

DASO 10-CODES AND FBI CODES PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://daso10codesfbicodes.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

1. Which statement contrasts UCR and NIBRS data collection methods?

- A. UCR collects detailed incident-based data; NIBRS provides statewide summaries.
- B. UCR provides summary data; NIBRS collects detailed incident-based data with multiple offense codes per incident.
- C. UCR tracks only property crimes; NIBRS tracks only violent crimes.
- D. UCR and NIBRS provide identical data formats.

2. What does code 35 stand for?

- A. Welfare check
- B. Affray in progress
- C. Alarm call
- D. Nature call

3. What does code 10-28 Check registration & DL mean?

- A. Have contact
- B. Warrant
- C. Check wants & warrants
- D. Check registration & DL

4. Which code corresponds to requesting a phone number?

- A. On Scene
- B. Phone Number
- C. Meet Me
- D. Switch to Channel

5. Which code corresponds to Assault?

- A. Code 9 Forgery
- B. Code 5 Burglary
- C. Code 4 Assault
- D. Code 16 Narcotics

6. What description corresponds to code 10-44?

- A. Accident with injuries
- B. No traffic
- C. Any traffic
- D. Accident without injuries

7. Forgery in FBI offense coding refers to which definition?

- A. The illegal copying of documents
- B. Fraudulently producing or altering documents or monetary instruments with the intent to defraud
- C. Unauthorized burning of documents
- D. Fraudulently producing or altering documents or monetary instruments with the intent to defraud

8. Which code corresponds to Theft?

- A. Code 4 Assault
- B. Code 9 Forgery
- C. Code 7 Auto theft
- D. Code 6 Theft

9. Code 1 is used to indicate which crime?

- A. Burglary
- B. Robbery
- C. Murder
- D. Rape

10. Which code indicates 'En route'?

- A. 10-53
- B. 10-58
- C. 10-76
- D. 10-66

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which statement contrasts UCR and NIBRS data collection methods?

- A. UCR collects detailed incident-based data; NIBRS provides statewide summaries.
- B. UCR provides summary data; NIBRS collects detailed incident-based data with multiple offense codes per incident.**
- C. UCR tracks only property crimes; NIBRS tracks only violent crimes.
- D. UCR and NIBRS provide identical data formats.

The main concept here is how the data collection approaches differ: UCR uses summary counts, while NIBRS collects detailed incident-level data with multiple offense codes per incident. UCR reports annual totals for each offense category, giving a broad snapshot without tying offenses to specific incidents or providing many contextual fields. NIBRS, on the other hand, records each incident in detail and can include several offenses within that single incident, each with its own code and richer contextual information (like weapon used, location, and offender details). This contrast is exactly what the statement conveys: UCR provides summary data, and NIBRS collects detailed incident-based data with multiple offense codes per incident. For example, a single event with several offenses would be captured as multiple offense codes within one incident in NIBRS, whereas UCR would tally those offenses in broad categories without linking them to one incident.

2. What does code 35 stand for?

- A. Welfare check
- B. Affray in progress
- C. Alarm call**
- D. Nature call

Code 35 designates an alarm call, meaning dispatch is responding to an alarm activation at a location and officers are sent to verify whether it's a legitimate alarm or a false alarm. This type of call focuses on alarm systems—burglar, fire, panic, or similar signals—so the officers' primary task is to check the scene and ensure safety. It's different from a welfare check, which is about confirming someone's well-being; from an affray in progress, which signals an ongoing fight; and from a nature call, which would refer to a different, non-alarm incident. In this test's coding scheme, alarm call is the assigned code 35, making it the best match.

3. What does code 10-28 Check registration & DL mean?

- A. Have contact
- B. Warrant
- C. Check wants & warrants
- D. Check registration & DL**

This code is used to verify a vehicle's registration and the driver's license status. It signals that an officer or dispatcher wants to pull DMV records to confirm the vehicle is properly registered and that the driver's license is valid and current. This helps ensure the vehicle is legally operable and the driver is properly licensed, and it can reveal issues like expired registration or a suspended license. The other ideas (such as contacting someone, checking for warrants, or looking for wants and warrants) are governed by different codes, whereas this one is specifically about registration and license verification.

4. Which code corresponds to requesting a phone number?

- A. On Scene
- B. Phone Number**
- C. Meet Me
- D. Switch to Channel

When you need to obtain contact details, you use a phrase that directly asks for the information you want. The phrase "Phone Number" is used to request a contact number. It's the best fit because it clearly signals the needed information and avoids confusion with other tasks like reporting a location, arranging a meeting, or changing the channel. "On Scene" communicates your current location or status, which isn't about getting contact details. "Meet Me" is about arranging to connect at a certain time or place, not about sharing a phone number. "Switch to Channel" means changing the communications channel, which is unrelated to requesting a phone number.

5. Which code corresponds to Assault?

- A. Code 9 Forgery
- B. Code 5 Burglary
- C. Code 4 Assault**
- D. Code 16 Narcotics

These practice items test your ability to match a DASO 10-Code with the offense it represents. Assault is a violent crime, so the correct choice is the option that explicitly describes Assault, because that choice is the one mapped to the Assault designation in this code set. The other options describe different offenses—Forgery, Burglary, and Narcotics—so they do not correspond to Assault.

6. What description corresponds to code 10-44?

- A. Accident with injuries
- B. No traffic
- C. Any traffic
- D. Accident without injuries**

In this coding system, the 10-44 description is used to report an automobile accident with no injuries. The number combination is meant to quickly convey the incident type and the injury status, so describing an accident without injuries matches what 10-44 stands for. The other options describe injury status or traffic conditions rather than the incident itself, so they don't fit as well with this code. If there are injuries, a different code would be used, but for no injuries, the description of an accident without injuries is the correct match.

7. Forgery in FBI offense coding refers to which definition?

- A. The illegal copying of documents
- B. Fraudulently producing or altering documents or monetary instruments with the intent to defraud
- C. Unauthorized burning of documents
- D. Fraudulently producing or altering documents or monetary instruments with the intent to defraud**

Forgery in FBI offense coding means fraudulently producing or altering documents or monetary instruments with the intent to defraud. This captures the core idea: creating or modifying items to deceive someone for financial gain, which is the essence of forgery. It isn't merely copying documents, which may lack fraudulent intent, and it isn't destruction of documents, which is about erasure or damage rather than creating a deceptive instrument. The combination of fraudulent creation or alteration of documents or money, with the intent to defraud, is what defines forgery.

8. Which code corresponds to Theft?

- A. Code 4 Assault
- B. Code 9 Forgery
- C. Code 7 Auto theft
- D. Code 6 Theft**

Radio 10-codes turn common crimes into brief labels for fast communication. In this set, Theft is represented by Code 6. That aligns with the other mappings here: Assault is Code 4, Forgery is Code 9, and Auto theft is Code 7. Since Theft corresponds to Code 6, this is the correct match for the question.

9. Code 1 is used to indicate which crime?

- A. Burglary
- B. Robbery
- C. Murder**
- D. Rape

In this coding system, numbers map to crime types to speed up communication, with the lowest number assigned to the most serious violent offense. The single-digit code for murder (homicide) is 1, so Code 1 is interpreted as murder. That makes it the best match for the incident type described. The other crimes listed—burglary, robbery, and rape—are tied to different numeric codes within the same scheme, so they don't correspond to Code 1.

10. Which code indicates 'En route'?

- A. 10-53
- B. 10-58
- C. 10-76
- D. 10-66

In these codes, the unit's current status is communicated quickly. En route means you're on the way to a call or location, not yet at the scene. The code that conveys this exact status is 10-76, signaling to dispatch that you have left your base or assigned starting point and are moving toward the destination. This helps coordinate responses and anticipate arrival. The other codes point to different actions or statuses and wouldn't indicate that you're traveling to the call, so they aren't appropriate for "en route."

SAMPLE

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://daso10codesfbicodes.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE