

Fremont Police Department (PD) Explorer Phase 1 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. What does "10-7" indicate in police terminology?**
 - A. Message Received**
 - B. Out of Service**
 - C. Repeat**
 - D. Location**
- 2. When an officer is responding to a situation, what does 'En Route' indicate?**
 - A. Check on welfare of**
 - B. Proceed To**
 - C. Possible Dead Body**
 - D. Missing Person**
- 3. What is a common method for Explorers to enhance their skills?**
 - A. Participating in field trips to law enforcement agencies**
 - B. Engaging in online courses exclusively**
 - C. Attending events unrelated to law enforcement**
 - D. Watching documentaries about criminal justice**
- 4. Which code addresses the possession of Methamphetamines?**
 - A. H.S. § 11350**
 - B. H.S. § 11377**
 - C. H.S. § 11364**
 - D. V.C. § 22651**
- 5. How often do Explorers typically receive training updates?**
 - A. Once a year during annual conferences**
 - B. Regularly throughout the program duration**
 - C. Only when major changes occur in policy**
 - D. Monthly in newsletters sent home**

- 6. What code represents an Accident with No Injuries?**
- A. 11-80**
 - B. 11-82**
 - C. 11-81**
 - D. 11-83**
- 7. Which of the following is associated with P.C. § 211?**
- A. Murder**
 - B. Robbery**
 - C. Arson**
 - D. Trespassing**
- 8. Which Penal Code section addresses the crime of theft?**
- A. P.C. § 496**
 - B. P.C. § 484**
 - C. P.C. § 240**
 - D. P.C. § 594**
- 9. What is a critical factor when learning about law enforcement procedures?**
- A. Understanding only state laws**
 - B. Focusing solely on emergency management**
 - C. Grasping the importance of constitutional rights**
 - D. Concentrating on historical policing methods**
- 10. What does a "Subject Wanted (Felony)" indicate regarding the suspect?**
- A. The suspect is a fugitive from justice**
 - B. The suspect is wanted for a serious criminal offense**
 - C. The suspect is not considered a threat**
 - D. The suspect has been apprehended**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does "10-7" indicate in police terminology?

- A. Message Received**
- B. Out of Service**
- C. Repeat**
- D. Location**

In police terminology, "10-7" signifies that an officer or unit is "Out of Service." This code is part of the ten-codes or ten signals used by law enforcement personnel for clear and concise communication over radios. By indicating that an officer is out of service, it informs dispatch and other units that the officer is not available to respond to calls or participate in active duties at that time. This code helps manage resources effectively, ensuring that officers are accounted for and that communication regarding their status is straightforward. Understanding this code is critical for efficient coordination and operation within the police department and during field activities.

2. When an officer is responding to a situation, what does 'En Route' indicate?

- A. Check on welfare of**
- B. Proceed To**
- C. Possible Dead Body**
- D. Missing Person**

The term 'En Route' indicates that an officer is in transit to a specific location where assistance or action is needed. This means the officer has acknowledged the call for service and is actively making their way to the scene. This term is often used in communications to inform dispatch and other units that the officer is on their way, ensuring that everyone involved is aware of their status and location. Using 'En Route' helps coordinate the response to an incident efficiently, allowing other personnel to prepare for the officer's arrival or to adjust tactics based on the officer's proximity to the scene.

3. What is a common method for Explorers to enhance their skills?

- A. Participating in field trips to law enforcement agencies**
- B. Engaging in online courses exclusively**
- C. Attending events unrelated to law enforcement**
- D. Watching documentaries about criminal justice**

Participating in field trips to law enforcement agencies is a valuable method for Explorers to enhance their skills. These field trips provide hands-on experiences and direct exposure to the operations of law enforcement. By visiting different agencies, Explorers can observe law enforcement professionals in action, learn about various roles and responsibilities within the department, and gain insights into real-world applications of their training. This type of experiential learning fosters a deeper understanding of policing and encourages Explorers to engage more actively with the material they study. Through interactions with officers and other professionals during these visits, participants can also ask questions, clarify concepts, and develop networking opportunities that are beneficial for their future careers in law enforcement. This situational learning context significantly contributes to their development and skill enhancement compared to other methods that may offer limited practical engagement with the subject matter.

4. Which code addresses the possession of Methamphetamines?

- A. H.S. § 11350**
- B. H.S. § 11377**
- C. H.S. § 11364**
- D. V.C. § 22651**

The possession of Methamphetamines is specifically addressed by H.S. § 11377. This section of the Health and Safety Code pertains directly to controlled substances, including Methamphetamines, detailing the legal ramifications of possessing such drugs. This legal framework provides clarity regarding penalties and the regulatory handling of these substances, highlighting the seriousness with which the law treats the possession of illegal drugs. In contrast, H.S. § 11350 primarily deals with the possession of other narcotics, H.S. § 11364 focuses on the use of drug paraphernalia, and V.C. § 22651 addresses vehicle impound regulations, all of which are not applicable to Methamphetamines. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for interpreting drug-related laws correctly.

5. How often do Explorers typically receive training updates?

- A. Once a year during annual conferences**
- B. Regularly throughout the program duration**
- C. Only when major changes occur in policy**
- D. Monthly in newsletters sent home**

Explorers receive training updates regularly throughout the program duration to ensure that they are always informed about the latest practices, procedures, and changes within the department. This frequent reinforcement of knowledge helps maintain their skills, encourages continuous learning, and ensures they are prepared for real-world applications in law enforcement scenarios. Ongoing training can involve workshops, practical exercises, and discussions on emerging topics, allowing Explorers to stay engaged and effectively develop their abilities over time. This approach contrasts with less frequent training schedules, which may not provide adequate preparation or adaptability for the fast-evolving nature of law enforcement practices.

6. What code represents an Accident with No Injuries?

- A. 11-80**
- B. 11-82**
- C. 11-81**
- D. 11-83**

The code that represents an Accident with No Injuries is commonly represented by 11-83. This coding system is utilized by many law enforcement agencies to categorize and respond to different types of incidents. In this case, the 11-83 code specifically indicates that an accident has occurred, but there are no reported injuries involved. This helps first responders prioritize their resources and actions based on the severity of the incidents. It's essential for them to distinguish between accidents that require more immediate attention and those that can be managed with lower urgency due to the absence of injuries. Understanding the meaning of various codes can help maintain effective communication during emergency responses and ensure that all personnel are on the same page regarding the nature of an incident. With this knowledge, officers can respond appropriately, gather necessary information, and provide assistance as required.

7. Which of the following is associated with P.C. § 211?

- A. Murder**
- B. Robbery**
- C. Arson**
- D. Trespassing**

The correct association with P.C. § 211 is robbery. Under California Penal Code § 211, robbery is defined as the act of taking property from another person with the intent to permanently deprive them of that property, accomplished through force or intimidation. This statute emphasizes the use of threat or force against an individual to steal, highlighting the violent aspect of robbery in contrast to other crimes such as murder, arson, or trespassing, which have different legal definitions and elements. Understanding robbery under this law involves recognizing that it specifically pertains to theft involving direct confrontation with a victim, where coercion plays a critical role. This delineation is crucial for law enforcement and legal professionals, as it shapes response strategies and legal outcomes in situations classified under this penal code.

8. Which Penal Code section addresses the crime of theft?

A. P.C. § 496

B. P.C. § 484

C. P.C. § 240

D. P.C. § 594

The crime of theft is primarily addressed by Penal Code section 484. This section outlines the definition of theft, including the unlawful taking of another person's property with the intent to permanently deprive the owner of its possession. It encompasses various forms of theft such as larceny, petty theft, and grand theft, providing a comprehensive legal framework for prosecuting these crimes. Understanding this section is crucial for anyone studying law enforcement or criminal justice, as it establishes the foundation of what constitutes theft under California law. Other sections mentioned, such as those related to vandalism or assault, do not specifically define theft and would not apply directly to crimes involving the unlawful taking of property.

9. What is a critical factor when learning about law enforcement procedures?

A. Understanding only state laws

B. Focusing solely on emergency management

C. Grasping the importance of constitutional rights

D. Concentrating on historical policing methods

Grasping the importance of constitutional rights is fundamental in learning about law enforcement procedures because these rights form the foundation of legal standards and guidelines that police officers must adhere to. Understanding constitutional rights ensures that law enforcement practices respect individuals' freedoms and legal protections, which is essential in maintaining public trust and upholding the rule of law. This knowledge helps officers make informed decisions in their interactions with the public, as well as in investigations and arrests, guarding against potential violations that could lead to legal repercussions for both the officers involved and the department. Overall, the emphasis on constitutional rights is crucial for training future law enforcement professionals to navigate the complexities of the law in a manner that is fair, just, and compliant with legal standards.

10. What does a "Subject Wanted (Felony)" indicate regarding the suspect?

- A. The suspect is a fugitive from justice**
- B. The suspect is wanted for a serious criminal offense**
- C. The suspect is not considered a threat**
- D. The suspect has been apprehended**

The phrase "Subject Wanted (Felony)" specifically indicates that the individual is wanted by law enforcement due to their involvement in a serious criminal offense, classified as a felony. Felonies are typically more severe crimes than misdemeanors and can include offenses such as robbery, murder, or large-scale drug trafficking. The classification of the crime as a felony emphasizes the severity of the actions the suspect is accused of, signifying that law enforcement agencies are actively seeking to locate and apprehend this individual. The emphasis here is on the nature of the crime, which is serious enough to warrant a felony charge and to have prompted law enforcement to categorize the subject as wanted. This designation highlights the gravity of the situation and the priority for law enforcement to address the threats posed by such individuals.