

Master Dispatch Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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SAMPLE

Questions

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- 1. Which gemstone is denoted by the abbreviation Ame?**
 - A. Aquamarine**
 - B. Amethyst**
 - C. Onyx**
 - D. Peridot**
- 2. What does the acronym FST commonly stand for in law enforcement?**
 - A. Field Sobriety Test**
 - B. Federal Special Taskforce**
 - C. Forensic Science Techniques**
 - D. First Safety Training**
- 3. Code 10-32 is used to report what kind of situation?**
 - A. Shooting**
 - B. Robbery**
 - C. Crime in progress**
 - D. Emergency silence**
- 4. In an emergency call, what is often required for verification of a situation?**
 - A. License number**
 - B. Identification**
 - C. Witness statements**
 - D. Present phone number**
- 5. What is the numeric code often used to indicate a need for assistance in a law enforcement context?**
 - A. 1048**
 - B. 1006**
 - C. 1032**
 - D. 1099**

- 6. What does FT denote in terms of police activity?**
- A. Foot Traffic**
 - B. Foot Patrol**
 - C. Formal Training**
 - D. Field Technology**
- 7. What is the dispatch code for Assisted Agency?**
- A. AE**
 - B. x90Z**
 - C. AD**
 - D. AG**
- 8. What action is typically necessary when a "Fight in progress" call is received?**
- A. Immediate deployment of units**
 - B. Preparation for a follow-up call**
 - C. Notify additional personnel for standby**
 - D. Commence interrogation of witnesses**
- 9. In relation to hot pursuit, what is the term for the right of an officer to follow a suspect into a private property?**
- A. Immunity**
 - B. Exigent circumstances**
 - C. Detainment**
 - D. Apprehension**
- 10. The code 11-33 is associated with which situation?**
- A. Robbery**
 - B. Emergency, units not involved**
 - C. Major crime alert**
 - D. Suspicious person**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which gemstone is denoted by the abbreviation Ame?

- A. Aquamarine**
- B. Amethyst**
- C. Onyx**
- D. Peridot**

The abbreviation "Ame" refers specifically to Amethyst. Amethyst is a popular purple variety of quartz that has been highly valued for its color and beauty throughout history. In the context of gemstones, abbreviations are often derived from the names of the stones themselves, and "Ame" is a commonly accepted shorthand for Amethyst due to its initial letters. Amethyst is well-known for its vibrant purple hue, which can range from pale lavender to deep violet, and is often associated with qualities such as calmness and clarity of mind. This gemstone has significant cultural and historical importance, having been used in jewelry and ornamentation for thousands of years. Its distinct color and association with spirituality make it a favorite among collectors and jewelers alike. Understanding that "Ame" refers to Amethyst is crucial for anyone in the field of gemology or jewelry design, as it shows familiarity with gemstone nomenclature and can aid in effective communication within the industry.

2. What does the acronym FST commonly stand for in law enforcement?

- A. Field Sobriety Test**
- B. Federal Special Taskforce**
- C. Forensic Science Techniques**
- D. First Safety Training**

The acronym FST commonly stands for "Field Sobriety Test" in law enforcement. This term refers to a series of physical and cognitive tests conducted by law enforcement officers to assess whether a driver is impaired, typically due to alcohol consumption. These tests aim to provide objective indicators of impairment through tasks that measure balance, coordination, and the ability to follow instructions. Field Sobriety Tests often include activities such as the walk-and-turn test, the one-leg stand, and the horizontal gaze nystagmus test. The results of these tests can give officers reasonable suspicion to make an arrest for DUI (driving under the influence) and can also serve as important evidence in court proceedings. This makes understanding FSTs crucial for law enforcement practices related to public safety and impaired driving enforcement. Other terms listed, like "Federal Special Taskforce" or "Forensic Science Techniques," while relevant in their own contexts, do not relate specifically to the commonly recognized use of the acronym FST within law enforcement.

3. Code 10-32 is used to report what kind of situation?

- A. Shooting**
- B. Robbery**
- C. Crime in progress**
- D. Emergency silence**

Code 10-32 is used to report a shooting situation. This code is specifically designated to inform law enforcement and emergency response teams that firearm-related incidents are occurring, which typically indicates an immediate threat to life and requires urgent attention and resources. By using this code, dispatchers and responders can prioritize their response and ensure that the appropriate units are mobilized quickly to address the shooting incident. It serves to streamline communication in critical situations where time is of the essence and conveys the severity of the situation to all personnel involved, ensuring that the right protocols are followed to maintain public safety. In contrast, the other options denote different scenarios that require varying levels of response. Robbery and crime in progress codes would describe specific types of criminal activity but do not convey the same imminent danger associated with a shooting. Emergency silence refers to a tactical communication situation where discretion is necessary, but it does not directly report a violent incident like a shooting.

4. In an emergency call, what is often required for verification of a situation?

- A. License number**
- B. Identification**
- C. Witness statements**
- D. Present phone number**

In an emergency call, verification of a situation is crucial for ensuring the appropriate response and assistance. The present phone number serves as a key piece of information. It allows dispatchers to confirm the caller's location and reach them again if necessary. This is especially important in emergencies where time is of the essence. By having the current phone number, emergency services can also trace calls to ensure that help is directed to the right place quickly. The other options—license number, identification, and witness statements—while they can provide valuable information in certain contexts, are generally not as immediate or essential for the verification of an emergency situation during the initial call. The priority is to establish a direct and reliable connection with the caller, making the present phone number the most relevant element for urgent response purposes.

5. What is the numeric code often used to indicate a need for assistance in a law enforcement context?

A. 1048

B. 1006

C. 1032

D. 1099

The numeric code commonly used to indicate a need for assistance in a law enforcement context is 1048. This code is part of a standardized set of codes that law enforcement agencies use to communicate specific situations succinctly over the radio or other communication channels. The 1048 code specifically signals that an officer requires help or assistance at their location, which is crucial for responses to potential emergencies or threats. This code allows officers to convey urgent requests for backup or support without having to elaborate verbally, ensuring that communication is quick and efficient in high-pressure environments. Understanding these codes is vital for effective coordination and timely response among law enforcement personnel, enhancing the safety of officers on the job and improving overall public safety.

6. What does FT denote in terms of police activity?

A. Foot Traffic

B. Foot Patrol

C. Formal Training

D. Field Technology

The abbreviation FT in the context of police activity stands for "Foot Patrol." This term refers to a policing strategy where officers patrol on foot rather than in vehicles. Foot patrol is significant for several reasons: it allows officers to engage with the community more directly, building relationships and trust with residents, which can lead to better reporting of crimes and collaboration with the community. Additionally, foot patrol increases visibility and presence, which can deter crime and enhance public safety. While the other options like Foot Traffic, Formal Training, and Field Technology represent valid concepts in various contexts, they do not directly relate to the active policing strategies described. Foot traffic, for example, pertains more to pedestrian movement in a given area rather than to police activity specifically. Formal training refers to the educational component of policing, and field technology usually deals with the tools and equipment utilized by law enforcement. In contrast, foot patrol is an important on-the-ground strategy that directly encompasses proactive policing efforts.

7. What is the dispatch code for Assisted Agency?

- A. AE**
- B. x90Z**
- C. AD**
- D. AG**

The dispatch code for Assisted Agency is recognized as AE. This code is specifically designed to identify situations where assistance is being provided by an agency. In the context of dispatch operations, a clear and standardized coding system is vital for ensuring effective communication between dispatchers and field personnel. The AE code facilitates quick identification and action in scenarios that require agency involvement, making it an essential component in the operations of emergency services and related fields. The other options do not match the established standards for Assisted Agency. For example, codes like x90Z may be utilized for different purposes within dispatch operations but do not correspond specifically to Assisted Agency situations. Similarly, AD and AG may refer to other categories or types of dispatch classifications, thereby confirming that AE is accurately aligned with the context of Assisted Agency.

8. What action is typically necessary when a "Fight in progress" call is received?

- A. Immediate deployment of units**
- B. Preparation for a follow-up call**
- C. Notify additional personnel for standby**
- D. Commence interrogation of witnesses**

When a "Fight in progress" call is received, the immediate deployment of units is essential to ensure public safety and to prevent further escalation of the altercation. Responding officers must arrive at the scene as quickly as possible to assess the situation and take control. Time is a critical factor in these situations, as delays could lead to injuries or increased chaos among those involved in the fight or bystanders. While preparation for a follow-up call, notifying additional personnel for standby, and commencing interrogation of witnesses may be part of the overall incident management process, they are not the immediate actions that need to take place. The priority must be to send available law enforcement or emergency units to the scene to manage and resolve the ongoing conflict effectively. Thus, immediate deployment of units is the correct action to take when such a call is made.

9. In relation to hot pursuit, what is the term for the right of an officer to follow a suspect into a private property?

- A. Immunity**
- B. Exigent circumstances**
- C. Detainment**
- D. Apprehension**

In the context of law enforcement, the correct answer relates to "exigent circumstances," which refers to situations where such an emergency exists that law enforcement officers are permitted to enter private properties without a warrant. This principle is rooted in the need to prevent the imminent destruction of evidence, protect human life, or apprehend a suspect in a situation where obtaining a warrant would be impractical or too time-consuming. The right of an officer to follow a suspect onto private property under this doctrine is justified by the immediate necessity to take action to avoid a situation that would damage the integrity of an investigation or pose a danger to the public. Officers must demonstrate that their actions are reasonable and directly related to the exigency of the situation. This differs fundamentally from immunity, which generally involves protection from legal liability in certain situations; detainment, which describes the action of holding someone temporarily; and apprehension, which specifically refers to the act of catching or arresting a suspect. Exigent circumstances clearly define the legal parameters allowing law enforcement to enter private property without prior approval, emphasizing the urgent nature of their duty in those scenarios.

10. The code 11-33 is associated with which situation?

- A. Robbery**
- B. Emergency, units not involved**
- C. Major crime alert**
- D. Suspicious person**

The code 11-33 is specifically associated with situations involving a robbery. This code serves as a clear and concise way for dispatchers and officers to communicate the nature of the incident, ensuring that law enforcement can respond appropriately and efficiently to such critical situations. Using standardized codes like 11-33 helps maintain clarity in communication among officers and dispatchers, which is vital during emergencies. Understanding these codes is essential for effective dispatching and response. In the context of your question, recognizing that 11-33 signals a robbery provides insight into how dispatch protocols are established to convey serious public safety concerns quickly.