

CLEET Basic Peace Officer Certification Academy - Phase IV Practice Exam (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. What role does communication play in the accreditation process?**
 - A. It is irrelevant in the overall assessment**
 - B. It helps ensure stakeholder engagement and transparency**
 - C. It primarily serves as a form of reporting**
 - D. It complicates the adherence to standards**

- 2. Which principle is not associated with the "use of force continuum"?**
 - A. Verbal commands**
 - B. Deadly force as the first option**
 - C. Physical intervention**
 - D. De-escalation techniques**

- 3. What is a significant benefit of situational awareness in policing?**
 - A. It allows for immediate incident response**
 - B. It encourages officers to work independently**
 - C. It reduces the need for further training**
 - D. It facilitates the development of officer rapport**

- 4. What does the term "patrol zone" refer to?**
 - A. A specific time frame for patrolling**
 - B. A designated area where officers maintain order**
 - C. A temporary checkpoint for vehicle stops**
 - D. An area where officers can take breaks**

- 5. What can constitute a proactive approach to law enforcement in terms of community safety?**
 - A. Waiting for crimes to occur before acting**
 - B. Conducting regular crime prevention workshops**
 - C. Limiting police presence in high-crime areas**
 - D. Prioritizing calls based solely on severity**

- 6. Why is keeping your finger off the trigger until ready important?**
- A. It prevents accidental discharge of the firearm**
 - B. It ensures better accuracy**
 - C. It enhances your grip on the firearm**
 - D. It allows for quicker target acquisition**
- 7. What are the three clearing malfunctions of a semi-automatic pistol?**
- A. Tap, Rack, Bang**
 - B. Check, Clear, Fire**
 - C. Load, Aim, Shoot**
 - D. Pull, Release, Cycle**
- 8. What does Oklahoma law require regarding the visibility of firearms during transportation?**
- A. Firearms must always be hidden from view**
 - B. Firearms must be open and visible but unloaded**
 - C. Firearms can be transported as long as they are in a case**
 - D. Firearms must be disassembled for transport**
- 9. What is the term for a pause in a tactical situation, using cover if available?**
- A. Tactical load**
 - B. Breath control**
 - C. Reload**
 - D. Stovepipe**
- 10. What is the first step in transferring a semi-auto pistol?**
- A. Remove the safety lock**
 - B. Unload the chamber and lock the slide open**
 - C. Ensure the magazine is fully loaded**
 - D. Aim the firearm down range**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What role does communication play in the accreditation process?

- A. It is irrelevant in the overall assessment
- B. It helps ensure stakeholder engagement and transparency**
- C. It primarily serves as a form of reporting
- D. It complicates the adherence to standards

Communication plays a fundamental role in the accreditation process as it fosters stakeholder engagement and transparency. Effective communication ensures that all parties involved, including law enforcement agencies, assessors, and the community, are informed about the standards and expectations set forth in the accreditation process. This engagement is critical as it helps in promoting understanding and support among stakeholders, which is essential for successful compliance and continuous improvement. Furthermore, transparent communication allows for the dissemination of information related to policies, practices, and operational standards. It not only assists in clarifying objectives but also builds trust within the community and between agencies and their assessors. This transparency is crucial in demonstrating accountability and commitment to quality service, which are key components in achieving and maintaining accreditation. The other options do not accurately reflect the importance of communication in the accreditation process. For instance, stating that communication is irrelevant undermines its critical role in fostering collaboration and understanding. Similarly, while reporting is a component of communication, it doesn't capture the broader impact of engagement and transparency. Lastly, complicating adherence to standards would contradict the purpose of communication, which is to facilitate understanding and compliance rather than hinder it.

2. Which principle is not associated with the "use of force continuum"?

- A. Verbal commands
- B. Deadly force as the first option**
- C. Physical intervention
- D. De-escalation techniques

The principle that is not associated with the "use of force continuum" is the concept of using deadly force as the first option. The use of force continuum is a framework that guides law enforcement officers in assessing and responding to threats by outlining a progression of appropriate responses based on the behavior of the subject they are dealing with. At the lower end of the continuum, officers might employ verbal commands or de-escalation techniques to communicate with and manage individuals peacefully. If these methods fail or if the situation escalates, physical intervention may be warranted as a more forceful response, but still adhering to the continuum's principle of escalation in a measured way. Deadly force is considered only as a last resort and is reserved for situations where there is an imminent threat to the officer or others that could result in serious injury or death. Therefore, the idea of deadly force as the first option contradicts the foundational principles of the use of force continuum, which emphasize proportionality and the necessity of escalating measures only when justified.

3. What is a significant benefit of situational awareness in policing?

- A. It allows for immediate incident response**
- B. It encourages officers to work independently**
- C. It reduces the need for further training**
- D. It facilitates the development of officer rapport**

Situational awareness is a vital aspect of policing that significantly enhances an officer's ability to respond effectively to incidents as they unfold. By being aware of their surroundings and recognizing potential threats or developments, officers can make informed decisions quickly, ensuring immediate incident response. This capability allows officers to assess dangerous situations, recognize changes in environment, and anticipate actions taken by individuals involved in incidents. In contrast, the other options do not encompass the core benefit of situational awareness. The idea of encouraging officers to work independently isn't necessarily linked to the concept of situational awareness; rather, effective policing often requires teamwork and collaboration. Reducing the need for further training is misleading, as situational awareness is a skill that can always be enhanced through ongoing training and practice. While developing rapport with the community is important, it is more directly related to interpersonal skills rather than the specific benefit of situational awareness in real-time incident management.

4. What does the term "patrol zone" refer to?

- A. A specific time frame for patrolling**
- B. A designated area where officers maintain order**
- C. A temporary checkpoint for vehicle stops**
- D. An area where officers can take breaks**

The term "patrol zone" refers to a designated area where officers maintain order. This concept is crucial in law enforcement as it delineates a specific geographic area that officers are responsible for monitoring and policing. By establishing patrol zones, law enforcement agencies can allocate resources effectively, anticipate and respond to incidents, and ensure a consistent presence in neighborhoods, which can help deter crime and foster community relations. Patrol zones are often determined based on various factors, including crime statistics, population density, and community input. By concentrating patrols in these areas, officers can become more familiar with the community dynamics, build rapport with residents, and identify patterns or emerging issues that may require attention. While the other options mention aspects of law enforcement activities, they do not accurately capture the essence of a patrol zone. Specifically, a specific time frame for patrolling does not define the actual area being patrolled, a temporary checkpoint for vehicle stops is a specific operation rather than a consistent area of responsibility, and an area where officers can take breaks is not related to law enforcement duties actively addressing community safety and order. Thus, the concept of a patrol zone encapsulates the core function of maintaining order and overseeing a defined area by law enforcement personnel.

5. What can constitute a proactive approach to law enforcement in terms of community safety?

- A. Waiting for crimes to occur before acting**
- B. Conducting regular crime prevention workshops**
- C. Limiting police presence in high-crime areas**
- D. Prioritizing calls based solely on severity**

Conducting regular crime prevention workshops represents a proactive approach to law enforcement because it involves actively engaging with the community to educate residents on safety measures and crime prevention strategies. This approach emphasizes prevention rather than reaction, fostering a collaborative environment where community members are empowered to protect themselves and work alongside law enforcement to address safety concerns. Workshops can help to build trust and communication between police and community members, encouraging a unified effort in reducing crime rates and enhancing overall community safety. This initiative demonstrates the commitment of law enforcement to not only respond to crime but to prevent it through education and engagement. In contrast, waiting for crimes to occur before acting does not facilitate a proactive stance, as it solely relies on responding to incidents after they happen. Limiting police presence in high-crime areas can inadvertently send a message of neglect and may heighten the risk of crime, rather than deter it. Prioritizing calls based solely on severity may be essential for effective resource allocation, but it does not contribute to long-term community safety or crime prevention efforts. Proactive measures like workshops are crucial for fostering a safer community environment.

6. Why is keeping your finger off the trigger until ready important?

- A. It prevents accidental discharge of the firearm**
- B. It ensures better accuracy**
- C. It enhances your grip on the firearm**
- D. It allows for quicker target acquisition**

Keeping your finger off the trigger until you are ready to shoot is crucial for several reasons, primarily centered around safety. When the finger is kept outside the trigger guard and off the trigger, it significantly reduces the risk of an accidental discharge, which can occur if pressure is unintentionally applied to the trigger. This practice not only protects the officer but also safeguards innocent bystanders and fellow officers. In high-stress situations where quick reactions are essential, maintaining this discipline helps ensure that the officer does not fire the weapon without the intention to engage a target. Safety protocols dictate that trigger discipline is a foundational aspect of responsible firearm handling, making it the most critical element in preventing accidents and ensuring that each shot fired is deliberate and purposeful.

7. What are the three clearing malfunctions of a semi-automatic pistol?

- A. Tap, Rack, Bang**
- B. Check, Clear, Fire**
- C. Load, Aim, Shoot**
- D. Pull, Release, Cycle**

The process of clearing malfunctions in a semi-automatic pistol is crucial for maintaining operational readiness and ensuring the firearm functions correctly in a critical situation. "Tap, Rack, Bang" is a widely taught and recognized technique for addressing common malfunctions, particularly failure-to-fire situations. The first step, "Tap," involves firmly tapping the magazine to ensure it is fully seated in the magazine well. This action confirms that the magazine is in place and that low ammunition or a faulty magazine is not the issue. The second step, "Rack," means to pull the slide back to eject any round that may be causing the malfunction and to chamber a new round from the magazine. This step is critical as it resets the pistol's firing mechanism and allows the shooter to be ready to fire again. Finally, "Bang" indicates that the shooter is prepared to fire the weapon after ensuring that everything is in proper working order. This technique is effective for many types of malfunctions and is an essential part of firearm training. The other options provided do not align with the standard practices for clearing malfunctions in semi-automatic pistols. They either refer to different processes or are not specific enough to address malfunction clearing effectively. Understanding this technique is vital for any firearm training,

8. What does Oklahoma law require regarding the visibility of firearms during transportation?

- A. Firearms must always be hidden from view**
- B. Firearms must be open and visible but unloaded**
- C. Firearms can be transported as long as they are in a case**
- D. Firearms must be disassembled for transport**

Oklahoma law requires that firearms must be open and visible during transportation. This reflects the state's emphasis on transparency and responsible ownership of firearms. When firearms are carried openly, it provides a level of assurance to the public and law enforcement that the individual is exercising their right to bear arms in a lawful manner. Open carry laws in Oklahoma allow individuals to transport their firearms without the requirement of concealment, as long as they are visible. This understanding of firearm visibility aligns with the overall legal framework designed to promote responsible behavior among gun owners, while also ensuring that others are aware of the presence of a firearm. It is important for individuals transporting firearms to understand that being open and visible aids in reducing misunderstandings and enhances safety for everyone in the vicinity. Other options did not accurately reflect the requirements set forth by Oklahoma law regarding the visibility of firearms during transportation. Therefore, the stipulation that firearms must be open and visible but unloaded embodies the legal expectation for those navigating responsibilities around firearm transport in the state.

9. What is the term for a pause in a tactical situation, using cover if available?

- A. Tactical load**
- B. Breath control**
- C. Reload**
- D. Stovepipe**

The term for a pause in a tactical situation, using cover if available, is best represented by tactical load. In a tactical setting, taking cover can be essential for protecting oneself while strategizing the next move. The tactical load allows an officer to reassess the situation, conserve energy, and prepare for further actions while remaining shielded from potential threats. In contrast, the other terms do not fit this context as precisely. Breath control generally refers to the ability to manage breathing patterns, which can be important in high-stress situations but does not specifically denote a tactical pause. Reload is directly associated with replacing a magazine in a firearm during a combat scenario and is an action rather than a strategic pause. Stovepipe describes a specific type of malfunction in automatic firearms where the casing is stuck in the ejection port, which indicates a mechanical issue rather than a tactical strategy. Thus, tactical load accurately captures the essence of taking a moment to utilize cover and assess the situation.

10. What is the first step in transferring a semi-auto pistol?

- A. Remove the safety lock**
- B. Unload the chamber and lock the slide open**
- C. Ensure the magazine is fully loaded**
- D. Aim the firearm down range**

The first step in transferring a semi-automatic pistol involves unloading the chamber and locking the slide open. This is a crucial safety protocol that ensures the firearm is completely safe before it is handed to another person. By unloading the chamber, any live round that might accidentally be in the firing position is removed, significantly reducing the risk of an unintentional discharge during the transfer. Locking the slide open further ensures that the chamber is empty and allows both the person transferring the pistol and the recipient to visually inspect the firearm to confirm it is safe. The other options, while related to safe firearm handling, do not appropriately prioritize safety during the transfer process. For example, removing the safety lock or aiming the firearm down range does not address the immediate safety needs of unloading and securing the firearm prior to transfer. Ensuring that the magazine is fully loaded is also not a priority at this stage, as the focus should be on confirming that the firearm is unloaded and safe before considering its operational status.

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://cleetphase4.examzify.com>

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

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