

LASD Sergeant Promotional Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. What is the priority for notifying the custody investigation unit?**
 - A. After any public disturbance**
 - B. Only for felony arrests**
 - C. When a sexual assault occurs**
 - D. During any routine checks**
- 2. In the context of WIC, what typically denotes a minor in need of immediate attention?**
 - A. Curfew violation**
 - B. Acts of cruelty**
 - C. Medical attention**
 - D. Substance abuse**
- 3. How many days does a deputy have to turn in their weapon when under Restriction of Duty (ROD)?**
 - A. 3 days**
 - B. 5 days**
 - C. 7 days**
 - D. 10 days**
- 4. How many personnel are needed to escort a recalcitrant inmate effectively?**
 - A. Sgt and 1 department member**
 - B. Sgt and 2 department members, one being a deputy**
 - C. 1 Sergeant alone**
 - D. 2 department members and a deputy**
- 5. What is the code for possession of a firearm and narcotics in a vehicle?**
 - A. 11370.1 HS**
 - B. 4575a PC**
 - C. 647(f) PC**
 - D. 148(a) PC**

- 6. What charge would you cite if a driver admits to being addicted to heroin while operating a vehicle?**
- A. 23152(b) CVC - Driving Under the Influence**
 - B. 23152(c) CVC - Driving While Addicted to Drugs**
 - C. 23153 CVC - Driving with a Suspended License**
 - D. 23154 CVC - Reckless Driving**
- 7. Which WIC section addresses a minor who suffered serious emotional damage as a result of a parent?**
- A. 300b WIC**
 - B. 300c WIC**
 - C. 300d WIC**
 - D. 300e WIC**
- 8. What is the correct response to an inmate's consistent verbal abuse?**
- A. Ignore the abuse**
 - B. Document the behavior**
 - C. Respond with reprimands**
 - D. Consult with other inmates**
- 9. What is the maximum number of consecutive days an employee may work?**
- A. 10**
 - B. 12**
 - C. 14**
 - D. 16**
- 10. What is the time frame for a domestic violence suspect to turn in firearms?**
- A. 48 hours**
 - B. 24 hours**
 - C. 12 hours**
 - D. 36 hours**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the priority for notifying the custody investigation unit?

- A. After any public disturbance**
- B. Only for felony arrests**
- C. When a sexual assault occurs**
- D. During any routine checks**

Notifying the custody investigation unit is critical when a sexual assault occurs due to the serious nature and sensitivity of such incidents. Sexual assaults require immediate and specialized attention from investigators to protect evidence, ensure the victim's safety, and initiate appropriate follow-up procedures. The urgency to inform this unit ensures that trained personnel can handle the situation effectively and with the right protocols in place, thereby enhancing the investigative process and supporting the victim. In comparison, other scenarios, such as public disturbances, felony arrests, or routine checks, may not rise to the same level of urgency or necessity for specialized investigation intervention. They might involve standard procedures that do not specifically necessitate the involvement of the custody investigation unit as a priority. Hence, reporting sexual assaults takes precedence due to their complexity and potential for significant implications.

2. In the context of WIC, what typically denotes a minor in need of immediate attention?

- A. Curfew violation**
- B. Acts of cruelty**
- C. Medical attention**
- D. Substance abuse**

In the context of the Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC), a minor in need of immediate attention is often indicated by the necessity for medical attention. When a minor requires medical care, it is usually a signal that their well-being is at serious risk, which necessitates prompt intervention. This could include situations involving severe health issues, injuries, or symptoms of abuse that have tangible effects on their physical health. While other factors, such as curfew violations and acts of cruelty, are certainly significant in assessing a minor's overall safety and well-being, they may not always require immediate attention in the same urgent manner as a medical crisis. Similarly, while substance abuse is a serious concern, it may not always present an immediate need for medical intervention but rather a need for support or treatment services. Therefore, the requirement for medical attention is a clear and pressing indication of a minor needing immediate help under WIC guidelines.

3. How many days does a deputy have to turn in their weapon when under Restriction of Duty (ROD)?

- A. 3 days
- B. 5 days**
- C. 7 days
- D. 10 days

When a deputy is placed under Restriction of Duty (ROD), it is crucial for them to adhere to specific protocols regarding their assigned weapon. The correct timeframe for a deputy to turn in their weapon under ROD is five days. This stipulation is in place to ensure that any deputy who is not actively engaged in their duties does not retain access to their firearm, which could potentially pose a safety risk both to the individual and the community. The five-day window allows for a balance between ensuring compliance with the policy while providing a reasonable period for the deputy to comply without undue hardship. In situations such as this, adhering strictly to the established timelines is critical for maintaining operational safety and accountability within the department. Understanding this policy helps maintain the integrity of the department and adds to the professionalism expected of law enforcement personnel.

4. How many personnel are needed to escort a recalcitrant inmate effectively?

- A. Sgt and 1 department member
- B. Sgt and 2 department members, one being a deputy**
- C. 1 Sergeant alone
- D. 2 department members and a deputy

The requirement for effectively escorting a recalcitrant inmate typically hinges on ensuring both safety and control during the process. In this scenario, having a Sergeant and two department members, with at least one being a deputy, is ideal for several reasons. Firstly, the presence of a Sergeant is crucial for leadership and decision-making. They can assess the situation dynamically, issue commands, and manage the logistics of the escort. The Sergeant's rank provides authority and establishes a command presence, which can help to de-escalate potential confrontations. Secondly, having two department members, one of whom must be a deputy, ensures that there are enough personnel to manage the inmate while maintaining safety protocols. A recalcitrant inmate can be unpredictable, and the added manpower allows for proper physical control and mitigates the risk of injury to both the inmate and the escorting officers. Additionally, positioning staff strategically allows for effective communication and monitoring of the inmate's behavior, which is critical for a safe and successful escort. Therefore, this arrangement strikes a balance between adequate supervision, control, and the ability to respond to any unforeseen incidents during the process.

5. What is the code for possession of a firearm and narcotics in a vehicle?

A. 11370.1 HS

B. 4575a PC

C. 647(f) PC

D. 148(a) PC

The code for possession of a firearm and narcotics in a vehicle is indeed 11370.1 HS. This section of the Health and Safety Code specifically addresses the unlawful possession of narcotics and the possession of a firearm in conjunction with that illegal activity. It reflects the legislative intent to impose stricter penalties on individuals who possess both firearms and controlled substances simultaneously, recognizing the heightened danger associated with such combinations. In terms of the other legal codes mentioned: 4575a PC involves the unlawful possession of a firearm in a detention facility, 647(f) PC addresses the crime of being under the influence of a controlled substance in public, and 148(a) PC pertains to resisting, delaying, or obstructing a peace officer in the performance of their duties. These codes, while important in their respective contexts, do not specifically deal with the joint possession of firearms and narcotics in a vehicle as articulated in 11370.1 HS. Thus, this makes it the most relevant and accurate choice for the question posed.

6. What charge would you cite if a driver admits to being addicted to heroin while operating a vehicle?

A. 23152(b) CVC - Driving Under the Influence

B. 23152(c) CVC - Driving While Addicted to Drugs

C. 23153 CVC - Driving with a Suspended License

D. 23154 CVC - Reckless Driving

The appropriate charge in this situation is specifically linked to the acknowledgement of addiction to heroin while operating a vehicle. The law under section 23152(c) of the California Vehicle Code addresses the issue of driving while addicted to drugs. This charge reflects the driver's admission of addiction and can be enforced regardless of whether impairment was evident at the time of driving. This section is particularly significant for substance abuse situations and directly targets individuals whose drug dependence may affect their ability to operate a vehicle safely. In this scenario, by admitting to a heroin addiction, the driver is confessing to a condition that legally prohibits them from driving, warranting citation under this specific statute. It signifies that the law takes into account not only actual impairment but also the broader implications of addiction as it relates to safe driving practices.

7. Which WIC section addresses a minor who suffered serious emotional damage as a result of a parent?

A. 300b WIC

B. 300c WIC

C. 300d WIC

D. 300e WIC

The reference to the Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) section 300c specifically pertains to cases involving a minor who has suffered serious emotional damage as a result of a parent's actions or omissions. This section recognizes the impact of emotional abuse and neglect, establishing criteria under which a child may be deemed a person described in that code. It focuses on the child's emotional state and the harmful effects that a parent's behavior can have, which is essential for understanding the protective measures that can be put in place for the child's well-being. The other sections mentioned address different aspects of child welfare. For instance, WIC 300b deals with children who are physically abused, 300d focuses on cases where a parent is incarcerated and unable to care for the child, and 300e pertains to the presence of severe substance abuse issues affecting the minor. Each section serves a distinct purpose within the overarching framework of child protection laws, which is critical for determining the appropriate interventions.

8. What is the correct response to an inmate's consistent verbal abuse?

A. Ignore the abuse

B. Document the behavior

C. Respond with reprimands

D. Consult with other inmates

Documenting the behavior of an inmate's consistent verbal abuse is critical for several reasons. First, maintaining a record of such incidents creates an official account that can be addressed later, should the behavior escalate or if further action is needed. Documentation serves to protect both the staff and the institution by providing evidence of ongoing issues, which may require intervention from higher authorities or involvement in behavioral modification programs. Moreover, documenting instances of verbal abuse can help in identifying patterns of behavior, which can be helpful for understanding the underlying issues affecting the inmate, as well as ensuring that appropriate measures are taken to address their needs. This process also supports accountability and may aid in maintaining a safe and respectful environment within the facility. In comparison, ignoring the abuse might seem like a way to avoid confrontation, but it fails to address the issue and may allow the behavior to persist unchecked. Responding with reprimands without documentation can lead to subjective interpretations of the situation and may not provide a sufficient basis for corrective actions. Consulting with other inmates may not yield reliable information and can lead to further complications within the inmate population. Thus, documenting the behavior stands out as the most effective and responsible response to an inmate's consistent verbal abuse.

9. What is the maximum number of consecutive days an employee may work?

- A. 10**
- B. 12**
- C. 14**
- D. 16**

The correct answer regarding the maximum number of consecutive days an employee may work is 12. This limit is typically established to ensure that employees have sufficient time for rest and recovery, adhering to health and safety regulations as well as organizational policies. This practice helps prevent fatigue, improves overall job performance, and promotes employee well-being. While different organizations may have varying policies around work hours, many adhere to similar guidelines to support the physical and mental health of their workforce. Overworking employees can lead to decreased morale, increased errors, and can ultimately affect the effectiveness of operations, particularly in high-stakes environments like law enforcement. In this context, the number 12 reflects a balance between operational needs and employee welfare, making it an essential figure in work-related policy formulation.

10. What is the time frame for a domestic violence suspect to turn in firearms?

- A. 48 hours**
- B. 24 hours**
- C. 12 hours**
- D. 36 hours**

The correct time frame for a domestic violence suspect to turn in firearms is 24 hours. This time frame is often imposed to ensure the safety of the victim and the community, recognizing that firearms can escalate domestic situations into higher-risk scenarios. Establishing a clear and prompt deadline for surrendering weapons serves to reduce the potential for further violence. Law enforcement agencies prioritize these timelines to enable quick action following an incident, promoting the welfare of victims and vulnerable individuals. In addition, the 24-hour requirement is supported by laws and regulations that facilitate the rapid removal of firearms from potentially dangerous situations. This timeframe allows for an immediate response and prevents the suspect from retaining access to firearms, thereby mitigating risks associated with domestic violence incidents. Understanding this timeline is crucial for law enforcement officers, as adherence contributes to effective enforcement of protection orders and enhances overall community safety.