

KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRAINING (DOCJT) ENTRANCE EXAM 1 PRACTICE (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. In a sentence about a police officer, which sentence demonstrates correct pronoun reference?

- A. The officer handed his badge to the man.
- B. The officer handed his badge to him.
- C. The officer handed the badge to himself.
- D. The officer handed his badge to his partner.

2. Which statement about Circuit Court is true?

- A. It has appellate jurisdiction over District Court.
- B. It is the lowest court level with no appellate jurisdiction.
- C. Circuit Judges are appointed for 6-year terms.
- D. There are 50 judicial circuits in Kentucky.

3. Which court handles appeals from District Court?

- A. Court of Appeals
- B. Supreme Court
- C. Circuit Court
- D. District Court

4. A car travels 120 miles in 2 hours. What is the average speed?

- A. 120 mph
- B. 30 mph
- C. 60 mph
- D. 240 mph

5. What does ACT stand for in decision-making?

- A. Assess, Calibrate, Transfer
- B. Assess, Consider, Take Action
- C. Act, Communicate, Think
- D. Analyze, Calm, Trial

- 6. Which statement best describes drawing a conclusion from data about a program?**
- A. The program may have contributed to a reduction, but further data is needed.
 - B. The program caused a significant immediate drop in all crime categories.
 - C. The data proves the program is perfect.
 - D. The program failed because it hardly changed crime rates.
- 7. What is the main purpose of a neighborhood watch program as described?**
- A. To deter crime and aid in catching offenders
 - B. To fund law enforcement
 - C. To increase traffic enforcement
 - D. To replace the police department
- 8. A Field Interview is defined as what in narrative definitions?**
- A. Call Response: Action or reaction from LEO in response to a call for service
 - B. Field Interview: Happen when an LEO notices odd behavior, but not a crime
 - C. Courtesy Notice: Warning to educate
 - D. Crime Case Supplement: Extra info or documents added to a criminal case file to provide more details to support
- 9. Which statement defines Values?**
- A. Economic status
 - B. Deeply held beliefs guiding attitudes and behavior
 - C. An external standard
 - D. Random opinions
- 10. When evaluating a police academy rubric with five categories, if scores are 4, 3, 5, 4, 4 respectively, what is the average?**
- A. 3.8
 - B. 4.0
 - C. 4.2
 - D. 3.5

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In a sentence about a police officer, which sentence demonstrates correct pronoun reference?

- A. The officer handed his badge to the man.**
- B. The officer handed his badge to him.
- C. The officer handed the badge to himself.
- D. The officer handed his badge to his partner.

The key idea is choosing a pronoun that has a clear, single antecedent. In this sentence, the badge belongs to the officer, so the possessive pronoun should point back to the officer. "His badge" unambiguously refers to the officer, and "the man" is simply the recipient, making the pronoun reference crystal clear. Other phrasings introduce ambiguity or illogic. If the officer handed his badge to him, the pronoun could refer to the officer or to the man, which muddles who owns the badge and who is receiving it. "To himself" implies the officer is both giver and recipient, which doesn't fit the situation. And "to his partner" could be read as referring to either person, again creating uncertainty.

2. Which statement about Circuit Court is true?

- A. It has appellate jurisdiction over District Court.**
- B. It is the lowest court level with no appellate jurisdiction.
- C. Circuit Judges are appointed for 6-year terms.
- D. There are 50 judicial circuits in Kentucky.

Kentucky's court structure places Circuit Court as the intermediate court of general jurisdiction. It has appellate jurisdiction over District Court, so decisions from District Court can be appealed to the Circuit Court. This is why the statement is true: the Circuit Court reviews lower-court rulings from District Court and also handles many of its own substantial civil and criminal matters. It isn't the lowest court level, since District Court sits below it. Circuit Judges are elected to eight-year terms, not six, and there isn't a fixed total of exactly fifty circuits in Kentucky.

3. Which court handles appeals from District Court?

- A. Court of Appeals
- B. Supreme Court
- C. Circuit Court**
- D. District Court

When an appeal is filed, the first level of appellate review for a District Court decision is the Circuit Court. District Court handles limited, smaller matters as a trial court, and when a party wants to challenge that decision, the appeal goes to the Circuit Court, which functions as the first court to review the record and determine whether any legal errors occurred. If further review is needed after the Circuit Court, the case can go to the Court of Appeals, and then, in limited situations, to the Kentucky Supreme Court. The Court of Appeals is the next step after the Circuit Court, not the direct reviewer of District Court decisions, and the Supreme Court sits at the top of the chain.

4. A car travels 120 miles in 2 hours. What is the average speed?

- A. 120 mph
- B. 30 mph
- C. 60 mph**
- D. 240 mph

Average speed is found by dividing the total distance traveled by the total time taken. Here, the car covers 120 miles over 2 hours. 120 divided by 2 equals 60, so the average speed is 60 miles per hour. If the speed were 120 mph, you'd travel 240 miles in 2 hours; at 30 mph you'd travel only 60 miles in 2 hours; at 240 mph you'd cover 480 miles in 2 hours. The given data point to 60 mph as the correct average speed.

5. What does ACT stand for in decision-making?

- A. Assess, Calibrate, Transfer
- B. Assess, Consider, Take Action**
- C. Act, Communicate, Think
- D. Analyze, Calm, Trial

This question tests understanding of a simple, three-step decision-making sequence used to guide action: ACT stands for Assess, Consider, Take Action. Start by Assessing the situation—gather relevant facts, safety factors, and potential risks. Then Consider the available options and their likely outcomes, weighing benefits and consequences. Finally, Take Action to implement the chosen course and monitor the results. This order promotes thinking before acting, which is crucial in high-stakes or time-sensitive situations. The other phrasing doesn't capture the typical flow of decision-making in this context. Acting first, or mixing in terms like Calibrate or Transfer, interrupts the sequence of evaluating options before action.

6. Which statement best describes drawing a conclusion from data about a program?

- A. The program may have contributed to a reduction, but further data is needed.
- B. The program caused a significant immediate drop in all crime categories.
- C. The data proves the program is perfect.
- D. The program failed because it hardly changed crime rates.**

Interpreting data about a program means weighing what the numbers actually show and what they might not. A careful conclusion notes that the program may have contributed to a reduction, but cannot firmly claim it caused the change or quantify it without more data. Crime trends can be influenced by many factors, and short-term fluctuations, measurement quirks, or external events can all play a role. Therefore, asserting a definitive, universal effect is overstating the evidence, while saying the program failed or is perfect is not justified by the data. The prudent takeaway is to acknowledge possible positive impact and call for additional data or longer study to confirm causality, which reflects sound program evaluation practice.

7. What is the main purpose of a neighborhood watch program as described?

A. To deter crime and aid in catching offenders

B. To fund law enforcement

C. To increase traffic enforcement

D. To replace the police department

Neighborhood watch is about reducing crime through vigilant, coordinated community actions and by reporting suspicious activity to the police. When residents stay alert, observe carefully, and share information promptly, it creates a deterrent effect—criminals are less likely to operate where there's visible monitoring and a quick police response. This collaboration helps officers respond faster and makes it easier to identify and catch offenders. It isn't about funding law enforcement, increasing traffic enforcement, or replacing the police department. The program complements police work by leveraging community involvement to deter crime and support investigations, not by providing funding, shifting policing duties, or taking police duties entirely into civilian hands.

8. A Field Interview is defined as what in narrative definitions?

A. Call Response: Action or reaction from LEO in response to a call for service

B. Field Interview: Happen when an LEO notices odd behavior, but not a crime

C. Courtesy Notice: Warning to educate

D. Crime Case Supplement: Extra info or documents added to a criminal case file to provide more details to support

Field interviews are described as brief, non-arrest encounters where an officer engages with someone because something about their behavior seems suspicious, even though no crime has occurred. This type of interaction is about gathering information and assessing potential risk rather than responding to a reported incident or enforcing a charge. It isn't about a call for service, which involves actions taken after someone reports an incident; it isn't a courtesy notice, which is a warning to educate; and it isn't extra information added to a case file. Because of that, the statement that a Field Interview happens when an officer notices odd behavior, but not a crime, best fits the narrative definition.

9. Which statement defines Values?

A. Economic status

B. Deeply held beliefs guiding attitudes and behavior

C. An external standard

D. Random opinions

Values are the deeply held beliefs that guide attitudes and behavior. This description fits because values are internal convictions about what matters most, shaping how we think, decide, and act. They aren't determined by one's economic status, nor are they external rules imposed from outside, and they aren't casual or fleeting opinions. Economic status describes material position; an external standard refers to rules or norms imposed from outside; random opinions are not firmly held. The statement focusing on deeply held beliefs that guide how we behave best captures what values are.

10. When evaluating a police academy rubric with five categories, if scores are 4, 3, 5, 4, 4 respectively, what is the average?

A. 3.8

B. 4.0

C. 4.2

D. 3.5

Averages are found by adding all values and dividing by how many values there are. Add the five scores: $4 + 3 + 5 + 4 + 4 = 20$. There are five categories, so 20 divided by 5 equals 4.0. So the average score is 4.0, which matches the correct option. If the total were 19 or 21, the average would be 3.8 or 4.2 respectively; 3.5 would imply a total of 17.5, which isn't possible with these integer scores.

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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://kydocjtentrance1.examzify.com>

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

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