

# Ohio Corrections Academy Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,**

**Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.**

**ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.**

**No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.**

**Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.**

**SAMPLE**

# Table of Contents

<b>Copyright</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>How to Use This Guide</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Questions</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>Answers</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>Explanations</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>Next Steps</b> .....	<b>17</b>

# 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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.**

## **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.**

## **7. Use Other Tools**

**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!**

SAMPLE

## **Questions**

- 1. What is a primary goal of sentencing in the criminal justice system?**
  - A. Restoration of the criminal justice system**
  - B. Minimization of court costs**
  - C. Punishing and rehabilitating the offender**
  - D. Enhancing public relations**
- 2. What role does the Correctional Officer play in a correctional facility?**
  - A. Providing legal counsel**
  - B. Maintaining order and security**
  - C. Planning rehabilitation programs**
  - D. Conducting therapy sessions**
- 3. What is a key factor in determining if an inmate's rights can be limited?**
  - A. Is the limitation applied in a punitive manner?**
  - B. Is the limitation in furtherance of a compelling governmental interest?**
  - C. Is the inmate a repeat offender?**
  - D. Is the inmate aware of the limitation?**
- 4. What method should be employed to deal with an inmate suspected of being infected with MRSA?**
  - A. Isolate the inmate immediately**
  - B. Admit them to a communal cell**
  - C. Monitor but do not intervene**
  - D. Administer antibiotics without a doctor's order**
- 5. How can MRSA be transmitted in correctional facilities?**
  - A. Only through airborne particles**
  - B. Direct contact with infected skin**
  - C. Sharing food and drink**
  - D. Coughing near an inmate**



- 6. What is one of the general standards set forth in the corrections officer code of ethics?**
- A. Promoting personal gain**
  - B. Fostering professionalism**
  - C. Rejecting all forms of public service**
  - D. Encouraging discrimination**
- 7. What type of count is performed at least once per shift in a correctional facility?**
- A. Census**
  - B. Emergency**
  - C. Formal**
  - D. Informal**
- 8. Which vitamin is primarily obtained from sunlight?**
- A. Vitamin A**
  - B. Vitamin D**
  - C. Vitamin B12**
  - D. Vitamin K**
- 9. Which of the following is NOT a goal of sentencing?**
- A. To deter future crimes**
  - B. To promote rehabilitation**
  - C. To provide an inmate with care, custody, and control**
  - D. To ensure public safety**
- 10. How often is a formal count normally done in a correctional facility?**
- A. Every hour**
  - B. Twice per shift**
  - C. Once per shift**
  - D. Every day**

## **Answers**

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE

**1. What is a primary goal of sentencing in the criminal justice system?**

- A. Restoration of the criminal justice system**
- B. Minimization of court costs**
- C. Punishing and rehabilitating the offender**
- D. Enhancing public relations**

The primary goal of sentencing in the criminal justice system is to balance two crucial objectives: punishing the offender for their criminal behavior and facilitating their rehabilitation. This dual approach recognizes that while accountability is essential for maintaining societal order and delivering justice for victims, providing opportunities for rehabilitation can help reduce recidivism. By addressing the underlying issues that may have contributed to the offender's criminal behavior, such as substance abuse or mental health challenges, the justice system aims to reintegrate individuals into society as productive citizens. This holistic view not only serves the immediate interests of justice but also promotes the long-term safety and well-being of the community.

**2. What role does the Correctional Officer play in a correctional facility?**

- A. Providing legal counsel**
- B. Maintaining order and security**
- C. Planning rehabilitation programs**
- D. Conducting therapy sessions**

The primary role of a Correctional Officer in a correctional facility is to maintain order and security within the institution. This involves supervising inmates, enforcing rules and regulations, and ensuring the safety of both staff and inmates. Correctional Officers play a crucial part in preventing violence, managing conflicts, and monitoring inmate behavior to minimize risks in the environment. Their presence and authority help uphold the facility's structure and ensure that operations run smoothly. In contrast, providing legal counsel pertains to the role of attorneys or legal advisors rather than Correctional Officers. Planning rehabilitation programs is typically the responsibility of specialized personnel such as social workers or program coordinators. Conducting therapy sessions goes hand-in-hand with mental health professionals. These distinctions clarify that the duties of a Correctional Officer focus significantly on security and order within the facility.

**3. What is a key factor in determining if an inmate's rights can be limited?**

**A. Is the limitation applied in a punitive manner?**

**B. Is the limitation in furtherance of a compelling governmental interest?**

**C. Is the inmate a repeat offender?**

**D. Is the inmate aware of the limitation?**

A key factor in determining if an inmate's rights can be limited is whether the limitation is in furtherance of a compelling governmental interest. This principle aligns with legal standards regarding the balance between individual rights and the needs of the state. Inmates retain certain rights while incarcerated, but these rights can be restricted if the limitations serve significant state interests, such as maintaining order, security, and rehabilitation within the correctional facility. For instance, if a prison imposes restrictions on freedom of movement for the sake of preventing violence or ensuring safety, this can be justified under the concept of compelling governmental interest. Courts generally require a clear justification for infringements upon rights, particularly in an environment where security and institutional order are paramount. Factors such as whether the limitation is applied punitively, whether the inmate is a repeat offender, or whether the inmate is aware of the limitation may influence specific circumstances, but they do not serve as overarching principles for assessing the legitimacy of rights limitations. The key lies in the justification of the limitation as necessary for the state's compelling interests.

**4. What method should be employed to deal with an inmate suspected of being infected with MRSA?**

**A. Isolate the inmate immediately**

**B. Admit them to a communal cell**

**C. Monitor but do not intervene**

**D. Administer antibiotics without a doctor's order**

Isolating an inmate suspected of being infected with MRSA (Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus) is crucial for several reasons. MRSA is a type of bacteria that is resistant to commonly used antibiotics, making it particularly dangerous and capable of causing severe infections. The primary concern in a correctional setting is to prevent the spread of this infection to other inmates and staff members. Immediate isolation reduces the risk of transmission, as MRSA can spread through direct skin-to-skin contact or by touching contaminated surfaces. By isolating the inmate, healthcare professionals can effectively monitor their condition while implementing appropriate precautions and treatment strategies. This approach not only prioritizes the health and safety of the affected individual but also considers the wellbeing of the entire facility. In contrast, options that allow for contact with other inmates or that delay treatment can lead to outbreaks or worsening of the inmate's condition. Therefore, employing immediate isolation is essential in managing potential MRSA infections effectively.

**5. How can MRSA be transmitted in correctional facilities?**

- A. Only through airborne particles**
- B. Direct contact with infected skin**
- C. Sharing food and drink**
- D. Coughing near an inmate**

The transmission of MRSA (Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*) in correctional facilities primarily occurs through direct contact with infected skin or surfaces that have been contaminated by an infected person. In environments like correctional facilities, where close quarters and communal living are common, the risk of transmission increases significantly. Infected individuals may carry MRSA on their skin or in their nasal passages without showing any symptoms, making it possible for them to transfer the bacteria to others through skin-to-skin contact. Activities such as wrestling, sharing personal items, or any interaction that involves touching the skin of an infected person heightens the chance of spreading the bacteria. While MRSA can persist on surfaces, the most significant pathway for transmission in a correctional context is indeed through direct contact with an infected person rather than through indirect means such as airborne transmission or through the sharing of food and drink. Understanding the primary mode of transmission helps in implementing effective infection prevention measures in correctional facilities.

**6. What is one of the general standards set forth in the corrections officer code of ethics?**

- A. Promoting personal gain**
- B. Fostering professionalism**
- C. Rejecting all forms of public service**
- D. Encouraging discrimination**

Fostering professionalism is a cornerstone of the corrections officer code of ethics. This standard emphasizes the importance of conducting oneself in a manner that upholds the integrity of the corrections profession. Professionalism entails being dedicated to the principles of honesty, respect, and accountability while performing duties. Corrections officers are expected to act as role models within the community and provide a stable, safe environment for both inmates and the public. By adopting a professional stance, officers can effectively handle the challenges of their role, demonstrate respect for individuals under their care, and contribute positively to the rehabilitation process of inmates. This commitment to professionalism is essential for building trust and maintaining authority in correctional settings.

**7. What type of count is performed at least once per shift in a correctional facility?**

- A. Census**
- B. Emergency**
- C. Formal**
- D. Informal**

The type of count performed at least once per shift in a correctional facility is a formal count. A formal count is a systematic procedure that ensures all inmates are accounted for, which is crucial for maintaining security and safety within the facility. This count typically involves staff visually confirming the presence of each inmate in the designated area during set times, which helps to identify any discrepancies or potential issues, such as an escape or a medical emergency. In contrast, a census refers to an administrative task that may occur less frequently, often documenting the total population of the facility. Emergency counts are usually initiated in response to specific incidents requiring immediate accounting of inmates, rather than being a regular occurrence. Informal counts may take place but do not adhere to the strict procedures and protocols of a formal count, which is essential for operational integrity. Thus, the formal count is the standard practice critical for the routine management of a correctional facility.

**8. Which vitamin is primarily obtained from sunlight?**

- A. Vitamin A**
- B. Vitamin D**
- C. Vitamin B12**
- D. Vitamin K**

Vitamin D is primarily obtained from sunlight because it is synthesized in the skin in response to ultraviolet (UV) radiation from the sun. When the skin is exposed to sunlight, specifically UVB rays, a chemical reaction occurs that converts a form of cholesterol in the skin into vitamin D3 (cholecalciferol). This form of vitamin D is then converted into its active form in the liver and kidneys, allowing the body to utilize it effectively. While the body can obtain some vitamins, like A, B12, and K, from food sources, vitamin D's unique reliance on sunlight for its synthesis sets it apart. This natural production through sun exposure is crucial for maintaining adequate levels of vitamin D, which plays an essential role in bone health, immune function, and overall well-being.



**9. Which of the following is NOT a goal of sentencing?**

- A. To deter future crimes
- B. To promote rehabilitation
- C. To provide an inmate with care, custody, and control**
- D. To ensure public safety

The correct answer highlights that providing an inmate with care, custody, and control is not traditionally recognized as a goal of sentencing. Instead, this aspect relates more to the responsibilities of correctional facilities and the management of inmates once they are sentenced. Sentencing primarily serves several key goals, including deterrence, which aims to discourage both the individual and the broader community from committing future crimes. Rehabilitation is also a critical component of sentencing, with the objective to facilitate the reform of the offender, helping them reintegrate into society as productive members. Additionally, ensuring public safety is a fundamental goal of sentencing, as it seeks to protect the community from individuals who may continue to pose a threat. In essence, while care, custody, and control are vital for the overall management and treatment of inmates, they do not directly align with the goals of sentencing, which focus on the broader impacts of the justice system on both offenders and society.

**10. How often is a formal count normally done in a correctional facility?**

- A. Every hour
- B. Twice per shift
- C. Once per shift**
- D. Every day

In a correctional facility, a formal count is typically conducted once per shift to ensure that the number of inmates present matches the official records. This procedure is crucial for maintaining safety and security; it allows staff to verify that all inmates are accounted for and helps prevent issues such as escapes or unauthorized movements within the facility. Conducting the count once per shift means that every staff member on duty will have a set time to focus on accurately counting inmates, leading to efficient operations. This frequency reflects standards established in correctional procedures, balancing the need for security with the practical limitations of resource management. While more frequent counts may occur in certain high-security situations, the standard practice across many facilities is to perform this essential task once per shift. This approach allows for thoroughness without overwhelming the already demanding responsibilities of correctional staff.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://ohiocorrectionsacademy.examzify.com>**

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