

SCCJA Block 3 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

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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. What does subjective information refer to in report writing?**
 - A. Court documents**
 - B. Officer's observations at the scene**
 - C. Witness statements**
 - D. Statistical data**

- 2. Which chapter covers the SC Controlled Substance Statute pertinent to drug enforcement?**
 - A. Title 44 Chapter 53**
 - B. Title 45 Chapter 54**
 - C. Title 46 Chapter 55**
 - D. Title 47 Chapter 56**

- 3. Which of the following describes a common location for crime scenes?**
 - A. Underwater environments**
 - B. Indoors**
 - C. In hospitals**
 - D. In schools**

- 4. In what situation would an informal interview typically occur?**
 - A. During a scheduled police meeting**
 - B. While chatting with a passerby on the street**
 - C. When a suspect is in custody**
 - D. In a police interrogation room**

- 5. What is the purpose of securing and preserving a crime scene?**
 - A. To gather more witnesses**
 - B. To maintain the integrity of potential evidence**
 - C. To allow for public access**
 - D. To enhance media coverage**

- 6. Which of the following is NOT a requirement for applying emergency protective custody?**
- A. The adult consents to custody**
 - B. There is probable cause of abuse**
 - C. No time for a court order**
 - D. The officer cannot take them to jail**
- 7. What tactical error decreases officer survivability according to best practices?**
- A. Overreliance on backup**
 - B. Failure to recognize and evaluate the threat**
 - C. Limiting firearm usage**
 - D. Ignoring distance to the assailant**
- 8. Which tactic should be employed when encountering a suspect during an active shooter situation?**
- A. Ignore any noise and focus on evacuating**
 - B. Locate and stop the threat as quickly as possible**
 - C. Attempt to negotiate for the suspect's surrender**
 - D. Call for backup and secure the area**
- 9. Which of the following is a common reason for law officers being killed in the line of duty?**
- A. Employee burnout**
 - B. Illegal immigration**
 - C. Lack of technology**
 - D. Poor community relations**
- 10. What defines an active shooter suspect?**
- A. The person actively engaged in causing death and serious bodily injury**
 - B. A person armed with explosives and other weapons**
 - C. A suspect who has taken a hostage**
 - D. An individual organizing a planned attack**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does subjective information refer to in report writing?

- A. Court documents**
- B. Officer's observations at the scene**
- C. Witness statements**
- D. Statistical data**

Subjective information in report writing refers to details that are influenced by personal opinions, interpretations, and feelings rather than being purely factual or objective. Officer's observations at the scene fall into this category because they often include an officer's interpretation of events, their emotional responses, and personal insights based on their experiences and perspective. When an officer describes what they saw, heard, or felt during an incident, they are providing subjective information. This can include their perceptions of the scene, the demeanor of individuals involved, or any other observations that reflect their personal viewpoint. These subjective insights can be crucial in understanding the context of an incident and can complement the objective facts presented in a report, such as crime scene evidence or witness statements. In contrast, other choices like court documents represent formal records and are typically objective. Witness statements can contain both subjective and objective elements, but they are often regarded more as accounts of what someone experienced. Statistical data is purely factual and does not involve personal interpretation, further distinguishing it from subjective information.

2. Which chapter covers the SC Controlled Substance Statute pertinent to drug enforcement?

- A. Title 44 Chapter 53**
- B. Title 45 Chapter 54**
- C. Title 46 Chapter 55**
- D. Title 47 Chapter 56**

The South Carolina Controlled Substance Statute, which is crucial for understanding drug enforcement within the state, is found in Title 44, Chapter 53. This chapter outlines various aspects of controlled substances, including definitions, classifications, regulatory provisions, and the legal framework governing the use and distribution of these substances. It serves as the foundation for law enforcement to address issues related to drug offenses, including manufacture, distribution, and possession of controlled substances. The specificity of the title and chapter makes it the primary legal source for those involved in drug enforcement efforts in South Carolina. This context clarifies its significance in relation to the other options, which do not pertain to controlled substances or drug law enforcement in the state.

3. Which of the following describes a common location for crime scenes?

- A. Underwater environments**
- B. Indoors**
- C. In hospitals**
- D. In schools**

Indoor environments are indeed a common location for crime scenes due to various factors related to human activity and criminal behavior. Many crimes, such as burglaries, assaults, or domestic violence incidents, typically occur within homes, offices, or other enclosed spaces. These settings provide opportunities for privacy and concealment, making them preferred locations for criminal acts. While underwater environments, hospitals, and schools can also host crime scenes, they are less frequent compared to indoor locations. Underwater environments may involve specialized investigative techniques and are usually limited to certain types of crimes (like drowning or submerged evidence). Hospitals might experience crime scenes related to incidents within their premises, but such occurrences are relatively infrequent when compared to the widespread nature of indoor crimes in homes or businesses. Schools can be crime scenes too, particularly in cases involving disturbances or violence, but again, they are not as prevalent as crimes that happen in private or commercial indoor settings. Thus, indoors stands out as the most common crime scene location.

4. In what situation would an informal interview typically occur?

- A. During a scheduled police meeting**
- B. While chatting with a passerby on the street**
- C. When a suspect is in custody**
- D. In a police interrogation room**

An informal interview typically occurs while chatting with a passerby on the street because this setting allows for a more relaxed and open conversation. In this context, the interaction is less structured and formal than in other situations like scheduled meetings or interrogations. It invites individuals to share information organically, which can lead to valuable insights that might not emerge in a high-pressure environment. Informal interviews can also help in building rapport with community members, making them feel more comfortable in providing information. This approach can be particularly effective for gathering initial observations or leads in a more casual setting. On the other hand, scheduled meetings, interrogations, and custodial situations are all formalized environments where the dynamics of the conversation are significantly different. These settings are often characterized by specific procedures, which can inhibit the free exchange of information that defines an informal interview.

5. What is the purpose of securing and preserving a crime scene?

A. To gather more witnesses

B. To maintain the integrity of potential evidence

C. To allow for public access

D. To enhance media coverage

The primary purpose of securing and preserving a crime scene is to maintain the integrity of potential evidence. This is crucial for several reasons. First, once a crime scene is disturbed, the evidence may be contaminated, altered, or destroyed, which can compromise the investigative process and affect the outcome of a potential trial. By securing the scene, law enforcement can ensure that all physical materials, biological samples, and other forms of evidence are intact and can be analyzed later. This preservation allows forensic experts to collect and process evidence in a controlled manner, which is vital for building a reliable case. The integrity of the evidence collected directly impacts its admissibility in court and the ability of investigators to reconstruct the events that occurred. The other options do not align with the fundamental objectives of crime scene management. For example, gathering more witnesses is often important, but it does not relate to evidence preservation. Allowing public access to a crime scene could lead to contamination of evidence, and enhancing media coverage could distract from the investigative process and potentially jeopardize the integrity of the evidence. Thus, maintaining the integrity of potential evidence is the crucial reason for securing and preserving a crime scene.

6. Which of the following is NOT a requirement for applying emergency protective custody?

A. The adult consents to custody

B. There is probable cause of abuse

C. No time for a court order

D. The officer cannot take them to jail

An emergency protective custody situation arises when immediate action is necessary to safeguard an individual, typically due to potential harm. One of the foundational principles in such scenarios is that the individual being taken into custody does not need to consent to the action being taken. The requirement for probable cause of abuse ensures that there is a legitimate basis for the officer's actions, as they need a reasonable belief that the individual is facing imminent danger. The absence of time for a court order is a crucial factor since emergencies typically do not allow for the delays associated with seeking a court order. Lastly, the condition that the officer cannot take the individual to jail reflects the urgency of the situation, where police intervention is necessary to protect an individual rather than to prosecute them. In this context, the notion that the adult must consent to custody is not aligned with the nature of emergency protocols. In critical situations where protective custody is required, consent is not a prerequisite, making it the option that does not reflect a requirement for the application of emergency protective custody.

7. What tactical error decreases officer survivability according to best practices?

- A. Overreliance on backup**
- B. Failure to recognize and evaluate the threat**
- C. Limiting firearm usage**
- D. Ignoring distance to the assailant**

The identification and evaluation of threats is a critical aspect of police work and overall officer safety. When an officer fails to recognize and assess a threat, they are unable to respond appropriately to a potentially dangerous situation. This lack of situational awareness can lead to dangerous encounters, as officers may underestimate the risk posed by an assailant or fail to develop an effective tactical response. Proper threat assessment allows officers to make informed decisions about their actions and the use of force, ensuring they are prepared for the dynamics of any encounter. This understanding not only aids in immediate response but also contributes to the officer's overall tactical mindset, enhancing their survivability in high-risk situations. In contrast, other options such as overreliance on backup or ignoring distance can also pose risks, but they do not directly address the immediate assessment and recognition of a threat, which is vital for making strategic and tactical choices in the field.

8. Which tactic should be employed when encountering a suspect during an active shooter situation?

- A. Ignore any noise and focus on evacuating**
- B. Locate and stop the threat as quickly as possible**
- C. Attempt to negotiate for the suspect's surrender**
- D. Call for backup and secure the area**

In an active shooter situation, the priority is to mitigate the threat as quickly as possible to prevent further harm to innocent individuals. The correct approach involves locating the suspect and stopping the threat immediately. This tactic is crucial because active shooter scenarios typically involve ongoing violence, and every moment spent without neutralizing the threat can lead to additional casualties. The emphasis on quickly addressing the situation reflects tactical best practices, where the first responders' objective is to confront the shooter directly and effectively. It is essential for law enforcement to act decisively and engage the suspect to reduce the potential for harm. In contrast, other options may lead to increased danger or ineffective responses. For instance, simply ignoring noise while attempting to evacuate does not address the immediate threat, and relying solely on negotiation in such a high-pressure, violent scenario is unrealistic. Moreover, while calling for backup is always advisable, securing the area should ideally follow the immediate action of confronting and neutralizing the shooter, not replace it. Each of these alternatives could delay response and potentially exacerbate harm to individuals in the vicinity.

9. Which of the following is a common reason for law officers being killed in the line of duty?

- A. Employee burnout**
- B. Illegal immigration**
- C. Lack of technology**
- D. Poor community relations**

The correct answer centers on illegal immigration as a common reason for law officers being killed in the line of duty. Although illegal immigration itself is not a direct cause of violence against officers, it often intersects with other criminal activities such as drug trafficking and gang violence, which can put officers in dangerous situations. These interconnected issues may contribute to heightened risks for law enforcement when they are engaging with suspects or managing situations in areas with high levels of illegal immigration and associated crime. In contrast, employee burnout, lack of technology, and poor community relations are important considerations in law enforcement but do not directly attribute to fatalities. Employee burnout may affect an officer's performance and decision-making, but it does not typically lead to physical confrontations. A lack of technology can hinder effective law enforcement practices, but it is more about efficiency and safety rather than a direct factor in on-duty deaths. Poor community relations can create tension between law enforcement and the public but does not specifically lead to confrontations that result in fatalities. Therefore, while all these issues are significant in the broader context of law enforcement, illegal immigration is recognized as a contributing factor to dangerous situations that can result in fatalities of officers in the line of duty.

10. What defines an active shooter suspect?

- A. The person actively engaged in causing death and serious bodily injury**
- B. A person armed with explosives and other weapons**
- C. A suspect who has taken a hostage**
- D. An individual organizing a planned attack**

An active shooter suspect is defined as an individual who is actively engaged in causing death and serious bodily injury. This definition encompasses those who are currently perpetrating violence in a public setting with the intent to harm individuals. The critical aspect is the active engagement in such violent behavior, which distinguishes an active shooter from other types of threats or suspects. The other choices refer to different situations or characteristics that may involve violence but do not capture the essence of what constitutes an active shooter. For instance, being armed with explosives or other weapons does not imply that the person is currently engaging in an act of shooting; it merely describes the individual's capability. Similarly, taking a hostage or organizing a planned attack may involve a serious threat but does not reflect the immediacy and ongoing nature of an active shooter scenario. In summary, the definition centers on ongoing violent actions that pose an immediate danger to those in the vicinity.

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://sccjablock3.examzify.com>

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

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