

# Maine Phase 2 Policing Guide 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

- 1. Under what circumstance might an officer call a Drug Recognition Expert?**
  - A. To verify a suspect's identity**
  - B. When there is no BAC result**
  - C. If a BAC is inconsistent with impairment**
  - D. To review the arrest procedure**
- 2. For effective evidence photography, what is essential?**
  - A. A sharp focus and adequate lighting**
  - B. Use of multiple photographers**
  - C. No need for a tripod**
  - D. Colored filters**
- 3. If someone threatens you but you do not take the threat seriously, what crime has been committed?**
  - A. Terrorizing**
  - B. Assault**
  - C. Criminal Trespassing**
  - D. No crime has been committed**
- 4. Which of the following is NOT a sign of stress overload?**
  - A. Emotional symptoms**
  - B. Behavioral symptoms**
  - C. Physical symptoms**
  - D. Calming symptoms**
- 5. What is the significance of the Fourth Amendment in policing?**
  - A. It allows for unrestricted searches of private property**
  - B. It protects citizens from excessive police force**
  - C. It protects citizens from unreasonable searches and seizures**
  - D. It mandates the use of body cameras by officers**

- 6. Allowing a minor to consume liquor on a licensed premise is characterized as what type of violation?**
- A. A civil violation for both the premise and the minor**
  - B. An administrative violation for the premise and a civil violation for the minor**
  - C. No violation for the premise and a criminal violation for the minor**
  - D. A civil violation for the premise and a criminal violation for the minor**
- 7. What does it mean for a person to be considered "in custody"?**
- A. A person is under arrest**
  - B. A person is not free to leave**
  - C. A person asks for a lawyer**
  - D. A and B only**
- 8. Which of the following techniques is NOT typically associated with effective communication?**
- A. Reflecting on mood**
  - B. Reading body language**
  - C. Using complex jargon**
  - D. Summarizing the speaker's point**
- 9. The document that provides accurate spatial relationships of evidence that complement details of the scene provided by photographs is called a \_\_\_\_\_.**
- A. Triangulation**
  - B. Incident report**
  - C. Scene diagram**
  - D. Comparison photograph**
- 10. When collecting evidence in the form of stained material, it should be packaged in which of the following?**
- A. Paper bag**
  - B. Plastic bag**
  - C. Metal box**
  - D. Druggist fold**



## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Under what circumstance might an officer call a Drug Recognition Expert?**

- A. To verify a suspect's identity**
- B. When there is no BAC result**
- C. If a BAC is inconsistent with impairment**
- D. To review the arrest procedure**

A Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) is a specialized officer trained to recognize impairment in individuals due to the influence of drugs, as opposed to just alcohol. The situation in which it becomes critical to involve a DRE typically arises when the Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) is inconsistent with the level of impairment observed in a suspect. For instance, if a person displays significant signs of intoxication, but their BAC is low or even within legal limits, it raises questions about whether other substances—like drugs—are affecting their behavior. In this scenario, a DRE can conduct a comprehensive evaluation to determine if drugs are involved, providing valuable insights that go beyond simple BAC readings. The other scenarios don't necessitate a DRE's involvement. Verifying a suspect's identity and reviewing the arrest procedure do not pertain directly to impairment assessments. Additionally, calling a DRE when there is no BAC result doesn't consider the specific relevance of impairment as highlighted in the correct choice. The focus on discrepancies between BAC and observed impairment makes option C particularly relevant to the role of a Drug Recognition Expert.

**2. For effective evidence photography, what is essential?**

- A. A sharp focus and adequate lighting**
- B. Use of multiple photographers**
- C. No need for a tripod**
- D. Colored filters**

For effective evidence photography, having a sharp focus and adequate lighting is essential because these elements ensure that the details of the evidence are captured clearly and accurately. Sharp focus allows for the minutiae of the subject to be visible, which is crucial when documenting evidence for investigative purposes or court presentation. Adequate lighting enhances visibility and helps to illuminate the scene or objects being photographed, reducing shadows and providing a true representation of colors and textures. Together, these aspects contribute to creating high-quality photographs that are vital for analysis and legal proceedings. The other considerations, such as the use of multiple photographers or colored filters, can be beneficial in specific contexts but are not fundamental for achieving the primary goal of clarity and detail in evidence photography. The absence of a tripod may sometimes be acceptable in dynamic situations, but stability is generally preferred to avoid blurriness, emphasizing the importance of focus and lighting as foundational aspects of effective evidence photography.

**3. If someone threatens you but you do not take the threat seriously, what crime has been committed?**

- A. Terrorizing**
- B. Assault**
- C. Criminal Trespassing**
- D. No crime has been committed**

In situations where a person is threatened but the recipient of the threat does not perceive it as serious, the appropriate understanding is that the legal framework typically does not recognize this interaction as a crime. If the threat is not credible or does not instill a genuine fear of imminent danger in the individual, it may not meet the legal criteria for a specific crime such as terrorizing or assault. Terrorizing generally involves making threats that instill significant fear in the victim, while assault involves creating a reasonable apprehension of harmful or offensive contact. Criminal trespassing refers to entering or remaining on property without permission, and is unrelated to verbal threats. In the context of the law, if the individual threatens but the recipient does not consider the threat to be serious, it lacks the necessary element of causing fear or intimidation that would constitute these particular crimes. Therefore, the conclusion that no crime has been committed aligns with the legal understanding of threat assessment and the requisite conditions for these crimes.

**4. Which of the following is NOT a sign of stress overload?**

- A. Emotional symptoms**
- B. Behavioral symptoms**
- C. Physical symptoms**
- D. Calming symptoms**

Calming symptoms are the correct response because they indicate a state of reducing or managing stress rather than the presence of stress overload. While emotional, behavioral, and physical symptoms typically manifest as a result of excessive stress, calming symptoms suggest an effective coping mechanism or recovery process. When one experiences stress overload, they might face emotional symptoms such as anxiety or irritability, behavioral symptoms like changes in sleeping or eating patterns, and physical symptoms including headaches or fatigue. Calming symptoms, however, represent an ability to cope with or alleviate stress, which is beneficial and opposite to what stress overload entails. Hence, identifying calming symptoms as NOT a sign of stress overload highlights the distinction between signs of high stress and responses that help manage it.

**5. What is the significance of the Fourth Amendment in policing?**

- A. It allows for unrestricted searches of private property**
- B. It protects citizens from excessive police force**
- C. It protects citizens from unreasonable searches and seizures**
- D. It mandates the use of body cameras by officers**

The significance of the Fourth Amendment in policing lies primarily in its provision to protect citizens from unreasonable searches and seizures. This amendment establishes a fundamental right that necessitates law enforcement to have probable cause and, in many cases, obtain a warrant before conducting searches. This is crucial in upholding the rights of individuals against arbitrary actions by the state, thus providing a check on governmental power. By requiring specific criteria to be met, such as a clear justification for a search or seizure, the Fourth Amendment serves as a protection against invasive law enforcement practices. This is essential in maintaining public trust and accountability in police work. The other options do not capture the core essence of what the Fourth Amendment addresses. Unrestricted searches of private property contradict its protective nature, while excessive police force is more directly associated with concerns addressed by other amendments, such as the Eighth Amendment. The notion of requiring body cameras pertains to transparency and accountability in law enforcement, which, while important, is not a constitutional requirement outlined in the Fourth Amendment.

**6. Allowing a minor to consume liquor on a licensed premise is characterized as what type of violation?**

- A. A civil violation for both the premise and the minor**
- B. An administrative violation for the premise and a civil violation for the minor**
- C. No violation for the premise and a criminal violation for the minor**
- D. A civil violation for the premise and a criminal violation for the minor**

Allowing a minor to consume liquor on a licensed premise primarily results in an administrative violation for the premises because it violates alcohol licensing regulations, which are enforced by administrative agencies. These regulations exist to ensure that establishments operate safely and in compliance with laws designed to prevent underage drinking. Such actions can lead to penalties for the establishment, including fines, suspension, or revocation of their liquor license. For the minor involved, the consumption of liquor is a civil violation. While this might seem less severe than a criminal charge, it still holds legal repercussions. It acknowledges that minors should not be engaging in unlawful drinking behavior, although it often results in fines or other penalties rather than criminal charges. Therefore, the accurate characterization of this situation highlights the distinction between the nature of the violations for both the premises and the minor, aligning perfectly with the proper classification provided in the chosen answer.

**7. What does it mean for a person to be considered "in custody"?**

- A. A person is under arrest**
- B. A person is not free to leave**
- C. A person asks for a lawyer**
- D. A and B only**

A person is considered "in custody" when they are not free to leave and are under arrest, which together define the legal status of being in custody. Being under arrest typically means that a law enforcement officer has taken a person into custody through formal action, suggesting that there is a legal basis for restricting their freedom. However, there are also situations where a person may be in custody without formalities of an arrest occurring; this is reflected in the understanding that if a person is not free to leave, they are in a custodial situation. This is significant in the context of legal rights and procedures, especially regarding the Miranda rights. If a person is in custody and subject to interrogation, they need to be informed of their rights to avoid self-incrimination. The presence of a request for a lawyer, while important in legal contexts, does not independently define custody; it is rather a response to being in a situation where one feels the need for legal representation, which often coincides with being in a custodial setting. Inherent in the definition of "in custody" is both the condition of being under arrest and not being free to leave, making the choice that includes both these elements the most accurate reflection of what it means to be in custody.

**8. Which of the following techniques is NOT typically associated with effective communication?**

- A. Reflecting on mood**
- B. Reading body language**
- C. Using complex jargon**
- D. Summarizing the speaker's point**

Using complex jargon is not typically associated with effective communication because effective communication aims to ensure that the message can be easily understood by the audience. When speakers use complex jargon, they may create barriers to understanding, particularly if the other party is unfamiliar with the terminology. Effective communication relies on clarity and simplicity, enabling the listener to grasp the message without confusion. In contrast, reflecting on mood, reading body language, and summarizing the speaker's point are all techniques that enhance understanding and connection during communication. These methods help to create a supportive dialogue, ensuring that the speaker feels heard and understood, which is crucial for effective interaction.

9. The document that provides accurate spatial relationships of evidence that complement details of the scene provided by photographs is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Triangulation
- B. Incident report
- C. Scene diagram**
- D. Comparison photograph

The correct answer is scene diagram. A scene diagram is a crucial tool in crime scene investigation as it provides a detailed and accurate representation of spatial relationships between various pieces of evidence and important features of the crime scene. This diagram complements the visual information captured in photographs by offering a scale and placement context that photographs alone may not convey effectively. While photographs capture a moment in time, a scene diagram is drawn to scale, illustrating the precise location of evidence, objects, and any relevant structural features. It serves as an important reference for investigators in understanding how evidence relates to one another spatially, which can be pivotal for analysis, reconstruction, and courtroom presentations. Other options like triangulation refer to a method for measuring distances and creating a diagram rather than the diagram itself. An incident report outlines the circumstances of the incident but doesn't convey spatial relationships. Comparison photographs may show differences between two scenes or items but do not focus on the layout or spatial arrangement within a specific scene.

10. When collecting evidence in the form of stained material, it should be packaged in which of the following?

- A. Paper bag**
- B. Plastic bag
- C. Metal box
- D. Druggist fold

When collecting evidence in the form of stained material, packaging it in a paper bag is crucial for maintaining the integrity of the evidence. Paper bags allow for ventilation, which helps to prevent moisture buildup that could lead to the growth of mold or degradation of the evidence. This is particularly important for biological evidence, such as blood or other bodily fluids, where moisture can significantly alter the material and potentially compromise any forensic analysis that needs to be conducted later. Using plastic bags can trap moisture, which may damage the evidence over time. Metal boxes, while sturdy, may not offer the breathable properties needed for certain types of materials. A druggist fold is a specialized method for packaging small, loose items, but it is not the most suitable option for larger evidence items that contain stains, as it is designed primarily for powdery or granular substances. In summary, packaging stained material in a paper bag ensures that the evidence remains uncontaminated and stable for subsequent analysis, critical for effective law enforcement and judicial processes.



## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://mainephase2policingguide.examzify.com>**

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