

# SCCJA Basic Law Enforcement (BLE) Pre-Academy Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



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

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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. ERG Yellow Section contains what type of information?**
  - A. Chemical Names organized alphabetically**
  - B. UN ID numbers organized numerically**
  - C. Guide pages with information**
  - D. Table of evacuation and isolation distances**
  
- 2. Which case held that the First Amendment protects a significant amount of criticism directed toward law enforcement officers?**
  - A. State v. Perkins (1991) – Raised his voice at officers.**
  - B. State v. Bailey (2006) – No fighting words used.**
  - C. Houston v. Hill (1987) – The First Amendment protects a significant amount of criticism toward law enforcement officers.**
  - D. People v. Arnett (1999) – Obscenity near a police station.**
  
- 3. DV 3rd is which type of offense and its typical punishment?**
  - A. Misdemeanor, tried in summary court; 0-90 days and/or \$1,000-\$2,500 fine**
  - B. Felony, 0-10 years**
  - C. Misdemeanor, 0-6 months**
  - D. Infraction with no penalties**
  
- 4. In NFPA 704, a Blue health rating of 0 indicates which level of health hazard?**
  - A. No health hazard**
  - B. Minor health hazard**
  - C. Moderate health hazard**
  - D. Severe health hazard**
  
- 5. ERG Green Section shows what?**
  - A. Table of evacuation and isolation distances**
  - B. UN ID numbers organized numerically**
  - C. Chemical Names organized alphabetically**
  - D. Guide pages with information**

- 6. Which statement about Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) is correct?**
- A. It is a mental illness**
  - B. It cannot mimic intoxication**
  - C. May appear as intoxication or substance abuse**
  - D. Only affects memory**
- 7. Which step is part of documenting a crime scene?**
- A. Conduct an initial walkthrough with individuals responsible for processing it**
  - B. Move objects to the side to access evidence**
  - C. Photograph the scene after cleaning**
  - D. Speak to witnesses before securing the area**
- 8. What is the primary focus of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals?**
- A. It primarily addresses issues of law appealed from district courts within their jurisdiction.**
  - B. It handles fact-finding in appeals.**
  - C. It reviews only state court decisions.**
  - D. It has no appellate jurisdiction.**
- 9. Which statement about the values of physical evidence is correct?**
- A. Cannot prove a crime.**
  - B. Can prove a crime was committed.**
  - C. Cannot corroborate testimony.**
  - D. Cannot exonerate innocent people.**
- 10. Which statute addresses Driving Under Suspension in the SC Traffic Statutes list?**
- A. 56-1-460 - Driving Under Suspension**
  - B. 56-5-210 - Grace Period**
  - C. 56-3-1250 - Registration Cards**
  - D. 56-1-1020 - Habitual Offender Law**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. ERG Yellow Section contains what type of information?**

- A. Chemical Names organized alphabetically**
- B. UN ID numbers organized numerically**
- C. Guide pages with information**
- D. Table of evacuation and isolation distances**

The Yellow Section is designed as a numeric index keyed by UN identification numbers. This lets responders quickly locate the exact substance using the UN number found on labels or shipping papers, then access the initial emergency information tied to that UN entry. Since UN numbers are universal identifiers for hazardous materials, organizing the yellow section in numerical order supports fast, accurate lookup and immediate guidance on hazards and initial actions to take at the scene. Other organization methods, like alphabetizing by chemical name, would slow down identification, which is why this numeric UN-number arrangement is used.

**2. Which case held that the First Amendment protects a significant amount of criticism directed toward law enforcement officers?**

- A. State v. Perkins (1991) — Raised his voice at officers.**
- B. State v. Bailey (2006) — No fighting words used.**
- C. Houston v. Hill (1987) — The First Amendment protects a significant amount of criticism toward law enforcement officers.**
- D. People v. Arnett (1999) — Obscenity near a police station.**

The main idea is that the First Amendment protects a broad range of speech about public officials, including police, even when that speech is critical or insulting. In *Houston v. Hill*, the Court struck down a city ordinance that made it a crime to use abusive, vulgar, or insulting language toward a police officer in the performance of duties. The key takeaway is that punishing such speech would chill public discourse about law enforcement and accountability, and the First Amendment does not allow the government to silence criticism merely because the subject is police work. The decision makes clear that expressing disagreement or hostility toward officers in public is generally protected, as long as the speech doesn't cross into true threats or incitement. Other cases listed deal with different issues—one involves raising voices at officers, another concerns fighting words, and another touches on obscenity near a police station—so they don't establish the same principle about broad First Amendment protection for criticism of law enforcement as *Houston v. Hill* does.

**3. DV 3rd is which type of offense and its typical punishment?**

- A. Misdemeanor, tried in summary court; 0-90 days and/or \$1,000-\$2,500 fine**
- B. Felony, 0-10 years**
- C. Misdemeanor, 0-6 months**
- D. Infraction with no penalties**

DV third offense is treated as a misdemeanor and is typically handled in a summary court. The usual penalties are up to 90 days in jail and a fine ranging from about \$1,000 to \$2,500. This reflects a heightened seriousness from earlier DV offenses without elevating to a felony, which would involve longer prison terms and more formal court proceedings. It isn't an infraction, which would carry little or no jail time and minimal penalties.

**4. In NFPA 704, a Blue health rating of 0 indicates which level of health hazard?**

- A. No health hazard**
- B. Minor health hazard**
- C. Moderate health hazard**
- D. Severe health hazard**

NFPA 704 uses a blue health rating to show potential health effects from exposure. The numbers range from 0 to 4, with higher numbers signaling greater health risk. A blue rating of 0 means there is no health hazard under normal handling and use. In other words, there is no acute health risk beyond ordinary precautions. The higher numbers indicate increasing risk (minor, moderate, severe), but here the rating 0 conveys no health hazard.

**5. ERG Green Section shows what?**

- A. Table of evacuation and isolation distances**
- B. UN ID numbers organized numerically**
- C. Chemical Names organized alphabetically**
- D. Guide pages with information**

The Green Section is where you find public safety guidance for hazmat incidents, focused on practical action you can take in the field. It contains tables that show the recommended evacuation and isolation distances for different materials or release scenarios. These distances help you quickly set a safe perimeter and decide what actions to take to protect people and property while more detailed information about the material is being gathered. Other parts of the ERG handle UN numbers and chemical names in different sections, so the Green Section is specifically about translating the hazard into perimeters you can implement right away.

**6. Which statement about Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) is correct?**

- A. It is a mental illness**
- B. It cannot mimic intoxication**
- C. May appear as intoxication or substance abuse**
- D. Only affects memory**

Traumatic brain injury can produce signs that mirror intoxication, which is why this statement is correct. After a head injury, a person may be confused, slur their speech, have unsteady balance, slow thinking, or show poor judgment and irritability. These behaviors and symptoms overlap with what you'd expect from alcohol or drug effects, so someone with a TBI can look like they're intoxicated or even misread as having substance abuse. It's not a mental illness; a TBI is a physical injury to the brain, and its effects can span memory, attention, problem-solving, coordination, and behavior. So while memory problems can be a part of it, they're not the only consequence, and TBI can affect more than just memory. If you suspect a head injury, prioritize safety and seek medical evaluation.

**7. Which step is part of documenting a crime scene?**

- A. Conduct an initial walkthrough with individuals responsible for processing it**
- B. Move objects to the side to access evidence**
- C. Photograph the scene after cleaning**
- D. Speak to witnesses before securing the area**

The main idea is to plan and coordinate how the scene will be documented by the people who will handle the processing. Conducting an initial walkthrough with those responsible for processing it ensures everyone understands the layout, where evidence is likely located, and the order in which documenting tasks (photos, notes, sketches) will be performed. This early briefing helps protect the integrity of the scene by preventing missed items and unnecessary disturbance, since the team can agree on what to photograph and document before any evidence is touched. Moving objects to access evidence, cleaning the scene before documentation, or speaking to witnesses before securing the area would risk altering or contaminating the scene and undermining the documentation process.

**8. What is the primary focus of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals?**

- A. It primarily addresses issues of law appealed from district courts within their jurisdiction.**
- B. It handles fact-finding in appeals.**
- C. It reviews only state court decisions.**
- D. It has no appellate jurisdiction.**

The main function of this court is to review legal questions on appeal from trial courts and certain federal agencies across the country. It does not act as a trial court that re-facts cases; instead, its job is to determine whether the law was applied correctly and whether legal standards were properly interpreted in the lower court's decision. In practice, this means focusing on questions of law, the proper construction of statutes, and the correct application of legal rules, rather than re-creating the factual record. This court has nationwide jurisdiction in specific federal areas—most famously patent law—and also hears appeals from certain federal tribunals and agencies. Because of that specialized remit, it does not exclusively review state court decisions; those decisions are typically reviewed by state appellate courts. It also has appellate jurisdiction, not none, and it does not primarily engage in fact-finding. So the correct view is that the Federal Circuit concentrates on reviewing legal issues on appeal within its federal-focused, specialized mandate, rather than reevaluating factual findings or limiting itself to state court rulings.

**9. Which statement about the values of physical evidence is correct?**

- A. Cannot prove a crime.**
- B. Can prove a crime was committed.**
- C. Cannot corroborate testimony.**
- D. Cannot exonerate innocent people.**

Physical evidence provides objective facts from the scene that can establish that a crime occurred. For example, a weapon with DNA, footprints at the scene, or video showing the act all demonstrate that unlawful activity took place. This helps prove that a crime happened and supports reconstructing the sequence of events, often alongside linking a suspect or corroborating testimony. While it can also exonerate innocent people when the evidence points away from them, its fundamental value is showing that a crime was committed.

**10. Which statute addresses Driving Under Suspension in the SC Traffic Statutes list?**

- A. 56-1-460 - Driving Under Suspension**
- B. 56-5-210 - Grace Period**
- C. 56-3-1250 - Registration Cards**
- D. 56-1-1020 - Habitual Offender Law**

Driving Under Suspension is a specific offense that targets the act of operating a vehicle when your license is not valid. The statute that directly covers this behavior is the one labeled Driving Under Suspension, codified as 56-1-460. This rule makes it unlawful to drive while your license is suspended or revoked, which helps keep road safety in check and ensures that penalties apply whenever someone chooses to drive despite a suspension. The other items in the list deal with different parts of traffic law—one governs a grace period for renewing registration, another covers the issuance of registration cards, and another establishes penalties for habitual offenders—so they don't address the act of driving with a suspended license. That's why 56-1-460 is the correct statute to identify for Driving Under Suspension.

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

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

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

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

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