

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

- 2. What information is typically conveyed in a "10-29M" message?**
 - A. Vehicle status updates**
 - B. Reports of expired licenses**
 - C. Subjects wanted for misdemeanors**
 - D. General safety notices**

- 3. What does the abbreviation "10-29" signify in police communications?**
 - A. Request for backup**
 - B. Check for Wanted**
 - C. Report of an accident**
 - D. Possible drug use in the area**

- 4. What does "10-9" mean in police radio communication?**
 - A. Return/Returning to Station**
 - B. Repeat**
 - C. Out of Service**
 - D. Location**

- 5. Which activity is NOT classified as a crime under the Welfare and Institutions Code 5150?**
 - A. Possession of a Controlled Substance**
 - B. Under the Influence of Drugs**
 - C. Mental health detention**
 - D. Reckless Driving**

- 6. What is the primary focus of the Fremont Police Department Explorer program?**
- A. Youth development and education in law enforcement careers**
 - B. To recruit new police officers**
 - C. Emergency response training**
 - D. Crisis negotiation tactics**
- 7. What type of substance is addressed by H.S. § 11350?**
- A. Controlled Substance**
 - B. Methamphetamines**
 - C. Drug Paraphernalia**
 - D. Reckless Driving**
- 8. Which code signifies a "Return to Station"?**
- A. 10-20**
 - B. 10-10**
 - C. 10-15**
 - D. 10-9**
- 9. Which of the following is NOT covered by P.C. § 487?**
- A. Grand Theft**
 - B. Petty Theft**
 - C. Robbery**
 - D. Theft of Services**
- 10. When a situation pertains to a traffic hazard, which code should be used?**
- A. 11-25**
 - B. 11-24**
 - C. 10-72**
 - D. 11-99**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. 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.

2. What information is typically conveyed in a "10-29M" message?

- A. Vehicle status updates**
- B. Reports of expired licenses**
- C. Subjects wanted for misdemeanors**
- D. General safety notices**

The "10-29M" message refers specifically to a request for information about subjects who are wanted for misdemeanors. This designation is part of the ten-codes or ten signals that law enforcement agencies use to communicate specific information more efficiently. When a unit sends or receives a "10-29M" message, it indicates they are looking for confirmation or additional information regarding an individual that has a misdemeanor warrant or is otherwise wanted for a misdemeanor offense. This allows officers to quickly assess legal status when policing or making contact with individuals. In this context, a clear understanding of law enforcement terminology, such as "10-29M," is crucial for effective communication within police operations.

3. What does the abbreviation "10-29" signify in police communications?

- A. Request for backup**
- B. Check for Wanted**
- C. Report of an accident**
- D. Possible drug use in the area**

The abbreviation "10-29" is used in police communications to indicate a request to check for wanted persons or stolen property. This code facilitates quick and efficient communication among officers, ensuring that pertinent information regarding suspects or stolen items is rapidly conveyed and acted upon. In the context of law enforcement operations, checking for any outstanding warrants or alerts on individuals or property is crucial for officer safety and effective policing. This operational code is an important part of the ten-codes system, which standardizes communication across different agencies, enabling officers to share critical information succinctly. The clarity and brevity of such codes help in maintaining effective communication during high-stress situations, where every second counts.

4. What does "10-9" mean in police radio communication?

- A. Return/Returning to Station**
- B. Repeat**
- C. Out of Service**
- D. Location**

In police radio communication, "10-9" is a code used to request that a message be repeated. This is crucial in the field, where clarity is vital for ensuring that all officers receive accurate information. When an officer might have difficulty hearing or understanding a transmission due to static, distance, or other factors, using "10-9" allows them to ask the sender to repeat their message, reducing the likelihood of miscommunication. Understanding this code is essential for effective communication in a high-pressure environment, where every piece of information can be critical for safety and operational efficiency. The other choices represent different radio codes, but they serve different purposes within law enforcement communication protocols.

5. Which activity is NOT classified as a crime under the Welfare and Institutions Code 5150?

- A. Possession of a Controlled Substance**
- B. Under the Influence of Drugs**
- C. Mental health detention**
- D. Reckless Driving**

The activity that is not classified as a crime under the Welfare and Institutions Code 5150 is mental health detention. Under this code, individuals may be taken into custody for mental health evaluation if they are deemed to be a danger to themselves or others due to a mental disorder. This detention is a protective measure rather than a criminal charge, focusing on the individual's need for mental health treatment rather than punishment. In contrast, possession of a controlled substance, being under the influence of drugs, and reckless driving are all actions that are typically defined as crimes under various sections of law and carry potential legal penalties. Mental health interventions under the Welfare and Institutions Code aim to provide care and support rather than imposing criminal consequences.

6. What is the primary focus of the Fremont Police Department Explorer program?

- A. Youth development and education in law enforcement careers**
- B. To recruit new police officers**
- C. Emergency response training**
- D. Crisis negotiation tactics**

The primary focus of the Fremont Police Department Explorer program is youth development and education in law enforcement careers. This program is designed to provide young individuals with an understanding of the law enforcement profession, allowing them to explore various career options within this field. Participants engage in hands-on activities, community service, and educational opportunities that not only enhance their knowledge about policing but also help them develop critical life skills such as leadership, teamwork, and responsibility. The emphasis on youth development also promotes positive relationships between young people and law enforcement, fostering a sense of community and trust. By focusing on education and personal growth, the program aims to prepare participants for future careers in law enforcement or related fields, while also building valuable life skills that can benefit them in various aspects of their lives.

7. What type of substance is addressed by H.S. § 11350?

- A. Controlled Substance**
- B. Methamphetamines**
- C. Drug Paraphernalia**
- D. Reckless Driving**

H.S. § 11350 specifically addresses controlled substances, particularly in the context of the illegal possession of certain drugs. This section of the Health and Safety Code outlines the legal ramifications associated with possessing specific drugs categorized as controlled substances. Understanding that controlled substances include a variety of drugs, such as narcotics and certain prescription medications, is crucial for comprehending the implications of this law. This designation is important for law enforcement officers and legal professionals as it defines the scope of what is deemed illegal in terms of drug possession and helps facilitate appropriate enforcement measures and legal proceedings. The other options refer to more specific substances or categories. Methamphetamines are one type of controlled substance but do not encompass the broader definition provided by H.S. § 11350. Drug paraphernalia refers to the tools and equipment used for administering controlled substances but is covered under a different legal code. Reckless driving pertains to traffic offenses and is unrelated to drug laws. Thus, the focus of H.S. § 11350 as it pertains to controlled substances makes that option correct.

8. Which code signifies a "Return to Station"?

- A. 10-20**
- B. 10-10**
- C. 10-15**
- D. 10-9**

The code that signifies a "Return to Station" is indeed the correct choice. In police radio communication, specific codes are used to convey messages succinctly and clearly. The "10" codes, also known as ten signals, were developed to standardize police communication. In this context, the correct code for "Return to Station" is commonly understood as a way for officers to indicate they are returning to their base or headquarters for various reasons, such as completing a shift, regrouping, or for operational purposes. The other codes mentioned have different meanings that are not related to returning to the station. For clarity, "10-20" usually refers to an officer's location, "10-10" denotes out of service or off duty, and "10-15" is often associated with a subject in custody. Understanding the meanings of these codes helps in effective communication among law enforcement personnel.

9. Which of the following is NOT covered by P.C. § 487?

- A. Grand Theft
- B. Petty Theft**
- C. Robbery
- D. Theft of Services

Grand Theft is clearly covered under Penal Code § 487, as this statute specifically addresses the unlawful taking of property valued above a certain monetary threshold. Similarly, Theft of Services also falls under the purview of theft-related offenses defined in state law, as it involves obtaining services without paying for them, which constitutes a form of theft. Robbery, while related to theft, is a separate crime defined by another set of legal statutes that encompasses taking property from a person or immediate presence by force or fear, making it distinct from the definitions outlined in P.C. § 487. Petty Theft, which involves taking property valued at less than the limit defined for grand theft, is characterized under different sections of the law, such as P.C. § 484, thereby placing it outside the scope of P.C. § 487. Therefore, it is the only option that does not fall under the provisions of this particular statute.

10. When a situation pertains to a traffic hazard, which code should be used?

- A. 11-25
- B. 11-24**
- C. 10-72
- D. 11-99

The code used for a traffic hazard is 11-24. This designation specifically relates to incidents where vehicles or conditions on the roadway create a danger to drivers and pedestrians. Responding to a traffic hazard is crucial for maintaining safety on the roads, as it can prevent accidents and facilitate smoother traffic flow. In this context, other codes refer to different circumstances or types of incidents. For example, 11-25 might pertain to non-hazardous situations that do not directly involve traffic flow concerns, while 10-72 and 11-99 have entirely different meanings and applications in the context of police operations. Knowing the specific codes and their definitions is vital for effective communication and response in emergency situations.

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://fremontpdexplorerphase1.examzify.com>

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

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