

JSU LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY – LEGAL PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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. Under what condition is an adult allowed to allow an open house party to continue?**
 - A. If they are not present
 - B. If no one under 21 is present
 - C. If they take reasonable action against illegal activity
 - D. If a permit for the party is obtained
- 2. What is a key element required to establish criminally negligent homicide?**
 - A. Intent to kill
 - B. Causing death through recklessness
 - C. Causing death through criminal negligence
 - D. Causing death during self-defense
- 3. In the context of theft of lost property in the second degree, what is the value range considered a felony?**
 - A. Exceeding \$2000 but less than \$2500
 - B. Exceeding \$1500 but less than \$2500
 - C. Exceeding \$500 but less than \$1499
 - D. Exceeding \$2500
- 4. What action describes bribe receiving by a juror?**
 - A. Accepting gifts for good behavior
 - B. Soliciting benefits to influence jury actions
 - C. Sharing resources with fellow jurors
 - D. Participating in jury discussions
- 5. What does public intoxication entail?**
 - A. Being quietly relaxed in public
 - B. Appearing under the influence and causing danger
 - C. Consuming alcohol in designated areas
 - D. Socializing with friends in public

6. What condition characterizes stalking in the second degree?

- A. Unlawful pursuit without a clear motive
- B. Following someone without repeated actions
- C. Intentionally causing emotional harm
- D. A single communication with the individual

7. What is a requirement to be charged with making harassing communications?

- A. Intent to annoy another person
- B. Accidentally calling the wrong number
- C. Having a casual conversation
- D. Participating in a public meeting

8. How is a 'dwelling' characterized legally?

- A. A structure used for commercial activities
- B. A building used for sleeping or lodging
- C. Any vacant building
- D. A place for storing goods

9. What is an automatic classification as felony theft concerning automobiles?

- A. If the car is worth under \$2000
- B. If the car is worth over \$2500
- C. Regardless of the car's worth
- D. Only if the car is a classic model

10. How is perjury classified in the third degree?

- A. Making a statement that is false with malicious intent
- B. Swearing falsely without any material importance
- C. Giving misleading information in a legal proceeding
- D. Providing false affidavits in a lawsuit

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Under what condition is an adult allowed to allow an open house party to continue?

- A. If they are not present
- B. If no one under 21 is present
- C. If they take reasonable action against illegal activity**
- D. If a permit for the party is obtained

An adult is permitted to allow an open house party to continue if they take reasonable action against illegal activity. This reflects a responsibility to maintain a safe environment and ensure compliance with the law, particularly with regard to underage drinking and other potential illegal behaviors. Taking reasonable action can include monitoring activities, setting clear rules, and intervening when necessary to prevent illegal conduct. This shows a proactive stance rather than passive acceptance, which is important in legal contexts where liability could be a concern. In contrast, simply not being present would not absolve an adult of responsibility for what occurs at their property. Similarly, the absence of individuals under 21 does not always guarantee that illegal activity won't occur or that the adult is fulfilling their duty of care. Obtaining a permit may be relevant in some jurisdictions for particular types of events, but it does not inherently justify the continuation of illegal activities that might take place at the party.

2. What is a key element required to establish criminally negligent homicide?

- A. Intent to kill
- B. Causing death through recklessness
- C. Causing death through criminal negligence**
- D. Causing death during self-defense

To establish criminally negligent homicide, a key element is causing death through criminal negligence. Criminal negligence involves a failure to be aware of a substantial and unjustifiable risk that results in the death of another person. This lack of awareness must be a gross deviation from what a reasonable person would do in a similar situation. In criminally negligent homicide cases, the focus is on the behavior of the defendant and whether their actions constituted a disregard for the safety of others, leading to a fatal outcome. This is distinctly different from intentions or recklessness. While intent to kill refers to a purposeful action to end a life, and recklessness involves a conscious disregard for known risks, criminally negligent homicide does not require any intent or even awareness of the risk that the defendant's actions might cause death. Circumstances involving self-defense also do not apply here, as they entail a legitimate use of force rather than negligence. Thus, establishing the element of criminal negligence is crucial in proving this type of homicide, making it the correct choice.

3. In the context of theft of lost property in the second degree, what is the value range considered a felony?

- A. Exceeding \$2000 but less than \$2500
- B. Exceeding \$1500 but less than \$2500**
- C. Exceeding \$500 but less than \$1499
- D. Exceeding \$2500

The value range that is considered a felony for the theft of lost property in the second degree is set at exceeding \$1500 but less than \$2500. This range is significant because it marks the threshold where the legal system classifies the offense as a felony, which often results in more severe legal consequences compared to misdemeanors. When property is lost and subsequently stolen, the law recognizes a higher potential to impose harsher penalties when the value of the property crosses this specific threshold. This classification serves to deter individuals from engaging in the theft of property that has substantial worth while also providing a clear guideline for enforcement and prosecution. The choice reflecting exceeding \$2000 but less than \$2500 overshoots the lower boundary of the felony classification, and theft valuing less than \$1500 would instead fall under a lesser category. Similarly, a value exceeding \$2500 would classify the theft under a different set of legal parameters entirely, likely resulting in a higher felony charge. Understanding these distinctions is vital for assessing legal scenarios involving theft and the associated penalties.

4. What action describes bribe receiving by a juror?

- A. Accepting gifts for good behavior
- B. Soliciting benefits to influence jury actions**
- C. Sharing resources with fellow jurors
- D. Participating in jury discussions

Bribe receiving by a juror is best described by the action of soliciting benefits to influence jury actions. This captures the essence of what bribery entails in the context of a jury. When a juror solicits benefits, they are actively seeking personal gain in exchange for their influence over the jury's decision-making process, which undermines the integrity of the judicial system. This type of misconduct poses a serious threat to fair trial rights and the impartiality required from jurors. It's a deliberate act that violates the ethical standards expected of jurors and can lead to significant legal repercussions for both the juror and those attempting to bribe them. Other options do not accurately depict the illegal nature of accepting bribes. Accepting gifts for good behavior may sound similar, but it lacks the direct implication of influencing a jury's decision through a corrupt transaction. Sharing resources with fellow jurors and participating in jury discussions are standard aspects of a juror's role and do not involve any unethical considerations. Therefore, soliciting benefits to influence jury actions correctly identifies the act of bribe receiving in this context.

5. What does public intoxication entail?

- A. Being quietly relaxed in public
- B. Appearing under the influence and causing danger**
- C. Consuming alcohol in designated areas
- D. Socializing with friends in public

Public intoxication involves an individual appearing to be under the influence of alcohol or drugs in a public setting and potentially causing a danger to themselves or others. This definition focuses on the behavior associated with intoxication, specifically how it impacts the individual's ability to function safely in a public environment. The correct choice emphasizes that the state of being intoxicated must not only be observable but also lead to behaviors that could be hazardous, which is a key aspect of laws regulating public intoxication. This aligns with the legal principles governing such offenses, which often aim to maintain public safety and order. In contrast, being quietly relaxed in public or socializing with friends does not imply any level of risk or danger associated with intoxication. Additionally, consuming alcohol in designated areas may be permissible under law and does not automatically constitute public intoxication. Therefore, the correct answer captures the critical element of risk involved in public intoxication scenarios.

6. What condition characterizes stalking in the second degree?

- A. Unlawful pursuit without a clear motive
- B. Following someone without repeated actions
- C. Intentionally causing emotional harm**
- D. A single communication with the individual

Stalking in the second degree is characterized by intentionally causing emotional harm to the victim through repeated and unwanted conduct. This definition reflects the understanding that stalking goes beyond mere surveillance or following; it involves a pattern of behavior that is intended to instill fear or distress in the victim. In considering the other choices, unlawful pursuit without a clear motive does not adequately capture the element of intent behind the actions required for second-degree stalking. Following someone without repeated actions does not fit the legal definition, as stalking typically involves repeated instances of behavior directed at the victim. A single communication with the individual fails to meet the threshold for stalking, as it encompasses a far less severe interaction and does not reflect the ongoing nature characteristic of stalking offenses. Therefore, the essence of second-degree stalking lies in the intentionality of causing emotional harm, underscoring the impact that such behavior has on individuals over time.

7. What is a requirement to be charged with making harassing communications?

- A. Intent to annoy another person**
- B. Accidentally calling the wrong number
- C. Having a casual conversation
- D. Participating in a public meeting

To be charged with making harassing communications, it is essential to demonstrate intent to annoy another person. This requirement emphasizes the mental state of the individual making the communication; it is not merely the act of communicating that constitutes harassment, but the underlying intention to cause distress or annoyance to the recipient. For instance, if someone repeatedly contacts another person with the aim of provoking or upsetting them, that intent can be evidenced by the nature of the messages or the frequency of the communication. This ensures that the law distinguishes between innocent or casual interactions and those that are maliciously aimed at causing harm or discomfort. In contrast, accidentally calling the wrong number, having a casual conversation, or participating in a public meeting does not involve such intent and thus would not meet the threshold for harassment. These actions are typically considered benign and do not imply a desire to annoy or distress someone.

8. How is a 'dwelling' characterized legally?

- A. A structure used for commercial activities
- B. A building used for sleeping or lodging**
- C. Any vacant building
- D. A place for storing goods

A 'dwelling' is legally characterized as a building primarily used for sleeping or lodging. This definition is commonly connected to residential properties where individuals or families reside, offering them a place to live. The legal interpretation emphasizes that a dwelling serves as a home, providing shelter and the basic amenities necessary for daily living. Structures associated with commercial activities or used merely for storing goods do not fulfill the residential purpose intrinsic to the concept of a dwelling. Therefore, only options that center around living spaces can qualify as dwellings, distinguishing them from non-residential buildings or spaces.

9. What is an automatic classification as felony theft concerning automobiles?

- A. If the car is worth under \$2000
- B. If the car is worth over \$2500
- C. Regardless of the car's worth**
- D. Only if the car is a classic model

An automatic classification as felony theft concerning automobiles occurs regardless of the car's worth. This means that in many jurisdictions, simply stealing a vehicle is considered a serious crime, typically classified as a felony. This reflects the legal system's recognition that automobiles are valuable assets and that vehicle theft has significant implications for victims and society. The other options suggest various monetary thresholds or specific conditions that do not align with this broad classification. For instance, setting a dollar value, such as under \$2,000 or over \$2,500, could imply that theft only becomes a felony when a certain monetary threshold is met, which is not the case for automobile theft. Additionally, the notion that only classic models would classify as felony theft incorrectly restricts the law's application based on specific characteristics of the vehicle rather than the act of theft itself.

10. How is perjury classified in the third degree?

- A. Making a statement that is false with malicious intent
- B. Swearing falsely without any material importance**
- C. Giving misleading information in a legal proceeding
- D. Providing false affidavits in a lawsuit

Perjury classified in the third degree typically involves the act of swearing falsely without any material importance. This means that the individual has made a false statement while under oath, but the statement in question does not have any significant bearing on the matter at hand. The legal system recognizes that while all instances of perjury are serious, the degrees of perjury reflect the potential impact of the false statement on judicial proceedings. Third-degree perjury is seen as less severe than instances that involve false statements of greater consequence, which could have a deeper effect on the outcome of legal matters. This classification underscores the importance of truthfulness in legal contexts, regardless of the gravity of the lie, and sets the foundation for how society and the law respond to these actions. In contrast, making false statements with malicious intent, giving misleading information, or providing false affidavits may lead to more serious classifications of perjury, as they can have substantial repercussions in legal proceedings.

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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://jsulawenforcementlegal.examzify.com>

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

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