

# MCOLES State Licensing Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**Copyright © 2025 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.**

**ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.**

**No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.**

**Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.**

**SAMPLE**

## **Questions**

- 1. What is the maximum duration for a license suspension?**
  - A. One year**
  - B. Two years**
  - C. Six months**
  - D. Three months**
- 2. What type of permit is a level 1 graduated driver's license?**
  - A. Regular driver's license**
  - B. Temporary Instructions Permit (TIP)**
  - C. Temporary Operator's Permit (TOP)**
  - D. Full Operator's License**
- 3. What type of nystagmus can be observed when a person is spinning around?**
  - A. Resting Nystagmus**
  - B. Optokinetic Nystagmus**
  - C. Rotational Nystagmus**
  - D. Horizontal Nystagmus**
- 4. GVWR stands for:**
  - A. Gross Vehicle Weight Ratio**
  - B. Gross Vehicle Weight Radius**
  - C. Gross Vehicle Weight Rating**
  - D. General Vehicle Weight Radius**
- 5. What does the serial override number allow in regard to UD-10s?**
  - A. Includes multiple UD-10s under different serial numbers**
  - B. Allows multiple UD-10s under one serial number**
  - C. Tracks accidents over multiple months**
  - D. Links to the vehicle's insurance information**

- 6. How should you BEST treat a victim suffering from electrical shock?**
- A. Administer CPR**
  - B. Control breathing**
  - C. Request EMS and wait for their arrival**
  - D. Provide comfort until help arrives**
- 7. What is required before a Terry pat-down can be performed?**
- A. Consent from the suspect**
  - B. Articulated reasonable suspicion**
  - C. A warrant for arrest**
  - D. Witness to the crime**
- 8. Which packaging method is recommended for soil samples?**
- A. Glass or Plastic Container**
  - B. Cardboard or Styrofoam Container**
  - C. Breathable Paper Bag**
  - D. Metal Container**
- 9. What are the four required elements of a traffic crash?**
- A. Injury or Death**
  - B. Occurred on a Roadway**
  - C. Damage of \$1,000 or more**
  - D. Involved a motor vehicle**
- 10. During an encounter with an individual matching a suspect description, what is your first step?**
- A. Ask for their identification right away**
  - B. Observe their behavior and ask general questions**
  - C. Detain them immediately**
  - D. Search their belongings without consent**

## **Answers**

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE



**1. What is the maximum duration for a license suspension?**

- A. One year**
- B. Two years**
- C. Six months**
- D. Three months**

In the context of the MCOLES State Licensing Practice Exam, a license suspension is a disciplinary action that can occur for various violations or offenses related to law enforcement practices. The correct answer, which states that the maximum duration for a license suspension is one year, aligns with established regulations governing law enforcement licenses. This one-year limit serves several purposes: it provides a clear and defined timeframe for both officers and administrative bodies to adhere to when dealing with disciplinary sanctions, ensuring consistency and fairness in enforcement. Additionally, this duration allows for the opportunity to address any issues that led to the suspension while also giving the individual time to potentially correct their behavior or meet any requirements set by the licensing authority. Other durations proposed in the choices, such as two years, six months, or three months, do not represent the maximum allowable limit for license suspensions. These shorter timeframes would not suffice for more serious breaches of conduct, where a longer suspension may be deemed necessary to ensure public trust and accountability within law enforcement agencies.

**2. What type of permit is a level 1 graduated driver's license?**

- A. Regular driver's license**
- B. Temporary Instructions Permit (TIP)**
- C. Temporary Operator's Permit (TOP)**
- D. Full Operator's License**

A level 1 graduated driver's license is classified as a Temporary Instruction Permit (TIP). This permit is typically issued to new drivers, allowing them to practice driving under certain conditions before they advance to a higher level of licensing. The key purpose of a level 1 license is to enable learners to gain experience and develop driving skills while being supervised by a licensed adult. With a level 1 license, individuals are usually subject to specific restrictions, such as requiring a licensed adult passenger when driving, indicating its role as an initial step in the graduated licensing process. This structured approach helps ensure that new drivers have adequate training and experience before obtaining full driving privileges. In contrast, a regular driver's license, temporary operator's permit, and full operator's license do not align with the characteristics and regulations associated with a level 1 graduated driver's license. These other options typically represent different stages of driver licensing or require higher levels of skill and independence than what is permitted with a TIP.

**3. What type of nystagmus can be observed when a person is spinning around?**

- A. Resting Nystagmus**
- B. Optokinetic Nystagmus**
- C. Rotational Nystagmus**
- D. Horizontal Nystagmus**

Rotational nystagmus is the type of nystagmus observed when a person is spinning around. This phenomenon occurs due to the effects of angular acceleration on the vestibular system. When someone spins, the fluid in the semicircular canals of the inner ear moves, causing the hair cells to bend and send signals to the brain about the motion. Once the spinning stops, the fluid continues to move for a brief period, which confuses the brain and can result in involuntary eye movements known as nystagmus, specifically characterized by a slow phase that follows the direction of spin and a quick phase that returns the eyes to the center. In contrast, resting nystagmus happens when the eyes move involuntarily even while the person is stationary, often associated with certain medical conditions affecting the vestibular system. Optokinetic nystagmus occurs in response to large, moving visual stimuli and is used in everyday situations, such as tracking objects in motion. Horizontal nystagmus refers specifically to eye movements that oscillate horizontally but does not encompass the specific response seen during rotational movements. These distinctions clarify why rotational nystagmus is the correct observation during spinning activities.

**4. GVWR stands for:**

- A. Gross Vehicle Weight Ratio**
- B. Gross Vehicle Weight Radius**
- C. Gross Vehicle Weight Rating**
- D. General Vehicle Weight Radius**

GVWR stands for Gross Vehicle Weight Rating, which is a critical figure used in vehicle ratings. It represents the maximum weight a vehicle is rated to safely carry, including its own weight plus the weight of any cargo and passengers. This rating is established by the manufacturer and is crucial for safety and legal compliance. Knowing the GVWR helps ensure that the vehicle operates within its safe limits, preventing potential mechanical issues and improving road safety. The other options, while they include some relevant terms, do not correctly define GVWR. For instance, "Gross Vehicle Weight Ratio" and "Gross Vehicle Weight Radius" suggests an inaccurate understanding of the weight limits involved. Similarly, "General Vehicle Weight Radius" does not pertain to the specific regulatory context of vehicle ratings. Understanding GVWR is essential for all vehicle operators to maintain safety standards on the road.

**5. What does the serial override number allow in regard to UD-10s?**

- A. Includes multiple UD-10s under different serial numbers**
- B. Allows multiple UD-10s under one serial number**
- C. Tracks accidents over multiple months**
- D. Links to the vehicle's insurance information**

The serial override number is an essential feature in the processing of UD-10s, which are used for reporting traffic accidents and related incidents. When it allows multiple UD-10s under one serial number, it facilitates the documentation of various aspects of a single incident or series of connected incidents under a unified identifier. This can simplify tracking and referencing in system databases. Utilizing one serial number for multiple UD-10s streamlines the data management process, making it easier for law enforcement, insurance companies, and other relevant entities to access and analyze the information concerning the events recorded. The ability to compile numerous reports under a single serial number enhances organization and minimizes the likelihood of discrepancies that could arise from using different identifiers for related records. In contrast, the options related to including multiple UD-10s under different serial numbers, tracking accidents over multiple months, or linking to vehicle insurance information do not accurately reflect the function of the serial override number, which primarily focuses on consolidating multiple reports into one serially identified record for efficiency and clarity in data management.

**6. How should you BEST treat a victim suffering from electrical shock?**

- A. Administer CPR**
- B. Control breathing**
- C. Request EMS and wait for their arrival**
- D. Provide comfort until help arrives**

In the case of a victim suffering from electrical shock, the immediate priority is to ensure the victim's life is at risk due to potential cardiac arrest or respiratory failure. Administering CPR is vital if the victim is unresponsive and not breathing or if breathing is inadequate. This action supports circulation and oxygenation until professional medical help arrives. While controlling breathing, requesting EMS, and providing comfort are important aspects of first aid and could be necessary steps as the situation unfolds, they do not address the immediate life-threatening condition presented by an electrical shock. Administering CPR directly targets the critical need for maintaining blood circulation and oxygen delivery, which is crucial in such emergencies. Therefore, this approach is the best course of action under these circumstances.

**7. What is required before a Terry pat-down can be performed?**

- A. Consent from the suspect**
- B. Articulated reasonable suspicion**
- C. A warrant for arrest**
- D. Witness to the crime**

A Terry pat-down, also known as a stop-and-frisk, is a brief, limited search of a person for weapons conducted by law enforcement officers based on specific legal standards. For a Terry pat-down to be justified, officers must have articulated reasonable suspicion that the individual is involved in criminal activity and that they may be armed and dangerous. Articulated reasonable suspicion means that the officer has a specific and articulable basis for fearing that the person may pose a threat. This is distinct from a mere hunch or unparticular feeling; the officer must be able to articulate the facts and circumstances that led to their suspicion. This legal standard protects citizens' rights while allowing law enforcement to ensure their safety and the safety of others in potentially dangerous situations. Other options are not necessary for justifying a Terry pat-down. For instance, while consent may be beneficial in certain encounters, it is not a requirement for the pat-down to proceed as long as reasonable suspicion exists. Similarly, a warrant for arrest is not needed in these situations, as the stop-and-frisk is based on the suspicion alone. Lastly, having a witness is not a prerequisite; the officer's own observations and the situation itself can provide the grounds needed for the encounter. Therefore, the

**8. Which packaging method is recommended for soil samples?**

- A. Glass or Plastic Container**
- B. Cardboard or Styrofoam Container**
- C. Breathable Paper Bag**
- D. Metal Container**

The recommended packaging method for soil samples involves using a glass or plastic container. This choice ensures that the samples are securely sealed and protected from contamination, which is crucial for maintaining the integrity of the soil composition during transportation and storage. Glass containers provide an inert environment, preventing any chemical reactions or leaching that could alter the soil sample. Plastic containers are also suitable, especially when they are made of high-quality, non-reactive materials that will not interact with the chemicals present in the soil. In contrast, other packaging methods may introduce contaminants or allow for moisture loss, which can significantly affect the accuracy of subsequent analyses. Cardboard and Styrofoam, while useful for certain items, are not suitable for soil samples due to their porous nature and potential for absorbing moisture and other materials. Breathable paper bags also do not offer the necessary protection against external influences such as moisture and contaminants. Metal containers, while sturdy, may react with certain elements in the soil, which could compromise the sample's accuracy. Therefore, glass or plastic containers are the most reliable options for preserving the quality of soil samples.

## 9. What are the four required elements of a traffic crash?

**A. Injury or Death**

**B. Occurred on a Roadway**

**C. Damage of \$1,000 or more**

**D. Involved a motor vehicle**

The required elements of a traffic crash typically encompass a combination of certain criteria that indicate a crash has occurred. One of the essential elements is the presence of injury or death, which signifies that the incident resulted in some form of harm to individuals involved. This element underscores the seriousness of the event and is critical in determining the significance of the traffic incident. This element ties into the broader legal definitions of a traffic crash, where injuries or fatalities often dictate the necessary investigation or reporting requirements. It contributes to understanding the impact of the incident on the people involved, making it a vital part of the definition. Other elements of a traffic crash, while important, complement this primary concern. For instance, the occurrence of the incident on a roadway establishes the specific setting where traffic laws are applicable. Similarly, the involvement of a motor vehicle is essential to classify it as a traffic matter, and damage estimates, such as exceeding a threshold of \$1,000, highlight the severity of physical consequences. However, the element of injury or death stands out as a key indicator of a traffic crash's impact and significance.

## 10. During an encounter with an individual matching a suspect description, what is your first step?

**A. Ask for their identification right away**

**B. Observe their behavior and ask general questions**

**C. Detain them immediately**

**D. Search their belongings without consent**

In any encounter with an individual based on a suspect description, the most appropriate first step is to observe their behavior and ask general questions. This approach allows an officer to assess the situation without escalating potential tension or creating a confrontational atmosphere. By observing the individual's behavior, an officer can gauge if there are any suspicious or concerning actions that warrant further investigation. General questions can help establish whether the person is cooperative and willing to engage in a dialogue. This method also respects the individual's rights and avoids any assumptions based solely on appearance. Asking for identification immediately could be perceived as aggressive or intrusive, potentially leading to a negative interaction. Detaining the individual without proper cause or reasonable suspicion could violate constitutional rights, leading to legal repercussions. Similarly, searching belongings without consent or probable cause is not permissible, as it infringes on the individual's rights. Overall, starting with observation and general inquiry aligns with effective policing practices and community relations, fostering a respectful and professional interaction.