

SCCJA BASIC LAW ENFORCEMENT (BLE) PRE-ACADEMY PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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. Alzheimer's disease accounts for approximately what percentage of memory disorder or dementia cases?**
 - A. 10-20%
 - B. 30-40%
 - C. 60-80%
 - D. 90-100%

- 2. Delayed / unconvincing disclosure is often caused by what factor?**
 - A. Shame of what is happening
 - B. Overcommunication
 - C. Immediate recognition
 - D. Clear truth-telling

- 3. Which statement best defines prejudice?**
 - A. An irrational attitude of hostility directed against an individual, group, race, or characteristics.
 - B. A temporary feeling of goodwill toward a group.
 - C. A legal rule governing rights.
 - D. A preference for one group over another based on facts.

- 4. Which of the following is listed as a sign of strangulation?**
 - A. Petechial Hemorrhage
 - B. Headache
 - C. Vomiting
 - D. Loss of Memory

- 5. Written or visual statements are considered testimonial, triggering the defendant's right to confront witnesses under which Amendment?**
 - A. Fourth Amendment
 - B. Sixth Amendment
 - C. Eighth Amendment
 - D. First Amendment

- 6. Approximately what percentage of officer-involved shootings are suicide by cop?**
- A. 5%
 - B. 15%
 - C. 25%
 - D. 35%
- 7. Which of the following is true about the jury?**
- A. Determines the sentence
 - B. Swears in the Jury
 - C. Decides questions of facts
 - D. Decides questions of law
- 8. Which class includes combustible metals such as potassium and sodium?**
- A. Normal Combustibles
 - B. Electrical
 - C. Cooking Oils
 - D. Combustible metals
- 9. Which step is used to establish comfort in the Forensic Interview Protocol?**
- A. Rapport
 - B. Anatomy ID
 - C. Touch Inquiry
 - D. Closure
- 10. In child abuse investigations, what should you do first when gathering information?**
- A. Listen to what you are told by all parties (stories).
 - B. Secure and protect the crime scene before, during, and after.
 - C. Collect and preserve all evidence and property of victim.
 - D. Record and photograph all evidence and locations.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Alzheimer's disease accounts for approximately what percentage of memory disorder or dementia cases?

- A. 10-20%
- B. 30-40%
- C. 60-80%**
- D. 90-100%

The main idea here is knowing how common Alzheimer's disease is among dementia cases. Alzheimer's is the most frequent cause of dementia and accounts for roughly sixty to eighty percent of cases. That means about the majority of people with dementia have Alzheimer's as the underlying condition, with the rest due to other dementias like vascular, Lewy body, or frontotemporal types, or mixtures of these. So the best match is the sixty to eighty percent range. The other options are either too low or imply almost all dementia is Alzheimer's, which isn't accurate given the variety of other dementia causes.

2. Delayed / unconvincing disclosure is often caused by what factor?

- A. Shame of what is happening**
- B. Overcommunication
- C. Immediate recognition
- D. Clear truth-telling

Shame about what's happening often drives delayed or unconvincing disclosure. When people feel ashamed, they worry about judgment, stigma, or punishment, so they withhold details or offer a guarded, less credible account. This hesitation shows up as delays in disclosing information or as explanations that don't quite fit the facts, because the speaker is trying to shield themselves. By contrast, overcommunication isn't typically what causes the delay; it can even obscure clarity. Immediate recognition would push for quick, straightforward reporting, not delay. Clear truth-telling is the opposite of the pattern described, since honest, direct accounts tend to be timely and credible. In interviews, creating a nonjudgmental environment and building rapport helps reduce shame and encourages honest, timely disclosure.

3. Which statement best defines prejudice?

- A. An irrational attitude of hostility directed against an individual, group, race, or characteristics.**
- B. A temporary feeling of goodwill toward a group.
- C. A legal rule governing rights.
- D. A preference for one group over another based on facts.

Prejudice is an irrational, hostile attitude toward people because of their membership in a group. The statement that best defines prejudice describes this irrational attitude of hostility directed at an individual, group, race, or characteristics, which captures the core idea that prejudice is a biased mindset not grounded in reason or evidence. The other ideas describe things that aren't prejudice: goodwill toward a group is the opposite of hostility; a legal rule is about law, not attitude; a preference based on facts is a rational, evidence-based choice, not an irrational bias. (Remember that prejudice is the mindset, while discrimination refers to acting on biased beliefs.)

4. Which of the following is listed as a sign of strangulation?

A. Petechial Hemorrhage

B. Headache

C. Vomiting

D. Loss of Memory

Petechial hemorrhages occur when small blood vessels rupture due to increased pressure from neck compression. In strangulation, venous return from the head is impeded while arterial flow may continue, causing blood to pool and capillaries to burst. The resulting tiny red or purple spots, often on the face or in the eyes, are a commonly noted indicator in forensic exams. While headaches, vomiting, and memory issues can accompany injury, they are nonspecific and can result from many conditions; they are not reliable signs of strangulation by themselves. Petechiae may not always be present, but when they are, they strongly suggest neck compression.

5. Written or visual statements are considered testimonial, triggering the defendant's right to confront witnesses under which Amendment?

A. Fourth Amendment

B. Sixth Amendment

C. Eighth Amendment

D. First Amendment

The Sixth Amendment governs the right to confront witnesses in criminal prosecutions. Written or visual statements are considered testimonial when their main purpose is to establish past facts for use in court, such as police reports, affidavits, or videotaped interviews. When the prosecution relies on those statements, the defendant generally has the right to have the person who made them appear in court to be cross-examined, ensuring the evidence can be tested and challenged. The other amendments address different protections—unrelated to confrontation in trials (the Fourth covers searches and seizures, the Eighth covers punishment, and the First covers speech and religion).

6. Approximately what percentage of officer-involved shootings are suicide by cop?

A. 5%

B. 15%

C. 25%

D. 35%

Suicide by cop is when a subject uses a police encounter as the means to end their own life, provoking officers to use deadly force. In officer-involved shootings, this happens as a notable minority rather than the majority. Across many studies and datasets, a common approximation lands around the mid-teens, about fifteen percent. That makes fifteen percent the best estimate among the options given. The lower figure would underestimate how often this occurs, while the higher figures tend to overstate it in most datasets, though numbers can vary by jurisdiction and year.

7. Which of the following is true about the jury?

- A. Determines the sentence
- B. Swears in the Jury
- C. Decides questions of facts
- D. Decides questions of law

The jury serves as the trier of fact. They weigh the evidence presented, assess witness credibility, and decide whether the prosecution has proven each element of the crime beyond a reasonable doubt. In doing so, they determine questions of fact—what actually happened and who was responsible. The judge, on the other hand, handles questions of law—what the law says, how it applies to the case, and the rules about what evidence is admissible. The judge also instructs the jury on the applicable law they must follow. After a conviction, the sentencing decision typically rests with the judge. Jurors are sworn in at the start of the trial by the judge or a court official, not by the jury itself.

8. Which class includes combustible metals such as potassium and sodium?

- A. Normal Combustibles
- B. Electrical
- C. Cooking Oils
- D. Combustible metals

Combustible metals are metals that can burn in air and require special handling and extinguishing methods. Potassium and sodium are examples of highly reactive alkali metals; they ignite readily and can react violently with water or moisture. Fires involving these metals don't respond to ordinary extinguishers or water, and are best controlled with a dry powder designed for metal fires. Other categories cover different materials—normal combustibles are things like wood and paper, electrical fires involve energized equipment, and cooking oil fires need a specific agent for oils/fats. So the correct class is combustible metals.

9. Which step is used to establish comfort in the Forensic Interview Protocol?

- A. Rapport
- B. Anatomy ID
- C. Touch Inquiry
- D. Closure

Building comfort in a forensic interview comes from establishing rapport with the person being interviewed. This means creating a safe, respectful, and predictable environment where they feel heard and not judged. By introducing yourself, explaining what will happen, outlining the interview rules, and speaking in a calm, reassuring tone, the interviewer helps reduce fear and anxiety. That sense of safety makes it more likely the interviewee will participate openly, provide details, and use open-ended statements rather than guessing or giving involuntary responses. This foundation matters because comfortable interviewees are more cooperative and provide more accurate information, which is crucial in sensitive cases. Anatomy ID isn't about making someone feel at ease; it's about confirming terms and body-part identification. Touch Inquiry pertains to discussing physical contact, which may be sensitive and addressed later in the interview. Closure comes at the end to wrap up and summarize, not to establish initial comfort.

10. In child abuse investigations, what should you do first when gathering information?

- A. Listen to what you are told by all parties (stories).**
- B. Secure and protect the crime scene before, during, and after.
- C. Collect and preserve all evidence and property of victim.
- D. Record and photograph all evidence and locations.

Gathering information in child abuse investigations begins with hearing from everyone involved. Listening to the accounts of the child, caregivers, and other witnesses helps you build a complete, unbiased picture of what happened, establish a timeline, and spot any inconsistencies or safety concerns that need immediate attention. This approach also supports you in asking non-leading questions and in establishing rapport, which leads to more accurate statements as the investigation unfolds. While securing the scene and documenting the physical environment are essential for protecting evidence and creating a solid record, they focus on the case's physical aspects rather than obtaining initial information from people. After you've gathered statements, you'll proceed with appropriate documentation and evidence handling, but the first step in information gathering is to listen to what each party has to say to understand the situation fully.

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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://sccjablepreacademy.examzify.com>

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

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