

FCCJA DEPUTY SCHOOL EXAM 1 PRACTICE (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. If you find a weapon on an inmate, what should you do first?**
 - A. Notify every officer within earshot
 - B. Do nothing until shift change
 - C. Secure the weapon and search the inmate
 - D. Call supervisor only
- 2. If inmates follow regulations, what is the likely outcome?**
 - A. They will not bring contraband
 - B. They will be released early
 - C. They will cause disturbances
 - D. They will require less supervision
- 3. During a search, inmates are supposed to be**
 - A. Sitting without talking, waiting for the search to conclude
 - B. Shouting commands
 - C. Moving around
 - D. Standing at ease
- 4. Which location is appropriate for storing found contraband after discovery?**
 - A. In a locker in the housing unit
 - B. In a desk drawer
 - C. Secure areas such as an evidence vault or the squad office
 - D. In the inmate's personal cell
- 5. Which of the following lists the 3 types of inmates in jail?**
 - A. Awaiting Trial, misdemeanor sentences, inmates awaiting transfer to prison
 - B. Incarcerated, probation violators, inmates awaiting trial
 - C. Juveniles, adults, non-criminal detainees
 - D. Convicted felons, awaiting parole, temporary detainees
- 6. What should you do with inmates who are under the influence?**
 - A. Place in solitary confinement
 - B. Ignore it
 - C. Conduct proper checks
 - D. Release them

- 7. For a medical problem, first contact....**
- A. Medical staff
 - B. Medical
 - C. Your supervisor
 - D. Maintenance
- 8. Who should you first call when addressing an inmate with a mental health issue?**
- A. Your supervisor
 - B. A mental health professional
 - C. Medical staff
 - D. Maintenance
- 9. How can State and County corrections work together?**
- A. They should share financial resources
 - B. They should operate completely independently
 - C. Assist in transport and overflow
 - D. They should merge into a single agency
- 10. What is the key term regarding probable cause?**
- A. A prudent or reasonable person would think a crime has occurred, is occurring, or will occur
 - B. A single officer's hunch
 - C. Evidence beyond a reasonable doubt
 - D. A rumor without evidence

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. If you find a weapon on an inmate, what should you do first?

- A. Notify every officer within earshot
- B. Do nothing until shift change
- C. Secure the weapon and search the inmate
- D. Call supervisor only

The first priority is safety and scene control. When you find a weapon on an inmate, alerting everyone nearby is the quickest way to get backup, clear and secure the area, and ensure the proper procedures are followed. Notifying all officers within earshot makes sure people are aware of the risk, can respond immediately, and that trained staff handle the weapon, preserve any evidence, and document what happened. Waiting to secure it yourself, waiting for shift change, or contacting only one supervisor can delay the response and increase danger, so spreading the alert right away keeps everyone safer and the incident properly managed.

2. If inmates follow regulations, what is the likely outcome?

- A. They will not bring contraband
- B. They will be released early
- C. They will cause disturbances
- D. They will require less supervision

Following regulations in a prison setting directly influences safety and security. When inmates adhere to rules, routine checks, searches, and controlled access work effectively, reducing opportunities for items that aren't allowed to be smuggled in. So, the most likely outcome is that contraband is not brought into the facility. Releasing early isn't determined by daily rule-following, disturbances are more likely when rules aren't followed, and while good behavior can affect supervision needs, the direct and likely consequence tied to following rules is keeping contraband out.

3. During a search, inmates are supposed to be

- A. Sitting without talking, waiting for the search to conclude
- B. Shouting commands
- C. Moving around
- D. Standing at ease

The situation tests how to maintain safety and control during an inmate search. The best behavior is to be seated quietly and wait for the search to finish. Quiet, still posture keeps the environment orderly, makes it easy for staff to observe everyone and ensure compliance, and reduces opportunities for concealment or sudden actions. Shouting would increase tension and interfere with clear instructions; moving around can create safety risks or hide items; standing at ease doesn't provide the same level of control and visibility as sitting quietly. So sitting without talking best supports a smooth, secure search.

4. Which location is appropriate for storing found contraband after discovery?

- A. In a locker in the housing unit
- B. In a desk drawer
- C. Secure areas such as an evidence vault or the squad office**
- D. In the inmate's personal cell

Storing found contraband in secure, controlled locations is essential to preserve evidence integrity and maintain chain of custody. Placing the item in an evidence vault or the squad office keeps it out of reach from inmates and unauthorized staff, limits the chance of tampering or loss, and allows proper documentation, tagging, and tracking for potential disciplinary or legal proceedings. Other options are insecure: a locker in the housing unit could be accessed by inmates or loose staff, risking tampering or concealment; a desk drawer is similarly vulnerable and unaccountable; placing contraband in an inmate's personal cell directly hands control to the inmate and defeats any custody or accountability measures.

5. Which of the following lists the 3 types of inmates in jail?

- A. Awaiting Trial, misdemeanor sentences, inmates awaiting transfer to prison**
- B. Incarcerated, probation violators, inmates awaiting trial
- C. Juveniles, adults, non-criminal detainees
- D. Convicted felons, awaiting parole, temporary detainees

In jail, inmates are categorized by where they are in the processing and sentencing timeline: those awaiting trial, those serving short sentences for misdemeanors, and those who have been convicted and are awaiting transfer to a prison facility for longer sentences. This framing captures the typical flow in local jails, from people who are still awaiting a legal decision, to those serving brief term punishments, to those who have been convicted and are moving to a state or federal prison for longer confinement. The other options mix categories that aren't standard jail classifications—probation violators and incarcerated individuals overlap in complex ways, juveniles are usually kept in separate facilities, and parole status isn't a jail category but a release condition.

6. What should you do with inmates who are under the influence?

- A. Place in solitary confinement
- B. Ignore it
- C. Conduct proper checks**
- D. Release them

When someone is under the influence, the top priority is their safety and health, not punishment. In this state, a person can be disoriented, have trouble breathing, or be at risk of self-harm or harming others, so quick, careful assessment and monitoring are essential. Conduct proper checks means calmly assessing how impaired they are, whether they are responsive, and if there are any signs of medical distress. It includes monitoring their breathing and heart rate, watching for signs of overdose or dehydration, and arranging medical evaluation when indicated. Keep the inmate in a safe, supervised area, ensure access to water, and document what you observe and any actions you take, so medical staff can be involved as needed. The goal is to stabilize and protect the person and others, not to isolate or release them. Solitary confinement or ignoring the situation would not address the health or safety needs involved.

7. For a medical problem, first contact....

- A. Medical staff
- B. Medical**
- C. Your supervisor
- D. Maintenance

When a medical problem occurs, the priority is to summon trained clinicians as quickly as possible. The designated medical contact is the fastest, most direct way to trigger the appropriate clinical response, triage, and care. Using the medical channel ensures instructions and treatment begin promptly and that the right personnel are alerted without delay. Maintenance is for facility or equipment issues, not health concerns. A supervisor might help with coordination, but they are not the immediate medical responders needed in an emergency. Medical staff are the people who provide care, but the system's defined path to initiate help is the medical channel, which activates the proper medical response right away.

8. Who should you first call when addressing an inmate with a mental health issue?

- A. Your supervisor
- B. A mental health professional**
- C. Medical staff
- D. Maintenance

When you spot signs of mental distress or a crisis, the first move is to involve someone with specialized training in mental health. A mental health professional can quickly assess the inmate's state, de escalate if needed, and determine the safest and most appropriate next steps—such as crisis intervention, medication management, or placement for ongoing treatment. They can also assess risk to self or others and coordinate with medical staff if there are any physical health concerns. Later steps like notifying a supervisor are important for oversight, but they don't substitute for the specialized evaluation and immediate plan a mental health professional can provide. Medical staff handle physical health issues and emergencies, not the psychiatric assessment, and maintenance staff aren't trained to respond to mental health crises. If there's an immediate medical emergency, seek medical help right away, but for mental health issues, the first contact should be a mental health professional.

9. How can State and County corrections work together?

- A. They should share financial resources
- B. They should operate completely independently
- C. Assist in transport and overflow**
- D. They should merge into a single agency

Cooperation between state and county corrections is most effective when they coordinate to manage inmate flow and facility capacity. The key benefit is handling transfers and overflow between facilities, which keeps operations smooth and safe. When one system runs at capacity or needs a different level of custody, sharing transport and moving inmates between county jails and state prisons prevents backlog, reduces delays, and ensures inmates are housed appropriately. This kind of joint effort directly addresses capacity challenges and maintains continuity of care and supervision across the correctional system. Sharing resources can help, but working independently misses a practical way to handle bottlenecks; merging into a single agency is often impractical due to governance and jurisdictional boundaries.

10. What is the key term regarding probable cause?

- A. A prudent or reasonable person would think a crime has occurred, is occurring, or will occur**
- B. A single officer's hunch
- C. Evidence beyond a reasonable doubt
- D. A rumor without evidence

Probable cause hinges on what a reasonable, prudent person would believe based on the facts at hand. The idea is not a guess or a hunch, but a fair probability that a crime has been, is being, or will be committed, judged from the perspective of a reasonable person who has the same information. That's why the statement describing a prudent or reasonable person who would think a crime has occurred, is occurring, or will occur best captures this standard. It emphasizes that the belief must be rooted in objective factors, not in mere rumors or a single officer's gut feeling. The other options fall short because a hunch, mere rumor, or an abstract demand for evidence beyond a reasonable doubt doesn't reflect the balanced, fact-based threshold that probable cause requires.

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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://fccjadepschool1.examzify.com>

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

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