

# Pima JTED Law, Public Safety & Security (Sample)

## Study Guide



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**SAMPLE**

## **Questions**

- 1. Which type of weapon is designed to incapacitate a person but not kill them?**
  - A. Firearm**
  - B. Less-lethal weapon**
  - C. Explosive device**
  - D. Knife**
- 2. What investigative agency is known for its role in domestic intelligence gathering?**
  - A. Secret Service**
  - B. Federal Bureau of Investigation**
  - C. Drug Enforcement Administration**
  - D. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives**
- 3. Which type of evidence relies heavily on inference rather than direct observation?**
  - A. Circumstantial evidence**
  - B. Direct evidence**
  - C. Testimonial evidence**
  - D. Documentary evidence**
- 4. What is the term for the money put up to secure the release of a person who has been charged with a crime?**
  - A. Bail**
  - B. Bond**
  - C. Fine**
  - D. Penalty**
- 5. What kind of ammunition is specifically designed for active fire training that does not penetrate on impact?**
  - A. Live ammunition**
  - B. Non-lethal training projectiles**
  - C. Blank ammunition**
  - D. Explosive rounds**

- 6. Which program is designed to notify communities of missing elderly people?**
- A. Amber Alert**
  - B. Silver Alert**
  - C. Child Alert**
  - D. Community Alert**
- 7. In legal terms, premeditation is often associated with what?**
- A. Defensive strategies**
  - B. Intentional planning of a crime**
  - C. Accidental criminal acts**
  - D. Character witness statements**
- 8. Which agency enforces laws regarding the entry of people and goods into the U.S.?**
- A. United States Customs and Border Protection**
  - B. United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement**
  - C. Federal Trade Commission**
  - D. Department of Homeland Security**
- 9. Which historical act defined the roles of police and private security?**
- A. Metropolitan Police Act of 1829**
  - B. Community Policing Act**
  - C. Civil Rights Act**
  - D. Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act**
- 10. What type of firearm uses energy from a fired cartridge to prepare the next round?**
- A. Revolver**
  - B. Semi-automatic pistol**
  - C. Automatic rifle**
  - D. Bolt-action rifle**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Which type of weapon is designed to incapacitate a person but not kill them?**

**A. Firearm**

**B. Less-lethal weapon**

**C. Explosive device**

**D. Knife**

The correct answer is less-lethal weapon because this type of weapon is specifically designed to incapacitate individuals without causing death. Less-lethal weapons are used primarily for subduing or controlling individuals, especially in law enforcement or crowd control situations. Examples include bean bag rounds, rubber bullets, tasers, and pepper spray. These weapons aim to reduce the likelihood of fatal consequences while still allowing law enforcement to manage potentially dangerous situations. In contrast, firearms and explosive devices are inherently lethal and meant to cause serious harm or death. Knives, while they can be used in a non-lethal manner, are primarily designed as cutting tools and are often associated with lethal force when used in an aggressive context.

**2. What investigative agency is known for its role in domestic intelligence gathering?**

**A. Secret Service**

**B. Federal Bureau of Investigation**

**C. Drug Enforcement Administration**

**D. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives**

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is well-known for its dual role as both a federal criminal investigative agency and a domestic intelligence service. Its responsibilities include addressing a wide range of issues related to national security, counter-terrorism, cybercrime, and public corruption, among others. The FBI gathers intelligence to protect the United States from internal threats and works closely with various state, local, and other federal agencies to ensure comprehensive domestic security. The agency's ability to collect, analyze, and share intelligence puts it at the forefront of protecting the nation from threats within its borders, allowing it to respond effectively to incidents that could compromise public safety. Its unique position enables it to conduct investigations that involve domestic terrorism, organized crime, and civil rights violations, further underscoring its primary role in domestic intelligence gathering. In contrast, the other agencies listed have different primary functions: the Secret Service is primarily focused on protecting the president and investigating counterfeiting; the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) specializes in drug law enforcement; and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) deals with crimes involving aspects related to firearms and explosives, as well as tobacco and alcohol regulation.

**3. Which type of evidence relies heavily on inference rather than direct observation?**

**A. Circumstantial evidence**

**B. Direct evidence**

**C. Testimonial evidence**

**D. Documentary evidence**

Circumstantial evidence is a type of evidence that suggests a conclusion based on the circumstances surrounding a situation, rather than direct observation or firsthand accounts. This form of evidence allows for inference to be drawn from the facts presented, meaning that it requires the observer to connect the dots and infer a relationship between the evidence and the conclusion. For example, if a person is seen leaving the scene of a crime just after it occurred, this serves as circumstantial evidence linking them to the crime, yet it does not directly observe the person committing the act. In contrast, direct evidence provides straightforward proof of a fact, such as eyewitness testimony or a video recording of an event, leaving little room for interpretation. Testimonial evidence consists of statements made by witnesses, which can be direct or circumstantial. Documentary evidence includes written materials that can support a claim but may also require interpretation to connect to the conclusion being argued. Circumstantial evidence is unique in its reliance on inferential reasoning, making it a crucial aspect of many legal cases where direct evidence may not be available.

**4. What is the term for the money put up to secure the release of a person who has been charged with a crime?**

**A. Bail**

**B. Bond**

**C. Fine**

**D. Penalty**

The term you are looking for is bail. Bail refers specifically to the money or property that a person puts up to secure their release from custody while awaiting trial. This system allows individuals charged with a crime the opportunity to remain free until their court date, under the condition that they will return for those proceedings. Bail is a key component of the criminal justice system, intended to balance the rights of the accused with the necessity of ensuring that they will appear in court as required. If the individual fails to appear at their scheduled court dates, they forfeit the bail amount, and a warrant may be issued for their arrest. Bond, while closely related, typically refers to a specific type of bail where a third party guarantees the payment of the bail amount, usually through a bail bondsman. A fine relates to a monetary penalty imposed for an offense, while a penalty is a broader term that refers to any punishment imposed for a crime, which may include fines, imprisonment, or community service.

**5. What kind of ammunition is specifically designed for active fire training that does not penetrate on impact?**

- A. Live ammunition**
- B. Non-lethal training projectiles**
- C. Blank ammunition**
- D. Explosive rounds**

Non-lethal training projectiles are specifically designed for scenarios such as active fire training to minimize the risk of injury while effectively simulating real conditions. These projectiles are created to ensure that when they strike an object, they do not penetrate, thereby prioritizing safety during training exercises. Their design allows trainers and trainees to practice skills in a controlled environment without the threats associated with live ammunition. In contrast, live ammunition is used in actual firearms and poses a significant risk due to its potential to cause serious injury or death upon impact. Blank ammunition, while it generates a sound and muzzle flash similar to live rounds, does not deliver a projectile, which makes it less effective for scenarios that require the users to practice hitting targets or experiencing impact. Explosive rounds are primarily used in combat or demolition contexts and are not suited for training purposes where safety and realistic scenarios are necessary.

**6. Which program is designed to notify communities of missing elderly people?**

- A. Amber Alert**
- B. Silver Alert**
- C. Child Alert**
- D. Community Alert**

The Silver Alert program is specifically designed to notify communities about missing elderly individuals, particularly those who may suffer from conditions like Alzheimer's disease or other forms of dementia. This alert system works similarly to the Amber Alert, which is for missing children, but it focuses on the unique needs and circumstances of seniors. The Silver Alert utilizes various media platforms, including radio, television, and roadside signs, to quickly disseminate information about the missing person, aiding law enforcement and the public in locating them quickly and safely. Understanding the context of other options helps clarify the focus of these systems: for instance, the Amber Alert is exclusively for abducted children, while the other choices like Child Alert and Community Alert may refer to broader systems but do not specifically target the elderly demographic. The Silver Alert is thus tailored to ensure that the unique vulnerabilities of older adults are addressed, demonstrating the community's commitment to their safety.

**7. In legal terms, premeditation is often associated with what?**

- A. Defensive strategies**
- B. Intentional planning of a crime**
- C. Accidental criminal acts**
- D. Character witness statements**

Premeditation, in a legal context, refers specifically to the intentional planning or deliberation that occurs before committing a crime. This concept is critical when determining the severity of a criminal charge, particularly in cases of homicide. Crimes that involve premeditation, such as first-degree murder, require that the offender had a clear and conscious plan to commit the crime before doing so. This distinguishes premeditated acts from impulsive or spontaneous actions that may not involve prior thought or planning. In contrast, defensive strategies relate to how a defendant might respond to charges or defend themselves in court but do not directly pertain to the concept of premeditation. Accidental criminal acts, by definition, lack the intentional planning component that characterizes premeditated offenses. Lastly, character witness statements serve to provide insight into a defendant's character during trial, but they do not define or relate to the concept of premeditation itself. Therefore, the correct association of premeditation is with the intentional planning of a crime.

**8. Which agency enforces laws regarding the entry of people and goods into the U.S.?**

- A. United States Customs and Border Protection**
- B. United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement**
- C. Federal Trade Commission**
- D. Department of Homeland Security**

The agency responsible for enforcing laws regarding the entry of people and goods into the U.S. is United States Customs and Border Protection. This agency plays a vital role in managing and protecting U.S. borders by facilitating lawful international travel and trade while preventing illegal activities such as smuggling and human trafficking. Customs and Border Protection is tasked with inspecting goods entering the country, collecting duties and taxes, and ensuring compliance with various regulations. This includes checking shipping documents, managing customs inspections, and tracking the movement of incoming and outgoing shipments at ports of entry. While the other agencies listed have important roles in immigration enforcement, trade, and national security, they do not specifically handle the direct enforcement of laws concerning the entry of people and goods into the country in the same way. For instance, Immigration and Customs Enforcement is primarily focused on enforcing immigration laws and investigating customs violations after goods have entered the country. The Federal Trade Commission deals mainly with consumer protection and antitrust laws, and the Department of Homeland Security oversees a broader range of activities related to national security but does not specifically enforce laws at points of entry. Thus, the primary responsibility for such enforcement is held by Customs and Border Protection.

**9. Which historical act defined the roles of police and private security?**

**A. Metropolitan Police Act of 1829**

**B. Community Policing Act**

**C. Civil Rights Act**

**D. Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act**

The Metropolitan Police Act of 1829 is significant because it established the framework for modern policing in England and, by extension, in many parts of the world, influencing both public law enforcement and private security. This act created the first professional police force, emphasizing the importance of formal training, organization, and accountability of police officers. It recognized the need for police to act in the interest of public safety and community service, effectively laying down the roles and responsibilities that would guide both police and private security operations. In contrast, the Community Policing Act focuses on community engagement but does not explicitly define the roles of police and private security. The Civil Rights Act primarily addresses discrimination and civil rights issues without delineating law enforcement roles. The Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act pertains to the rights of off-duty law enforcement officers to carry firearms and does not address the foundational roles of police and private security either. Thus, the Metropolitan Police Act of 1829 stands out as the foundational legislation shaping these roles.

**10. What type of firearm uses energy from a fired cartridge to prepare the next round?**

**A. Revolver**

**B. Semi-automatic pistol**

**C. Automatic rifle**

**D. Bolt-action rifle**

A semi-automatic pistol uses the energy generated from firing a cartridge to automatically cycle its action, eject the spent cartridge case, and chamber a new round into the firing chamber. This mechanism allows the pistol to be ready to fire again with the subsequent pull of the trigger, without the need for manual operation between shots. This feature is what differentiates semi-automatic firearms from revolvers, bolt-action rifles, and automatic rifles, which operate on different principles of loading and firing. In contrast, revolvers require the shooter to manually rotate the cylinder for each shot, bolt-action rifles necessitate manual operation of the bolt to load the next round, and while automatic rifles can fire continuously, they are typically designed for a fully automatic mode rather than the semi-automatic operation found in pistols. Thus, the semi-automatic pistol stands out for its capability to efficiently use the energy from one round to facilitate the next, enabling a quicker rate of fire.