

IDOC ACADEMY CLASS PRACTICE TEST (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. What is the primary goal of law enforcement?**
 - A. To be aggressive
 - B. To avoid training
 - C. To be PROFESSIONAL
 - D. To win at all costs
- 2. How long from the date served for the DHO to conduct a hearing?**
 - A. 7 Days
 - B. 3 Days
 - C. 14 Days
 - D. 1 Day
- 3. B-Team responders are defined as which of the following?**
 - A. Rapid response team (Immediately available) and able to leave the facility.
 - B. All institutional personnel other than those immediately involved.
 - C. Comprised of two levels of response.
 - D. Local agencies, State agencies, Federal agents.
- 4. Which scenario demonstrates implied consent?**
 - A. An unresponsive person needing care
 - B. A responsive person agreeing to care
 - C. A person with signed written consent
 - D. A person who is conscious and declines care
- 5. Anticipatory stress or worry about what might happen in the future is defined as which type?**
 - A. Future Stress
 - B. Current Stress
 - C. Temporary Stress
 - D. Past Stress
- 6. Which of the following is a Schedule II drug?**
 - A. Cocaine
 - B. Marijuana
 - C. Methamphetamine
 - D. Diazepam

7. The brief progress report format should be used for briefing?

- A. Not Applicable
- B. Not Specified
- C. Unknown
- D. True

8. Which term describes a risk factor category?

- A. Environmental and demographic factors
- B. Sleep quality
- C. Recent personal loss
- D. Aggression

9. Category 2 Use of Force is defined as:

- A. Applying a chemical agent upon or near a person and/or striking (including strikes to the head).
- B. Applying a physical control technique without a weapon.
- C. Use of force that results in death.
- D. Only verbal commands.

10. Category 2 Use of Force reporting requirements include:

- A. Must be reported to immediate supervisor as soon as possible and Use of Force Report completed by end of the working day.
- B. No reporting is required.
- C. Only an informal note to a supervisor.
- D. Reporting is optional.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the primary goal of law enforcement?

- A. To be aggressive
- B. To avoid training
- C. To be PROFESSIONAL**
- D. To win at all costs

Professional conduct in law enforcement is about enforcing laws while upholding the rights of every person and earning the community's trust. The primary goal is to act with professionalism: trained, ethical, and accountable, using force only when necessary and proportional, following procedures, and communicating clearly. This approach leads to safer outcomes, better investigations, and greater legitimacy for policing. Aggressive behavior, skipping training, or chasing a "win at all costs" mindset undermine rights and due process, erode trust, and can make situations more dangerous. Therefore, professionalism best captures the aim of law enforcement.

2. How long from the date served for the DHO to conduct a hearing?

- A. 7 Days**
- B. 3 Days
- C. 14 Days
- D. 1 Day

The key idea is scheduling the hearing promptly after notice. From the date the party is served, the hearing must take place within seven days. This timeframe strikes a balance: it gives the person time to prepare and gather any needed documents, while keeping the process moving so delays don't drag on. The date served starts the clock for this seven-day window, marking when formal notice and scheduling information are delivered. Seven days is short enough to maintain momentum, unlike one or three days which are usually too tight for proper preparation, and shorter than fourteen days which can unnecessarily slow resolution.

3. B-Team responders are defined as which of the following?

- A. Rapid response team (Immediately available) and able to leave the facility.
- B. All institutional personnel other than those immediately involved.**
- C. Comprised of two levels of response.
- D. Local agencies, State agencies, Federal agents.

In this framework, the focus is on how an organization organizes its internal response by tiers. The B-Team consists of all institutional personnel who are not the ones immediately involved in the incident. They form a broad pool of staff who can be mobilized to support operations as the response grows, without pulling away those who are actively handling the situation. This fits because the on-scene, immediately available responders are the ones who can leave the facility right away to address the incident, while the B-Team provides larger-scale support from within the organization. It's not about external agencies, nor about a two-level hierarchy, and it isn't limited to those already on the front lines.

4. Which scenario demonstrates implied consent?

- A. An unresponsive person needing care
- B. A responsive person agreeing to care
- C. A person with signed written consent
- D. A person who is conscious and declines care

Implied consent is what you rely on when someone can't communicate their wishes but needs urgent care to prevent harm. An unresponsive person needing care fits this scenario because they can't say whether they want help, yet delaying treatment could be dangerous. In that moment, you provide the essential, life-saving care based on the assumption that, if able to decide, they would want you to act to protect their health. If the person later regains awareness, you should explain what was done and obtain their explicit consent for any further treatment, or respect any known wishes they express. This differs from situations where the person can communicate a clear choice: agreeing to care and signing a written consent are explicit approvals, while a conscious person who declines care is a clear refusal.

5. Anticipatory stress or worry about what might happen in the future is defined as which type?

- A. Future Stress
- B. Current Stress
- C. Temporary Stress
- D. Past Stress

Anticipatory stress is the worry and physical arousal you feel before something might happen, focusing on possible future events rather than what's happening now or what already occurred. The term Future Stress fits because it specifically names this forward-looking pattern of stress that arises from concerns about what could occur later. For example, you might feel anxious about an upcoming exam or a job interview. The other labels don't match this time orientation: current stress refers to stress happening in the present moment, past stress to stress from events that have already happened, and temporary stress describes how long the stress lasts rather than when it's about.

6. Which of the following is a Schedule II drug?

- A. Cocaine
- B. Marijuana
- C. Methamphetamine
- D. Diazepam

Schedule II drugs are substances that have a high potential for abuse but also have accepted medical uses with strict controls. Methamphetamine fits this category because, in medicine, it is available in very limited, tightly regulated forms (like Desoxyn) for specific conditions, reflecting its legitimate medical use but very strong potential for abuse and dependence. The high risk of misuse is the reason it sits in Schedule II rather than a lower or higher schedule. Marijuana is placed in a stricter category federally because it is not deemed to have an accepted medical use in many contexts, so it's in a higher-risk schedule. Diazepam, in contrast, has established medical uses and a lower potential for abuse relative to drugs in the top tier, so it's listed in a lower schedule. Cocaine also has recognized medical uses but is classified as Schedule II as well; the focus here is recognizing the Schedule II status for methamphetamine.

7. The brief progress report format should be used for briefing?

- A. Not Applicable
- B. Not Specified
- C. Unknown
- D. True**

Briefings are all about conveying essential information quickly so a decision-maker can understand status and decide what to do next. A brief progress report format is built to present status, milestones, obstacles, and next steps in a concise, easy-to-scan way. That alignment is why using the brief progress report format for a briefing fits perfectly, so the statement is true. The other options don't provide a direct assertion about how the format should be used in a briefing and would leave the guidance unclear.

8. Which term describes a risk factor category?

- A. Environmental and demographic factors**
- B. Sleep quality
- C. Recent personal loss
- D. Aggression

Think about how risk factors are organized. A risk factor category is a broad grouping that collects related factors. Environmental factors cover aspects of the surroundings and conditions people live in, such as housing, pollution, or exposure to hazards. Demographic factors include inherent characteristics like age, gender, socioeconomic status, and ethnicity. Describing risk in terms of environmental and demographic factors signals a category that includes multiple specific factors within those areas. The other options point to single factors or events rather than a category. Sleep quality describes one aspect of health, not a group of factors. A recent personal loss is a particular life event or stressor. Aggression is a behavior pattern. These are specific indicators, not broad categories. Thus, environmental and demographic factors best describe a risk factor category.

9. Category 2 Use of Force is defined as:

- A. Applying a chemical agent upon or near a person and/or striking (including strikes to the head).**
- B. Applying a physical control technique without a weapon.
- C. Use of force that results in death.
- D. Only verbal commands.

Category 2 Use of Force covers actions that involve direct physical contact and the use of chemical agents, representing a move up from verbal commands. It includes applying a chemical agent upon or near a person (such as pepper spray) and it also includes striking the person, including strikes to the head, when necessary and permitted by policy. This makes the described definition the best match because it explicitly combines chemical application and physical impact under the same category. Other approaches involve only verbal commands, or refer to lethal force, or describe different physical techniques that don't encompass both chemical agents and striking.

10. Category 2 Use of Force reporting requirements include:

- A. Must be reported to immediate supervisor as soon as possible and Use of Force Report completed by end of the working day.**
- B. No reporting is required.
- C. Only an informal note to a supervisor.
- D. Reporting is optional.

Timely reporting and formal documentation of use-of-force events are essential for accountability and oversight. For Category 2 scenarios, the protocol requires reporting to the immediate supervisor as soon as possible and completing the Use of Force Report by the end of the working day. This quick notification ensures someone in the chain of command is aware right away, allowing initial safety checks and procedural review, while the end-of-day completion creates an official record for investigations, training, and policy follow-up. It also helps preserve evidence and ensures uniform reporting practices across the organization. Choices that suggest no reporting, only an informal note, or that reporting is optional miss these critical safeguards and undermine accountability and safety.

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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://idocacademyclass.examzify.com>

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

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