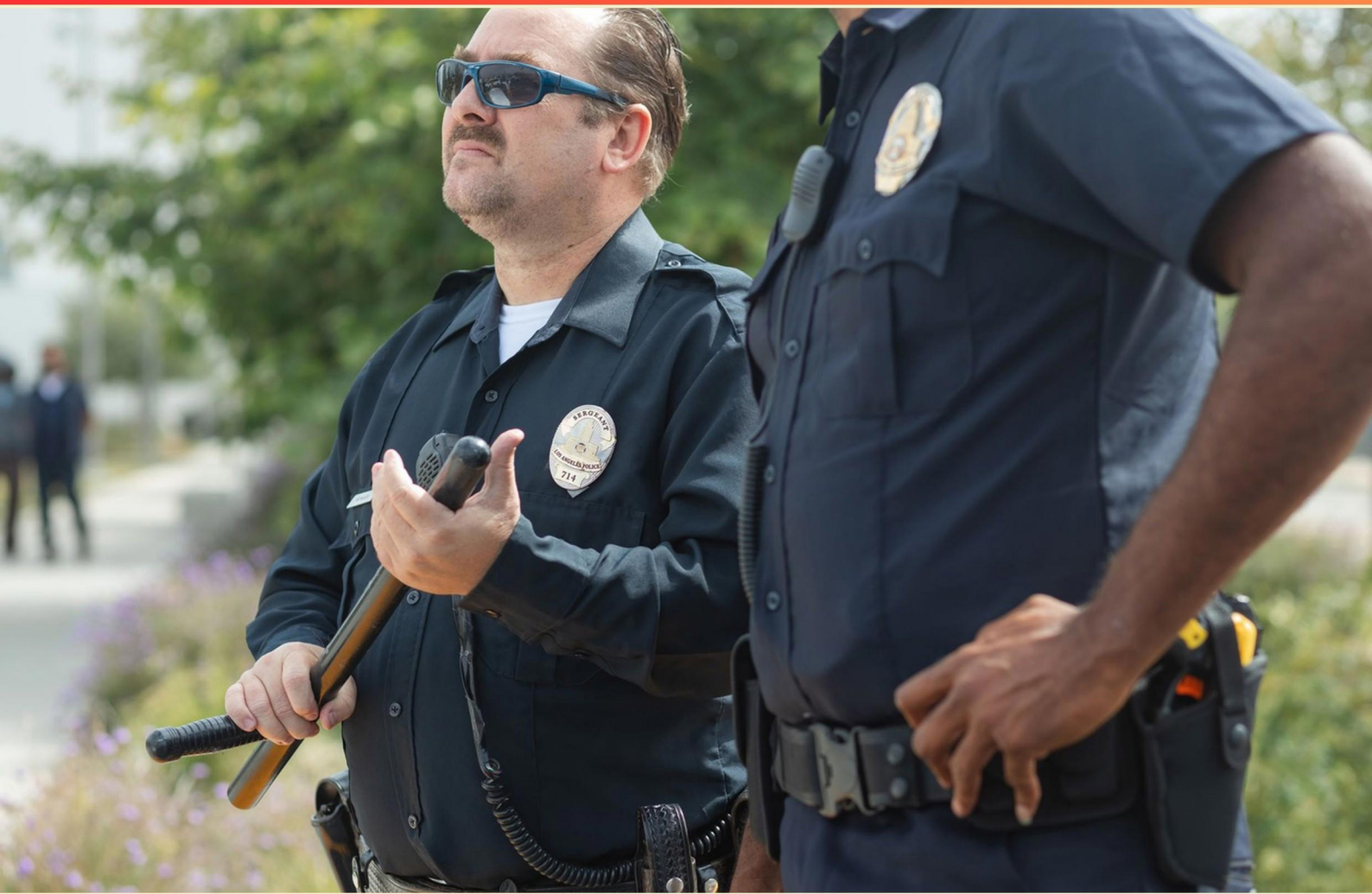


MASSACHUSETTS STATE POLICE RADIO CODES AND ALPHABET PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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. For CODE 11, if the license number is not known, which information should be transmitted?**
 - A. Social security number and address.
 - B. License number and location.
 - C. Name and DOB.
 - D. Vehicle registration and plate.

- 2. Which code would you use to request a stolen record on suspected stolen property?**
 - A. CODE 10
 - B. CODE 3
 - C. CODE 2
 - D. CODE 5

- 3. Are chokeholds allowed?**
 - A. Yes
 - B. Only with supervisor approval
 - C. Only in self-defense
 - D. No

- 4. When can force be used? Which is NOT a listed reason to use force?**
 - A. Effect A Lawful Arrest
 - B. To Interrogate A Suspect Using Force
 - C. Prevent Eminent Harm
 - D. Prevent The Escape From Custody Of A Person

- 5. In which month is the annual reconciliation of the master vehicle inventory performed?**
 - A. January
 - B. June
 - C. September
 - D. December

- 6. Which directive requires you to transmit the vehicle's registration number and/or VIN and give exact location when listing a motor vehicle?**
- A. Transmit registration number and/or vehicle identification number of motor vehicle, and give exact location.
 - B. Transmit only the make and color.
 - C. Transmit owner name and license type.
 - D. Transmit vehicle owner's contact number.
- 7. Which statement best defines an Internal Investigation?**
- A. An investigation related to external complaints.
 - B. An investigation related to complaints against Department policy, procedure, or operations.
 - C. An investigation into Department vehicle maintenance.
 - D. A personnel dispute.
- 8. Which type of intent describes an act where the person consciously disregards a substantial risk of harm, even if not trying to harm anyone?**
- A. Malicious
 - B. Specific Intent
 - C. General Intent
 - D. Reckless
- 9. Under CH 90 §34J, an uninsured motor vehicle typically results in which enforcement action?**
- A. Fine
 - B. Arrest
 - C. Summons
 - D. Warning
- 10. Under Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 90, Section 21 (ULIARS), which offense is arrestable in the presence?**
- A. Arrest
 - B. Uninsured operation
 - C. Unlicensed operation of motor vehicle
 - D. Illegal operation of motor vehicle

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. For CODE 11, if the license number is not known, which information should be transmitted?

- A. Social security number and address.
- B. License number and location.
- C. Name and DOB.**
- D. Vehicle registration and plate.

When you don't have the license number, you need information that can reliably verify who you're dealing with in records. A person's name paired with their date of birth is the quickest and most dependable identifier you can share over the radio. This combination can be cross-checked against DMV, court, and agency databases to confirm the subject's identity, which is the main goal in CODE 11 scenarios. Transmitting a social security number is too sensitive for routine radio use, and an address by itself isn't a unique identifier. Vehicle data risks tying the identification to the car rather than the person, which isn't sufficient for confirming who you're dealing with. If later you obtain the license number, you'd use that to update or confirm the identification, but name and DOB provide the solid, workable identification you need when the license number isn't available.

2. Which code would you use to request a stolen record on suspected stolen property?

- A. CODE 10**
- B. CODE 3
- C. CODE 2
- D. CODE 5

Code 10 is the code used to request a stolen property record check. When you suspect stolen property, you call Code 10 to have the stolen property database searched for a match. Share identifying details—item description, make and model, serial number or VIN, and any distinctive marks—so the lookup can be accurate. If a match is found, you follow department procedures to secure the property, verify ownership, and coordinate with detectives or the property room. If there's no record of theft, you can proceed with normal handling or further investigation. The other codes serve different purposes, like urgent responses or other operations, and don't trigger a stolen-property lookup.

3. Are chokeholds allowed?

- A. Yes
- B. Only with supervisor approval
- C. Only in self-defense
- D. No**

The main concept is use-of-force policy regarding neck restraints. Chokeholds are not allowed because they create a high risk of asphyxia and serious injury, and modern policing emphasizes de-escalation and control methods that do not compress the neck. Training focuses on safer techniques for gaining control, plus verbal commands and de-escalation, so they can be used without risking life-threatening harm. The policy drives a blanket prohibition, meaning there isn't an approved scenario where a chokehold is permitted. Other options imply exceptions that don't align with standard training and policy statements, so the correct understanding is that chokeholds are not allowed.

4. When can force be used? Which is NOT a listed reason to use force?

- A. Effect A Lawful Arrest
- B. To Interrogate A Suspect Using Force**
- C. Prevent Eminent Harm
- D. Prevent The Escape From Custody Of A Person

The main idea is that force may be used only for purposes that are necessary to carry out a lawful arrest, to prevent imminent harm, or to prevent the escape of a person in custody. These are the legitimate reasons officers may use force when they assess the situation as necessary and proportional. Effecting a lawful arrest fits because the officer is acting to enforce the law and detain someone who is resisting or poses a risk, within the bounds of legality. Preventing imminent harm is about protecting people from immediate danger, which justifies force to stop or deter that threat. Preventing the escape from custody is about maintaining control over a person who is already detained, ensuring they do not flee and jeopardize safety or the investigation. Using force to interrogate a suspect is not a listed reason. Interrogation is carried out through questioning and legal rights, not coercive force. Forcing information through physical means can violate rights and legality, and it isn't an approved purpose for using force. So, the option describing interrogation using force is the one that does not fit among the permissible reasons to use force.

5. In which month is the annual reconciliation of the master vehicle inventory performed?

- A. January
- B. June**
- C. September
- D. December

The key idea is understanding how fleet records stay accurate through a formal yearly check. The master vehicle inventory lists every vehicle, its status, location, mileage, maintenance, and custodian, and the annual reconciliation verifies that real assets match those records. Scheduling this reconciliation in June places the review at mid year, aligning with fiscal and asset reporting cycles. That timing gives enough opportunity to correct any discrepancies before year end audits and budget planning, keeping the inventory current for accountability and reporting. While other months might trigger different financial or operational rhythms, June is chosen because it best supports timely, accurate updates and proper oversight of the fleet.

6. Which directive requires you to transmit the vehicle's registration number and/or VIN and give exact location when listing a motor vehicle?

- A. Transmit registration number and/or vehicle identification number of motor vehicle, and give exact location.**
- B. Transmit only the make and color.
- C. Transmit owner name and license type.
- D. Transmit vehicle owner's contact number.

When listing a motor vehicle over the radio, you must provide what uniquely identifies the vehicle and where it is located. The correct approach calls for transmitting the registration number and/or VIN because these numbers uniquely identify a specific vehicle, preventing mix-ups if plates are swapped or if a vehicle looks similar to another. Coupled with giving an exact location, this information lets dispatch and responding units locate and verify the correct vehicle quickly and accurately. The other options don't fit because they omit essential identifying details or the precise location. Transmitting only the make and color doesn't uniquely identify the vehicle. Providing the owner name and license type still leaves the actual vehicle unidentified, and sharing the owner's contact number does not identify or locate the vehicle at all.

7. Which statement best defines an Internal Investigation?

- A. An investigation related to external complaints.
- B. An investigation related to complaints against Department policy, procedure, or operations.**
- C. An investigation into Department vehicle maintenance.
- D. A personnel dispute.

Internal investigations focus on how the department follows its own rules and conducts its operations. They are used to address complaints about Department policy, procedure, or operations and to determine whether those policies and procedures were followed properly. This makes the statement about investigations related to complaints against Department policy, procedure, or operations the best definition, because it centers on evaluating internal standards and how the department functions. Other options refer to issues outside the department's own rules (external complaints) or to administrative tasks (vehicle maintenance) or interpersonal disputes, which aren't the core focus of an internal investigation.

8. Which type of intent describes an act where the person consciously disregards a substantial risk of harm, even if not trying to harm anyone?

- A. Malicious
- B. Specific Intent
- C. General Intent
- D. Reckless**

Recklessness means you are aware there is a substantial risk of harm and you consciously disregard that risk by proceeding anyway. It doesn't require a plan to harm someone or an intent to bring about a specific bad result. The key is the mental state: knowing the risk exists and choosing to go forward despite it. That sets recklessness apart from mere negligence (where the risk is ignored but not consciously acknowledged) and from specific or general intent (which involve intent to cause a particular result or to perform the act with awareness that it's wrongdoing). An example would be driving at high speed through a crowded area, recognizing the danger but continuing anyway. This fits the description because the risk is real and consciously disregarded.

9. Under CH 90 §34J, an uninsured motor vehicle typically results in which enforcement action?

- A. Fine
- B. Arrest
- C. Summons**
- D. Warning

Uninsured driving is treated as a civil violation under this statute. Because it's a civil matter, the typical enforcement is to issue a summons to appear in court to address the charge, rather than an immediate arrest or a simple on-the-spot warning. The summons puts the driver in court where proof of insurance can be shown or penalties and requirements can be decided. An arrest would imply a criminal offense, and a warning is too lenient for failing to carry insurance, while an on-the-spot fine isn't the standard route for this particular civil violation.

10. Under Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 90, Section 21 (ULIARS), which offense is arrestable in the presence?

- A. Arrest
- B. Uninsured operation
- C. Unlicensed operation of motor vehicle
- D. Illegal operation of motor vehicle

The key idea here is on-scene arrest authority for specific traffic offenses. In Massachusetts, certain motor-vehicle violations are designated as arrestable in the presence, meaning an officer may take a person into custody on the spot when the offense is witnessed, without a warrant. Chapter 90, Section 21, known as ULIARS, lists offenses that qualify for this immediate enforcement. Driving with no valid license is one of those on-scene arrestable offenses. When an officer observes unlicensed operation, there is a direct violation of licensing requirements that justifies detaining the driver on the scene to ensure safety, verify identity, and address the licensing status before allowing the vehicle to proceed. This immediacy is what makes it the best choice. Other options represent either broader actions or offenses not singled out for on-scene arrest in this statute. Arguably, uninsured operation and illegal operation can be enforced in other ways and aren't the specific on-scene arrest triggers highlighted by this statute in the same way as unlicensed operation.

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://mapoliceradiocodesalphabet.examzify.com>

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

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