

ANAHEIM POLICE CADET TRAINING DAY 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. Which offense pertains to taking someone else's property without permission?**
 - A. Grand Theft
 - B. Theft/Larceny
 - C. Petty Theft
 - D. Drunk driver
- 2. Which of the following is classified as a misdemeanor related to hit and run incidents?**
 - A. Hit and run felony
 - B. Hit and run parked vehicle
 - C. Hit and run misdemeanor
 - D. Petty theft
- 3. Which of the following crimes is characterized by unwanted sexual advances or inappropriate sexual behavior?**
 - A. Assault with a deadly weapon
 - B. Lewd and lascivious conduct
 - C. Indecent exposure
 - D. Misdemeanor assault
- 4. To ensure safety, what action might police take when handling a 'mental case'?**
 - A. Engage in negotiation
 - B. Call for backup
 - C. Use physical restraint
 - D. All of the above
- 5. Which code indicates a check for stolen or wanted?**
 - A. 10-25
 - B. 10-29
 - C. 10-30
 - D. 10-19

6. What is the purpose of Code Alex?

- A. Out of service to eat
- B. Jail Break
- C. Establish a countywide law enforcement observation checkpoint plan
- D. Out for investigation

7. What is indicated by the code 10-19?

- A. Returning to station
- B. Call by telephone
- C. Cancel last message or assignment
- D. Check for stolen or wanted

8. When officers report "car stop, no follow-up needed," what does it imply?

- A. The situation is resolved satisfactorily with no further action required
- B. The traffic stop was a false alarm without further investigation
- C. The officers need to continue monitoring the situation
- D. Further inquiry is necessary to assess the situation

9. Which type of alarm suggests that an intrusion is happening but remains silent in order to avoid detection?

- A. Burglar alarm silent
- B. Audible Alarm
- C. Manuel Alarm
- D. Covert Alarm

10. Which of the following might be classified as a 'mental case'?

- A. A person in crisis
- B. A suspect fleeing from police
- C. A witness testifying
- D. A victim of theft

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which offense pertains to taking someone else's property without permission?

- A. Grand Theft
- B. Theft/Larceny**
- C. Petty Theft
- D. Drunk driver

The offense that pertains to taking someone else's property without permission is theft, often referred to as larceny. This crime involves unlawfully taking and carrying away someone else's tangible personal property with the intent to permanently deprive the owner of it. The essence of larceny is the lack of permission from the owner, which is a critical component of the offense. The distinction of theft or larceny encompasses various degrees and types of theft, making it a broad term that informs a range of legal categorizations. Nonetheless, the fundamental aspect remains that it involves the unlawful taking of someone else's belongings. This is why theft or larceny is the correct term for increasing understanding in practice tests concerning property crimes. In contrast, grand theft and petty theft are specific classifications of theft that depend on the value of the property stolen or the circumstances of the theft, while the mention of a drunk driver does not relate to theft at all, as it pertains to a different category of offenses entirely related to driving under the influence. Understanding these nuances helps clarify the broader concept of theft as an offense.

2. Which of the following is classified as a misdemeanor related to hit and run incidents?

- A. Hit and run felony
- B. Hit and run parked vehicle
- C. Hit and run misdemeanor**
- D. Petty theft

In the context of hit and run incidents, a misdemeanor is typically considered less severe than a felony but still represents a significant violation of law. A hit and run misdemeanor occurs when a driver leaves the scene of an accident without providing their information or assisting anyone who may be injured, yet the incident does not involve serious injury or death. This classification is important because it reflects the circumstances of the incident, including the level of damage to property or the nature of injuries sustained by persons involved. Hit and run incidents related to parked vehicles often fall into this category when there is no physical harm to individuals. Therefore, a hit and run involving a parked vehicle can be classified as a misdemeanor. This key distinction helps law enforcement understand the severity of the incident and the appropriate legal response. Overall, identifying a hit and run as a misdemeanor helps communicate the seriousness of the traffic laws and the consequences for violating them, emphasizing the importance of accountability on the road.

3. Which of the following crimes is characterized by unwanted sexual advances or inappropriate sexual behavior?

- A. Assault with a deadly weapon
- B. Lewd and lascivious conduct**
- C. Indecent exposure
- D. Misdemeanor assault

The correct choice, which refers to lewd and lascivious conduct, describes a specific category of crimes that involve unwanted sexual advances or inappropriate sexual behavior. This type of conduct is characterized by actions that are sexual in nature and are intended to cause discomfort or alarm to the victim. The term "lewd" implies a licentious or lascivious intent, while "lascivious" refers to behavior that is sexually obscene or indecent. The act of engaging in such behavior can violate personal boundaries and can create a hostile or fearful environment for the victim. In contrast, the other options do not specifically address the issue of unwanted sexual advances. Assault with a deadly weapon pertains to causing harm with a weapon, which is unrelated to sexual conduct. Indecent exposure specifically involves revealing one's genitals in an inappropriate manner and does not necessarily include the context of unwanted advances. Misdemeanor assault typically refers to causing physical harm or the threat of harm, which is again distinct from the realm of sexual misconduct. Understanding the nuances of these offenses is critical for those in law enforcement, as it informs not only the classification of the crime but also the appropriate response and investigative procedures.

4. To ensure safety, what action might police take when handling a 'mental case'?

- A. Engage in negotiation
- B. Call for backup
- C. Use physical restraint
- D. All of the above**

When handling a 'mental case,' police may implement multiple strategies to ensure safety for both the individual involved and the officers responding to the situation. Each action plays a crucial role in managing the encounter effectively. Engaging in negotiation is a key approach, as it allows officers to communicate with the individual in a calm and respectful manner. This can help de-escalate a potentially volatile situation, fostering a connection that may lead to a peaceful resolution. Building rapport is essential, especially when dealing with someone who may be experiencing a mental health crisis. Calling for backup is another important action. It helps to ensure that there are enough officers on the scene to provide support, manage the situation safely, and mitigate risks. Backup can also include specialized personnel, such as crisis intervention teams or mental health professionals, who may be better equipped to handle such scenarios and offer the appropriate care. Using physical restraint can be necessary in certain situations where the individual poses an immediate threat to themselves or others. However, it's vital that this action is only taken when absolutely necessary and that it is done professionally and compassionately, following protocols that prioritize the safety and dignity of the individual. Recognizing the complexity of handling 'mental cases,' it becomes clear that combining these approaches—negotiation,

5. Which code indicates a check for stolen or wanted?

- A. 10-25
- B. 10-29**
- C. 10-30
- D. 10-19

The code that indicates a check for stolen or wanted items is 10-29. This code is commonly used in law enforcement to signify the procedure for querying databases to determine if a particular item, such as a vehicle, is reported stolen or if a person has any outstanding warrants. In this context, it's important to ensure that officers have a means to swiftly and accurately check for these critical pieces of information. By using 10-29, officers can maintain situational awareness and take appropriate action based on the results of the query. The other codes do not pertain to the specific action of checking for stolen or wanted items, each having their own distinct implications within law enforcement communications. Understanding the specific use of these codes aids cadets in effective communication and operational efficiency.

6. What is the purpose of Code Alex?

- A. Out of service to eat
- B. Jail Break
- C. Establish a countywide law enforcement observation checkpoint plan**
- D. Out for investigation

The purpose of Code Alex is to establish a countywide law enforcement observation checkpoint plan. This protocol serves as a coordinated effort among various law enforcement agencies to enhance public safety and efficiently manage specific law enforcement operations, such as sobriety checkpoints or crime deterrence measures. By having a uniform code, agencies can effectively communicate and strategize, ensuring that they are prepared to respond to events that require broader community policing efforts. Using such a code helps streamline the processes and enhances the overall effectiveness of law enforcement responses in a given area, demonstrating a collaborative approach in addressing public safety concerns. This type of coordination is vital for promoting a consistent and organized law enforcement presence, ultimately contributing to better community relations and safety outcomes.

7. What is indicated by the code 10-19?

- A. Returning to station**
- B. Call by telephone
- C. Cancel last message or assignment
- D. Check for stolen or wanted

The code 10-19 is used in law enforcement communications to indicate that an officer is returning to the station. This succinct code allows for quick and clear communication among officers and dispatchers, ensuring that everyone is aware of the officer's whereabouts and readiness to be dispatched for further duties or assignments upon arrival. Using codes like 10-19 minimizes the time spent on radio transmissions and helps maintain a brisk, efficient flow of communication in the field. This is particularly important in situations where rapid updates are necessary for the safety and coordination of police activities. The choice of 10-19 specifically relates to return movements, making it a standard part of police jargon for officers across various departments.

8. When officers report "car stop, no follow-up needed," what does it imply?

- A. The situation is resolved satisfactorily with no further action required**
- B. The traffic stop was a false alarm without further investigation
- C. The officers need to continue monitoring the situation
- D. Further inquiry is necessary to assess the situation

When officers report "car stop, no follow-up needed," it indicates that the situation has been addressed and resolved satisfactorily at that moment. This designation means that after conducting the traffic stop, the officers determined that no additional actions or investigations are required. This could be due to factors such as finding that the driver did not commit any violations, or the situation was handled appropriately with the necessary checks completed, leading to a determination that it is safe to conclude the encounter. This conveys a sense of closure for the officers involved, allowing them to move on to other duties. It represents an efficient use of resources and reflects a successful interaction where all pertinent safety and legal checks have been satisfied. The other choices suggest either ongoing needs for monitoring or that more investigation is warranted, which would not align with the clear indication that no follow-up is necessary.

9. Which type of alarm suggests that an intrusion is happening but remains silent in order to avoid detection?

- A. Burglar alarm silent**
- B. Audible Alarm
- C. Manuel Alarm
- D. Covert Alarm

The type of alarm that indicates an intrusion while remaining silent to avoid detection is known as a silent burglar alarm. These alarms are specifically designed to alert law enforcement or security personnel without drawing attention to the situation. This stealth feature allows for a response to be initiated without the knowledge of the intruder, increasing the chances of apprehending them and minimizing the risk to individuals on the premises. Silent burglar alarms are often used in scenarios where discretion is crucial—such as in a bank or jewelry store—where an audible alarm might prompt immediate flight from the intruder, allowing them to escape before help can arrive. This type of alarm is effective in both residential and commercial settings where security needs to be heightened without alerting potential threats. The other types of alarms, such as audible alarms, are designed to make noise to alert anyone in the vicinity. Manual alarms require human intervention to trigger, while covert alarms serve the purpose of being discreet but may not necessarily indicate a silent alert specifically for intrusions.

10. Which of the following might be classified as a 'mental case'?

- A. A person in crisis**
- B. A suspect fleeing from police
- C. A witness testifying
- D. A victim of theft

A person in crisis is classified as a 'mental case' because they may be experiencing severe emotional distress, psychological breakdown, or a significant mental health issue that affects their ability to think clearly or make sound decisions. This classification often applies to individuals who are exhibiting symptoms related to mental health challenges, such as extreme anxiety, depression, or psychosis, and may require immediate attention from mental health professionals or law enforcement officers trained to handle such situations. In this context, identifying someone as a 'mental case' often entails recognizing the need for support and intervention rather than just a law enforcement approach. This understanding is essential for providing appropriate care and ensuring the safety of all individuals involved, including the person in crisis, law enforcement, and the public.

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://anaheimcadettraining.examzify.com>

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

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