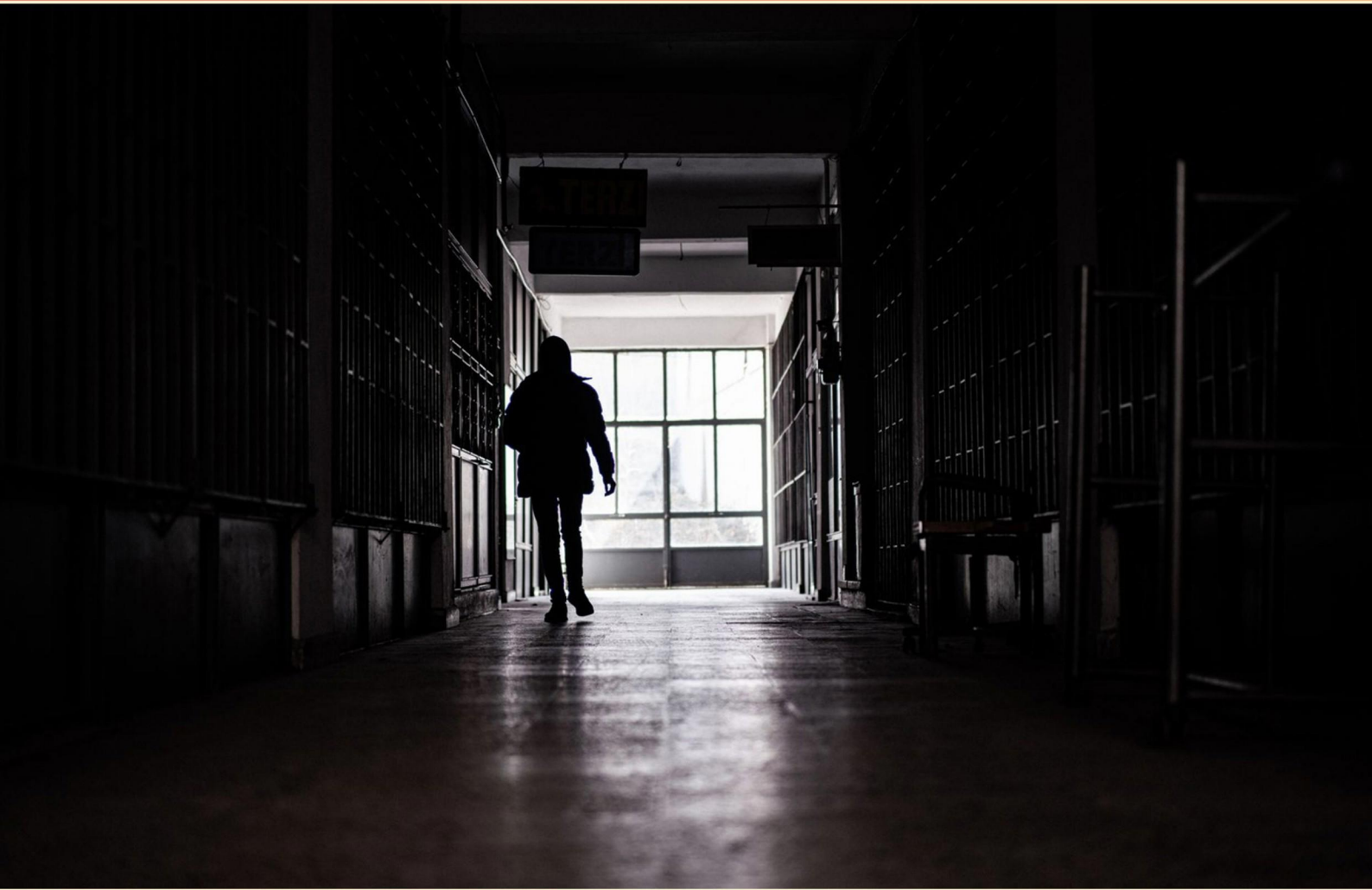


NORTH CAROLINA CORRECTIONAL OFFICER PHASE 2 PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://nccorrectionalofficerphase2.examzify.com>



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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 term refers to an inmate who works for a shot caller?**
 - A. Soldier
 - B. Warrior
 - C. Ninja
 - D. Boss man

- 2. Which of the following best describes the importance of observing inmate behavior?**
 - A. It is not necessary in a well-supervised facility
 - B. It helps in understanding inmate needs and potential issues
 - C. It is only required during emergencies
 - D. It can create misunderstandings among staff

- 3. Which constitutional amendment is associated with the right to medical care in correctional facilities?**
 - A. First Amendment
 - B. Thirteenth Amendment
 - C. Eighth Amendment
 - D. Fourteenth Amendment

- 4. What is meant by "undue familiarity" with offenders?**
 - A. Being friendly with offenders
 - B. Knowing personal details about offenders' lives
 - C. Understanding offenders' motivations
 - D. Having regular professional interaction

- 5. What aspect is crucial for effective communication in a correctional facility?**
 - A. Communication should be kept to a minimum
 - B. Only staff should communicate
 - C. Clear communication with sergeants and officers in charge
 - D. Using technical jargon

- 6. Stewardship in a correctional context refers to what?**
- A. Policy adherence
 - B. Providing medical care to inmates
 - C. Taking care of something valued
 - D. Training staff appropriately
- 7. What does "dry cell" mean in correctional facilities?**
- A. A cell with no electricity
 - B. A cell that has no water
 - C. A cell for high-risk inmates
 - D. A solitary confinement area
- 8. What does the NCDPS's zero tolerance policy address?**
- A. Inmate rehabilitation methods
 - B. Cooperation during investigations
 - C. General welfare of the inmates
 - D. Training of correctional staff
- 9. What does the term "buck 50" refer to in correctional terminology?**
- A. A type of inmate search
 - B. A specific injury description
 - C. 150 searches from a cut on your face
 - D. A disciplinary measure
- 10. What age is specified in North Carolina General Statute 126-16 as being included in protected groups?**
- A. 30 or above
 - B. 35 or above
 - C. 40 or above
 - D. 45 or above

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which term refers to an inmate who works for a shot caller?

- A. Soldier**
- B. Warrior
- C. Ninja
- D. Boss man

The term "soldier" refers to an inmate who works for a shot caller, indicating a subordinate role within a criminal organization or prison gang. In the context of prison culture, a soldier typically undertakes tasks or enforces the orders given by a higher-ranking member, often the shot caller, who is responsible for major decisions and leadership within the group. This hierarchical structure supports the functioning of the gang and reflects the power dynamics present in the environment. The use of "soldier" signifies a sense of loyalty and duty, as these inmates are often expected to carry out the shot caller's directives while adhering to the rules and expectations of the group. Being a soldier can involve participating in various activities, including defending the gang's interests, participating in illegal activities, or handling specific tasks assigned by the leadership. In contrast, the other terms do not carry the same meaning within this specific context. "Warrior" may imply a more active combat role or a sense of fighting prowess beyond the organizational loyalty typically associated with being a soldier. "Ninja" suggests stealth or skill that doesn't align with the structure of prison gangs, while "Boss man" refers to a leadership position rather than someone who serves under a leader. Thus, "soldier"

2. Which of the following best describes the importance of observing inmate behavior?

- A. It is not necessary in a well-supervised facility
- B. It helps in understanding inmate needs and potential issues**
- C. It is only required during emergencies
- D. It can create misunderstandings among staff

Observing inmate behavior is crucial in a correctional setting because it provides correctional officers with insights into the needs, emotions, and potential issues affecting inmates. By closely monitoring behavior, officers can identify changes that may indicate stress, mental health concerns, or conflicts with other inmates. This awareness allows staff to intervene proactively, ensuring a safer environment for both inmates and staff. Furthermore, understanding inmate behavior aids in establishing trust and communication between officers and inmates, which is vital for effective management and rehabilitation efforts. Detecting early signs of trouble through observation can prevent incidents from escalating into more serious situations, such as fights or self-harm. Overall, comprehensive observation fosters a healthier institutional environment and contributes to effective correctional practices.

3. Which constitutional amendment is associated with the right to medical care in correctional facilities?

- A. First Amendment
- B. Thirteenth Amendment
- C. Eighth Amendment**
- D. Fourteenth Amendment

The Eighth Amendment is closely associated with the right to medical care in correctional facilities because it prohibits cruel and unusual punishment. This amendment establishes that inmates have a right to receive adequate medical treatment while incarcerated. The Supreme Court has interpreted the Eighth Amendment to mean that failing to provide necessary medical care to prisoners can be seen as a violation of their rights, as it may lead to unnecessary suffering. In the context of correctional facilities, this means that correctional officers and the medical staff are obligated to ensure that inmates receive appropriate medical care for serious medical issues. This legal standard helps protect the health and well-being of inmates and acknowledges that, even though individuals are incarcerated, they still retain certain rights, including access to healthcare.

4. What is meant by "undue familiarity" with offenders?

- A. Being friendly with offenders
- B. Knowing personal details about offenders' lives**
- C. Understanding offenders' motivations
- D. Having regular professional interaction

"Undue familiarity" with offenders refers specifically to knowing personal details about their lives. This concept is important in the context of correctional facilities because developing a close or overly personal relationship with inmates can undermine the professional boundaries necessary for maintaining security and order within the institution. When a correctional officer has knowledge of an offender's personal life, it can lead to biased treatment, favoritism, or the compromise of professional integrity. The importance of maintaining professional boundaries is paramount in corrections, as it ensures that officers remain neutral and focused on their duties without allowing personal feelings or relationships to interfere with their responsibilities. Understanding an offender's motivations may aid in security practices, but it should not lead to personal intimacy that could jeopardize the officer's objectivity or authority. Regular professional interactions are essential for effective communication and management within a correctional environment, but these interactions must remain professional and not cross into personal territory.

5. What aspect is crucial for effective communication in a correctional facility?

- A. Communication should be kept to a minimum
- B. Only staff should communicate
- C. Clear communication with sergeants and officers in charge**
- D. Using technical jargon

Clear communication with sergeants and officers in charge is essential for effective communication in a correctional facility because it ensures that information is accurately conveyed, understood, and acted upon promptly. In a correctional environment, effective communication can directly impact safety, security, and operational efficiency. When officers communicate clearly with their superiors, it fosters a chain of command that is vital for maintaining order and discipline. It allows for the seamless transfer of important information regarding inmate behavior, facility issues, and emergency situations, ensuring that all personnel are well-informed and can respond appropriately. Additionally, effective communication builds trust among staff members and enhances teamwork, which is critical in high-pressure environments like correctional facilities. Staff members need to be able to give and receive information clearly to mitigate misunderstandings that could lead to conflicts or security lapses. In contrast, communicating too little may lead to a lack of coordination, and limiting communication to only staff can suppress important input from other critical roles within the facility. Moreover, the use of technical jargon can create barriers to understanding, especially for those who might not be familiar with specific terminology, leading to confusion or misinterpretation. Thus, clear and direct communication is foundational to the successful functioning of correctional operations.

6. Stewardship in a correctional context refers to what?

- A. Policy adherence
- B. Providing medical care to inmates
- C. Taking care of something valued**
- D. Training staff appropriately

Stewardship in a correctional context emphasizes the responsibility of correctional staff to manage and protect valuable resources, which include not only physical facilities and equipment but also inmates' well-being and rehabilitation. This concept encompasses the idea that correctional officers and staff are custodians of the correctional environment and have a duty to ensure that it promotes safety, security, and positive outcomes for all individuals involved. By taking care of something valued—such as the lives of inmates, their rehabilitation, and the integrity of the correctional institution—staff members act as stewards. This involves maintaining a respectful and humane environment and ensuring that policies and practices align with the overarching goals of rehabilitation and public safety. It highlights the moral and professional obligation of correctional officers to support the development of inmates while effectively managing the facility. Other choices, while relevant to correctional settings, do not capture the essence of stewardship in the same way. Policy adherence and training staff are important operational aspects, and providing medical care is a specialized responsibility. However, stewardship encompasses a broader responsibility to act as caretakers of all that the institution values, integrating these various aspects into a cohesive approach to correctional management and care.

7. What does "dry cell" mean in correctional facilities?

- A. A cell with no electricity
- B. A cell that has no water**
- C. A cell for high-risk inmates
- D. A solitary confinement area

A "dry cell" in correctional facilities refers specifically to a cell that does not have water available for inmates. This designation is often used as a precautionary measure, particularly when dealing with inmates who may be suspected of concealing contraband or illicit substances within their bodies. By placing an inmate in a dry cell, correctional staff can monitor and prevent the ingestion of water, which might assist in flushing out these substances. This practice helps to ensure the safety and security of the facility by minimizing the risks associated with contraband. The other options, while they refer to different types of cells or conditions that may exist within a correctional environment, do not describe the specific function and purpose of a dry cell in relation to inmate management and safety protocols.

8. What does the NCDPS's zero tolerance policy address?

- A. Inmate rehabilitation methods
- B. Cooperation during investigations**
- C. General welfare of the inmates
- D. Training of correctional staff

The NCDPS's zero tolerance policy primarily addresses cooperation during investigations. This policy emphasizes that any form of misconduct, such as fraud, abuse, or criminal activity, will not be tolerated among staff or inmates. The intent is to create an environment where integrity is paramount, and everyone is encouraged to report any violations or suspicious behaviors without fear of retaliation. This policy fosters a culture of accountability and transparency within the correctional system, which is vital for maintaining safety and security. By ensuring that all individuals are cooperative during investigations, the NCDPS aims to effectively address and resolve issues that could undermine the integrity of the correctional facility. In contrast, while inmate rehabilitation methods, general welfare of the inmates, and training of correctional staff are important aspects of correctional facility operations, they do not directly relate to the zero tolerance framework, which is specifically focused on misconduct and investigative processes.

9. What does the term "buck 50" refer to in correctional terminology?

- A. A type of inmate search
- B. A specific injury description
- C. 150 searches from a cut on your face**
- D. A disciplinary measure

The term "buck 50" in correctional terminology refers specifically to a type of injury that describes a cut or a facial laceration, typically inflicted during a violent altercation. The phrase often signifies an injury that is approximately 150 stitches or more required to repair a severe cut on the face, although it doesn't literally refer to the number of stitches. This kind of injury is associated with significant violence within correctional settings and highlights the seriousness of altercations between inmates or between inmates and staff. Understanding this terminology is crucial for correctional officers, as it can indicate potential incidents of violence within the facility and the severity of injuries that can occur. By being familiar with terms like "buck 50," officers can better communicate about incidents and take precautions to manage and de-escalate situations effectively.

10. What age is specified in North Carolina General Statute 126-16 as being included in protected groups?

- A. 30 or above
- B. 35 or above
- C. 40 or above**
- D. 45 or above

North Carolina General Statute 126-16 includes individuals who are 40 years of age or older in its definition of protected groups when it comes to employment discrimination. This statute is specifically designed to prevent age discrimination against employees and applicants in state government positions. The inclusion of this age threshold reflects a commitment to protecting older workers from unfair treatment in the workplace, promoting equal employment opportunities regardless of age. The choice of 40 years and above aligns with federal laws, such as the Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA), which also sets this age as a significant determinant when discussing age-related discrimination. This age benchmark demonstrates a recognition of the changing workforce demographics and the value of experienced individuals in various roles within state employment.

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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://nccorrectionalofficerphase2.examzify.com>

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

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