

CALIFORNIA POST REQUALIFICATION PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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	15

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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 Health and Safety Code addresses being under the influence of controlled substances?**
 - A. HS 11350
 - B. HS 11550
 - C. HS 11357
 - D. HS 11377
- 2. Which Penal Code addresses child endangerment?**
 - A. PC 288
 - B. PC 647.6
 - C. PC 273a
 - D. VC 23152
- 3. Under warrantless arrest rules, peace officers may arrest without a warrant when there is probable cause to believe a felony has occurred.**
 - A. It may be done only if the felony occurred within the officer's jurisdiction.
 - B. It may be done when there is probable cause to believe a felony has occurred.
 - C. It may be done only with an arrest warrant.
 - D. It may be done only if the felony occurred in the officer's presence.
- 4. Which case established the objective reasonableness standard for use of force?**
 - A. Terry v. Ohio
 - B. Miranda v. Arizona
 - C. Graham v. Connor
 - D. Mapp v. Ohio
- 5. What is the priority regarding officer safety in tactical operations?**
 - A. Prioritize safety with protective gear, cover, back-up, communications, and risk assessment; maintain situational awareness.
 - B. Focus on speed over safety.
 - C. Work alone to avoid coordination.
 - D. Use surprise only; ignore risk assessment.

- 6. Which statement best describes the order of steps in the Critical Decision-Making Model?**
- A. CDM Begins With Collecting Information
 - B. CDM Begins With Assessing Threats And Risks
 - C. CDM Begins With Issuing A Citation
 - D. CDM Begins With De-Escalation Training
- 7. Which Penal Code section makes possession of a metal knuckle illegal?**
- A. PC 21310
 - B. PC 22450
 - C. PC 288
 - D. HS 11377
- 8. What is the first step in preserving a crime scene?**
- A. Photograph and document conditions
 - B. Secure the scene
 - C. Collect and package evidence properly
 - D. Maintain chain of custody
- 9. Why are records retention policies important for policing?**
- A. Free up storage space
 - B. Prevent sharing with partners
 - C. Ensure accountability, legal compliance, and availability of information for investigations and court proceedings
 - D. Improve media relations
- 10. Which Health and Safety Code relates to possession of methamphetamine without a prescription?**
- A. HS 11350
 - B. HS 11377
 - C. HS 11550
 - D. HS 11357

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which Health and Safety Code addresses being under the influence of controlled substances?

- A. HS 11350
- B. HS 11550**
- C. HS 11357
- D. HS 11377

Being under the influence of a controlled substance is addressed by Health and Safety Code Section 11550. This provision specifically makes it illegal to use or be under the influence of any controlled substance, separate from offenses related to possession or sale. The other sections listed cover possession of controlled substances (and related offenses), not the act of being under the influence. So 11550 is the statute that directly targets being under the influence.

2. Which Penal Code addresses child endangerment?

- A. PC 288
- B. PC 647.6
- C. PC 273a**
- D. VC 23152

Child endangerment is addressed by California Penal Code section 273a. This statute makes it illegal for someone to willfully cause or permit a child to be placed in a situation where the child's person or health is endangered, or to suffer physical or mental harm through neglect or abuse. It specifically covers endangerment of a child by a caregiver or guardian, not other types of offenses. The other options relate to different crimes: one is about lewd or lascivious acts with a child, another targets annoying or molesting a child, and the last is a driving under the influence offense. So the code that directly addresses child endangerment is the one identified by 273a.

3. Under warrantless arrest rules, peace officers may arrest without a warrant when there is probable cause to believe a felony has occurred.

- A. It may be done only if the felony occurred within the officer's jurisdiction.
- B. It may be done when there is probable cause to believe a felony has occurred.**
- C. It may be done only with an arrest warrant.
- D. It may be done only if the felony occurred in the officer's presence.

The main idea is that for felonies, officers can arrest without a warrant if they have probable cause to believe the felony has occurred. The key point is that witnessing the crime is not required, and a warrant isn't necessary when there's probable cause to believe a felony was committed. This means the arrest can be made based on that probable cause even if the officer didn't see the offense and even if it happened outside the officer's immediate presence or jurisdiction. The other restrictions—requiring the crime to have occurred within the officer's jurisdiction, requiring the officer to witness the crime, or requiring an arrest warrant—do not apply to this rule.

4. Which case established the objective reasonableness standard for use of force?

- A. Terry v. Ohio
- B. Miranda v. Arizona
- C. Graham v. Connor**
- D. Mapp v. Ohio

The main idea here is how courts judge police use of force. The best answer is the case that established that such force is evaluated under an objective reasonableness standard: what a reasonable officer would do in the same situation, on the scene, at the moment of the encounter, with the totality of circumstances in mind. This means the assessment looks at factors like the seriousness of the alleged crime, whether the suspect posed an imminent threat to officers or others, and whether the suspect was actively resisting or attempting to flee. The standard recognizes that officers must make split-second judgments and that hindsight cannot condemn actions that were reasonable given the circumstances. While the other cases are important in their own right—Terry v. Ohio addresses stop-and-frisk with reasonable suspicion, Miranda v. Arizona covers custodial interrogations and rights, and Mapp v. Ohio deals with the exclusionary rule—they do not establish the objective reasonableness standard for use of force.

5. What is the priority regarding officer safety in tactical operations?

- A. Prioritize safety with protective gear, cover, back-up, communications, and risk assessment; maintain situational awareness.**
- B. Focus on speed over safety.
- C. Work alone to avoid coordination.
- D. Use surprise only; ignore risk assessment.

In tactical operations, the priority is officer safety achieved through a safety-focused approach that includes wearing protective gear, using and maintaining cover, securing back-up, maintaining clear communications, and continuously conducting risk assessment while staying aware of the surroundings. Protective gear provides essential protection; cover reduces exposure to threats; back-up ensures help and accountability; communications keep the team coordinated and informed; risk assessment identifies hazards, resource needs, and escape options, while situational awareness lets you adapt to evolving conditions. This combination creates multiple safety barriers and supports controlled, coordinated action rather than reactive or reckless moves. Speed, working alone, or ignoring risk assessment undermine safety and increase the likelihood of harm or mission failure, so they do not fit as the priority.

6. Which statement best describes the order of steps in the Critical Decision-Making Model?

- A. CDM Begins With Collecting Information
- B. CDM Begins With Assessing Threats And Risks**
- C. CDM Begins With Issuing A Citation
- D. CDM Begins With De-Escalation Training

In the Critical Decision-Making Model, you begin with a rapid assessment of threats and risks. This initial judgment about what could happen and how dangerous the situation is shapes every subsequent step—it determines what information matters, which courses of action are viable, and what level of response is appropriate. Information gathering and de-escalation techniques are important, but they are used to refine or implement the plan after the threat level has been established. Issuing a citation is a specific action that would not describe the starting point of CDM. So the statement that CDM begins with assessing threats and risks is the best fit because threat assessment sets the framework for the entire decision-making process.

7. Which Penal Code section makes possession of a metal knuckle illegal?

A. PC 21310

B. PC 22450

C. PC 288

D. HS 11377

This question tests recognizing which law directly bans possession of a metal knuckle weapon. California's Penal Code section that addresses this device makes it illegal to possess metal knuckles, so simply having one in your possession or under your control is the offense. This focuses on the act of possession of a prohibited weapon, not on use or sale. The other choices refer to different areas of law—one is a traffic-related provision, another a sexual offenses statute, and another a drug possession statute—so they don't apply to the weapon-possession issue at hand.

8. What is the first step in preserving a crime scene?

A. Photograph and document conditions

B. Secure the scene

C. Collect and package evidence properly

D. Maintain chain of custody

Securing the scene is the first step because it establishes control of the area and prevents unauthorized access, which protects evidence from contamination, loss, or tampering. By setting a boundary and logging who enters or leaves, investigators preserve the integrity of the scene so everything found there remains in the same condition it was at the time of discovery. Once the scene is secured, you can properly photograph and document conditions, search for and collect evidence, package items correctly, and maintain an accurate chain of custody for each piece of evidence. If the area isn't secured first, any later efforts to document or collect evidence risk altering or destroying what needs to be preserved.

9. Why are records retention policies important for policing?

A. Free up storage space

B. Prevent sharing with partners

C. Ensure accountability, legal compliance, and availability of information for investigations and court proceedings

D. Improve media relations

Records retention policies establish how long different police records are kept, how they're stored, and who can access them. This matters because it creates a reliable, auditable trail of actions and decisions, supports legal obligations, and ensures information is available when needed for investigations and court proceedings. When records are preserved according to a clear schedule, important evidence isn't destroyed prematurely, enabling proper oversight, accountability, and compliance with discovery and public records laws. These policies also ensure that timely access to complete, authentic information is available for investigations and courtroom use, which strengthens the integrity of policing. While freeing up storage or managing relationships with partners can be considerations, they are not the primary purpose of retention standards, which are fundamentally about accountability, legality, and accessibility of information.

10. Which Health and Safety Code relates to possession of methamphetamine without a prescription?

A. HS 11350

B. HS 11377

C. HS 11550

D. HS 11357

Possessing a controlled substance without a valid prescription is charged under the general possession statute for controlled substances. Methamphetamine is a Schedule II controlled substance, so having it without a prescription fits squarely under that rule. This statute makes it illegal to possess a controlled substance unless it's prescribed to you, so the lack of a valid prescription is the key element. That's why this choice is the best fit. The other codes cover different situations: being under the influence of a controlled substance, which is what the 11550 section addresses, doesn't by itself establish possession. Possession of marijuana is covered by a separate provision focused on that drug. And while 11377 also deals with possession of certain controlled substances, it operates in different contexts and isn't the primary, straightforward charge for possession without a prescription.

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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://capostrequalification.examzify.com>

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

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