not just to homes or property. In *Bell v. Wolfish*, the Supreme Court held that detainees in pretrial custody retain Fourth Amendment rights, but those rights are balanced against security needs. The Court ruled that body searches and strip searches of detainees can be reasonable and permissible if they are necessary to maintain order and safety, after considering the context and practices of the detention facility. This case therefore extends Fourth Amendment scrutiny to the subject's body within the detention setting, showing that privacy rights are not entirely erased by detention but must be weighed against legitimate security interests. *Mapp v. Ohio* is about applying the exclusionary rule to the states; *Katz v. United States* concerns privacy expectations in communications; *Terry v. Ohio* concerns stop-and-frisk based on reasonable suspicion. These do not specifically address extending the Fourth Amendment to body searches in detention the way *Bell v. Wolfish* does.

**2. Which option should you choose first when seeking medical information about an inmate's health?**

- A. Supervisor**
- B. Maintenance**
- C. Mental health professional**
- D. Medical**

Medical information about an inmate is handled by the medical staff, who maintain the health records and know the current status, treatments, and medications. Starting with the medical team ensures you're dealing with the people who have authoritative access to the inmate's health details and can confirm what can be shared and to whom. Supervisors or maintenance staff don't have the authority to disclose medical information, and while a mental health professional is involved in care, the first step for general medical information is to contact the medical department. Be prepared to provide proper authorization or consent before any information is released.

**3. 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.

**4. The House of Delegates and the Senate belong to which branch of government?**

- A. Judicial Branch**
- B. Legislative Branch**
- C. Executive Branch**
- D. Administrative Branch**

This question tests identifying the branch responsible for making laws. The House of Delegates and the Senate are the two chambers that make up the legislative branch in many states. Their main job is to draft, debate, and pass laws, and to review related budgets and legislation. They are separate from the Executive Branch, which enforces laws, and the Judicial Branch, which interprets laws. An Administrative Branch isn't a standard constitutional branch. So these two houses belong to the legislative branch.

**5. Tennessee v. Garner relates to which concept?**

- A. A fleeing suspect**
- B. A suspect who is resisting arrest**
- C. A non-threatening subject**
- D. An unarmed civilian**

The main concept is the limits on using deadly force in arrest scenarios, specifically with a fleeing suspect under the Fourth Amendment. Tennessee v. Garner held that deadly force may not be used to prevent the escape of a fleeing suspect unless the officer has probable cause to believe the suspect poses a significant threat of death or serious physical injury to the officer or others. This ruling rejects the old idea that officers may always use deadly force on someone who runs, and it requires the force used to be reasonable given the danger actually posed. In practical terms, if a suspect is unarmed and not believed to be dangerous, shooting to stop the escape would be unconstitutional; if the suspect is armed or presents a real threat, deadly force may be justified to prevent escape. This case shapes how we think about use of force against fleeing suspects.

## 6. Who gets to vote on a bill becoming a law?

- A. The House of Delegates and Senate**
- B. The Governor**
- C. The Supreme Court**
- D. The Citizens**

The bill becomes law only after both chambers of the legislature have voted to approve it. In a system with a House of Delegates and a Senate, each chamber reviews, debates, and votes on the bill, and it must pass both to move forward. The governor then has the choice to sign it into law or veto it; the governor does not vote on the bill as part of the legislative process. Citizens don't vote on ordinary bills (except on some ballot measures in certain states), and the Supreme Court doesn't vote to pass laws—its role is to interpret laws. So the people who actually vote to approve a bill are the members of the House of Delegates and the Senate.

## 7. What is the third step when addressing a suicidal inmate?

- A. Remove clothing/ all items**
- B. Check every 15 minutes**
- C. Provide social contact**
- D. Search them**

Providing social contact is essential because it directly addresses the inmate's emotional state and helps prevent escalation. When someone is feeling suicidal, isolation can intensify distress, whereas being heard and connected with staff or peers can calm the person, reduce fear, and open a line of communication. This engagement gives the officer a chance to assess mood, intent, and immediate needs, and to begin a plan for safety or a referral to mental health support. The other actions are important for safety, but they don't engage the inmate's emotional state in the moment as effectively. Removing items and searching are about reducing means and controlling the environment, while monitoring at intervals is crucial but secondary to offering support and connection.

## 8. 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.

**9. What form of incarceration is located in police stations?**

- A. Jail
- B. Lock up**
- C. Detention center
- D. Prison

Short-term holding inside a police station is called a lock up. It's a small, temporary holding area where someone who has just been arrested is kept for booking, processing, or awaiting an initial court appearance. The key idea is brief detention close to or within the police facility, usually for only hours up to a day or so. In contrast, a jail is a larger facility run by local government that houses people serving short sentences or awaiting trial, while a prison is a long-term facility for those who have been convicted and are serving longer sentences. A detention center is another term you might hear for holding detainees, but the setting that's specifically located in a police station for immediate, brief detention is the lock up.

**10. Which federal statute provides a remedy for constitutional rights violations by state actors?**

- A. Section 1983**
- B. The Patriot Act
- C. Civil Rights Act of 1964 Title II
- D. Habeas Corpus Act

A key idea here is that there is a federal civil action that lets individuals sue state and local officials when their constitutional rights are violated under color of state law. This remedy is provided by a statute that creates a cause of action against persons acting under color of state law for rights secured by the U.S. Constitution and federal law. It allows suing government officials and entities for damages, and it also supports injunctions or declaratory relief, with fees recoverable under the right circumstances. This means you can hold police officers, sheriffs, and other local officials accountable in federal or state court when their official actions infringe constitutional rights. The Patriot Act mainly targets national security and law-enforcement powers, not a general civil-rights remedy for state actors. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 Title II focuses on discrimination in places of public accommodation, not a broad mechanism for constitutional-right violations by state actors. The Habeas Corpus Act centers on challenging unlawful detention through habeas corpus, not providing the primary civil-rights remedy against state officials for constitutional violations.

## 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](mailto: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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