

MCOLES STATE LICENSING PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. What should you do if the caller or complainant is absent at a civil complaint scene?**
 - A. Immediately arrest the suspect
 - B. Engage with witnesses present
 - C. Wait for the caller to arrive
 - D. Start an investigation without delay
- 2. How should you approach the scene of a flipped-over gas tanker?**
 - A. Cordon off the tanker and re-establish flow of traffic
 - B. Direct traffic around the scene
 - C. Close down the road at both ends until help arrives
- 3. When encountering a potential crime scene, the first priority should be to:**
 - A. Assess the suspects
 - B. Ensure the safety of all involved
 - C. Preserve evidence
 - D. Establish clear communication with dispatch
- 4. Which phrase describes the first phase of tactical combat care?**
 - A. Tactical Evaluation Care (Cool Zone)
 - B. Care under fire (Hot Zone)
 - C. Tactical Field Care (Warm Zone)
 - D. Emergency Response Care (Alert Zone)
- 5. What type of crime is a moving violation that causes death?**
 - A. Civil Infraction
 - B. Felony
 - C. Misdemeanor
 - D. Not a crime
- 6. What is a crucial factor in determining if an anonymous tip is valid?**
 - A. The length of the tip
 - B. Corroboration with officer observations
 - C. The identity of the caller
 - D. Details of prior communications

- 7. What is the classification of Stalking under Michigan law?**
- A. Misdemeanor
 - B. Felony
 - C. Civil Infraction
 - D. Infraction
- 8. What is the second phase of tactical combat care called?**
- A. Care under fire (Hot Zone)
 - B. Tactical Field Care (Warm Zone)
 - C. Tactical Evaluation Care (Cool Zone)
 - D. Immediate Response Care (Safe Zone)
- 9. What should an officer do if they suspect drug possession during a traffic stop?**
- A. Proceed with caution and continue to search
 - B. Search the vehicle without a warrant
 - C. Request a K-9 unit for assistance
 - D. Ask the driver to exit the vehicle
- 10. What should be observed in individuals showing symptoms of excited delirium during police custody?**
- A. Calm behavior and normal responses
 - B. Bizarre aggressive behavior and tranquility
 - C. Complaints of fatigue and weakness
 - D. Submissiveness and compliance

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What should you do if the caller or complainant is absent at a civil complaint scene?

- A. Immediately arrest the suspect
- B. Engage with witnesses present**
- C. Wait for the caller to arrive
- D. Start an investigation without delay

When responding to a civil complaint scene where the caller or complainant is absent, engaging with witnesses present is the most appropriate course of action. Witnesses can provide valuable information regarding the incident, including their observations and any relevant details that the complainant may have shared prior to their absence. This gathering of information is essential to form a clearer understanding of the situation, which can guide further actions or decisions. Other options may not be suitable in this context. For instance, immediately arresting the suspect without the complainant's presence or their statement may not be justified unless there is clear evidence of a crime occurring. Waiting for the caller to arrive could delay necessary action and may not be practical given the circumstances. Starting an investigation without delay can be relevant, but it is most effective when guided by witness accounts to establish context and emotional states at the scene. Engaging with witnesses provides a broader perspective, allowing for a more informed investigation moving forward.

2. How should you approach the scene of a flipped-over gas tanker?

- A. Cordon off the tanker and re-establish flow of traffic
- B. Direct traffic around the scene
- C. Close down the road at both ends until help arrives**

When approaching the scene of a flipped-over gas tanker, the most prudent action is to close down the road at both ends until help arrives. This option is essential for several reasons related to safety and emergency management. First and foremost, a flipped gas tanker poses significant hazards, including the risk of fire, explosion, and leaking hazardous materials. By closing down the road, you limit access to the scene for both vehicles and pedestrians, reducing the likelihood of additional accidents and ensuring that the area remains clear for emergency services to operate effectively. Moreover, this action provides a buffer zone, allowing first responders to assess the situation without interference from traffic. Emergency services typically need ample space to work, especially in scenarios involving hazardous materials, where the risk levels can change rapidly. In contrast, directing traffic around the scene or cordoning off the tanker may not provide sufficient safety. While those options manage traffic to some degree, they do not adequately address the potential dangers posed by the tanker's contents or the possibility of the situation escalating. Closing the road entirely ensures that no unintended interactions with emergency responders or the hazardous situation can occur, maintaining the safety of both the public and the emergency personnel.

3. When encountering a potential crime scene, the first priority should be to:

- A. Assess the suspects
- B. Ensure the safety of all involved**
- C. Preserve evidence
- D. Establish clear communication with dispatch

In any situation involving a potential crime scene, the foremost priority must be to ensure the safety of all individuals present. This includes not only the officers responding to the scene but also potential victims, witnesses, and even suspects. Safety measures can involve assessing the environment for any immediate threats, securing the area, and providing first aid if necessary. Focusing on safety first allows law enforcement to effectively manage the situation without adding to the chaos or risk of harm. Once the safety of individuals is secured, officers can then proceed to assess suspects and preserve evidence, which are critical aspects of their investigation but secondary to ensuring that no one is in danger. Establishing communication with dispatch is also important, but it will be most effective if safety is prioritized and any immediate threats have been addressed first.

4. Which phrase describes the first phase of tactical combat care?

- A. Tactical Evaluation Care (Cool Zone)
- B. Care under fire (Hot Zone)**
- C. Tactical Field Care (Warm Zone)
- D. Emergency Response Care (Alert Zone)

The phrase that accurately describes the first phase of tactical combat care is "Care under fire (Hot Zone)." This phase occurs when a casualty is in a situation where there is an active threat, and care must be delivered while still under hostile conditions. The focus during this phase is on ensuring the safety of both the caregiver and the casualty while providing life-saving interventions. In "Care under fire," the aim is not just to provide immediate medical assistance but also to assess the threat level and take necessary actions to mitigate risk. This often involves prioritizing treatments that address life-threatening injuries as quickly and effectively as possible, all while recognizing that both the caregiver and the patient could be in danger. The other phrases refer to different phases of care that occur after the immediate threat has diminished, such as "Tactical Field Care" in a safer area where more extensive treatment can take place, but they do not capture the urgency and conditions of the first phase. "Tactical Evaluation Care" and "Emergency Response Care" imply readiness and assessment in various conditions but are not specific to providing care while actively facing threats.

5. What type of crime is a moving violation that causes death?

- A. Civil Infraction
- B. Felony**
- C. Misdemeanor
- D. Not a crime

A moving violation that leads to someone's death is classified as a felony due to the severe consequences and the nature of the act. Felonies typically involve serious harm or a significant threat to public safety, and causing death while violating traffic laws falls squarely into this category. In many jurisdictions, such acts can be prosecuted under laws concerning vehicular homicide or manslaughter, reflecting the seriousness of the offense. Such classifications carry heavier penalties, including extended imprisonment and substantial fines, compared to lesser offenses. In contrast, civil infractions usually involve minor violations that do not result in criminal charges and are typically punishable by fines or points on a driving record. Misdemeanors, while still criminal offenses, are typically associated with less severe actions that do not result in serious injury or death. The concept of "not a crime" does not apply here, as severe consequences from such violations are firmly classified as a crime with significant legal implications.

6. What is a crucial factor in determining if an anonymous tip is valid?

- A. The length of the tip
- B. Corroboration with officer observations**
- C. The identity of the caller
- D. Details of prior communications

To determine the validity of an anonymous tip, corroboration with officer observations plays a crucial role. This means that law enforcement must be able to independently verify or support the information provided in the anonymous tip through their own observations or evidence. The principle underlying this is that anonymous tips, by nature, lack accountability, so their reliability can be assessed more effectively when they correlate with what officers observe or encounter in the field. If an anonymous tip can be substantiated by the observations of law enforcement—such as witnessing suspicious behavior or finding corroborative evidence at a particular location—it enhances the credibility of the tip. This corroboration can help establish probable cause for further investigation or action. Therefore, it is essential to have this additional layer of verification when addressing tips that come without identifying information about the source.

7. What is the classification of Stalking under Michigan law?

- A. Misdemeanor**
- B. Felony
- C. Civil Infraction
- D. Infraction

Under Michigan law, stalking is classified as a misdemeanor. This designation reflects the serious nature of stalking behavior while allowing for a range of penalties that can be applied if a person is convicted. Stalking can involve a pattern of behavior that causes a victim to feel threatened, frightened, or harassed, which is taken seriously in the legal system. It's important to note that while the classification as a misdemeanor may suggest a less severe charge compared to a felony, stalking can still lead to significant consequences, including potential jail time, fines, and a criminal record. Depending on the circumstances and if aggravating factors exist, such as repeated offenses or specific threats, individuals may face enhanced penalties or even the potential for felony charges in more severe cases. Other classifications listed, such as civil infraction or infraction, typically pertain to less serious offenses that do not carry the same level of consequences as a misdemeanor. Therefore, understanding the classification of stalking as a misdemeanor is crucial, as it emphasizes the legal system's recognition of the psychological impact and potential danger of such behavior.

8. What is the second phase of tactical combat care called?

- A. Care under fire (Hot Zone)
- B. Tactical Field Care (Warm Zone)**
- C. Tactical Evaluation Care (Cool Zone)
- D. Immediate Response Care (Safe Zone)

Tactical Field Care is recognized as the second phase of tactical combat care, following the initial phase known as Care under Fire. This phase is characterized by providing medical care in a more stable environment, where the immediate threat has been reduced. During Tactical Field Care, medical providers can assess and treat injuries more effectively since the scene is less chaotic than during Care under Fire, allowing for a closer examination of the patient's condition and administration of critical treatment. In this phase, responders focus on addressing life-threatening conditions, controlling bleeding, establishing airway patency, and performing other essential medical interventions. The change from the first phase to Tactical Field Care emphasizes the shift from immediate survival tactics in an active threat environment to providing comprehensive care in a safer, yet still tactical, setting. Understanding the structure of these phases helps responders to prioritize their actions effectively, ensuring that they can adapt to varying threat levels while providing necessary medical care.

9. What should an officer do if they suspect drug possession during a traffic stop?

- A. Proceed with caution and continue to search
- B. Search the vehicle without a warrant
- C. Request a K-9 unit for assistance**
- D. Ask the driver to exit the vehicle

When an officer suspects drug possession during a traffic stop, requesting a K-9 unit for assistance is a judicious course of action. K-9 units are specifically trained to detect narcotics and can provide additional evidence of drug presence without requiring the officer to conduct a more invasive search. The use of a K-9 can also enhance the legality and justification for further action, as a positive alert from a trained dog establishes probable cause for a search. The introduction of a K-9 unit can also help ensure that the officer is adhering to legal protocols, reducing the risk of the search being contested in court. Furthermore, utilizing a K-9 can potentially deter criminal activity and increase the safety of the officer and the community, as the presence of a K-9 unit can influence the behavior of individuals during the traffic stop. It's essential for law enforcement to follow established procedures and maintain lawful conduct during traffic stops to uphold both public safety and individuals' rights, and calling for a K-9 unit is a strategic step that aligns with these principles.

10. What should be observed in individuals showing symptoms of excited delirium during police custody?

- A. Calm behavior and normal responses
- B. Bizarre aggressive behavior and tranquility**
- C. Complaints of fatigue and weakness
- D. Submissiveness and compliance

Individuals exhibiting symptoms of excited delirium are often observed displaying bizarre and aggressive behavior combined with a state of heightened agitation. This condition is characterized by extreme psychomotor agitation, combativeness, confusion, and, in some cases, a lack of normal physiological responses such as pain sensitivity. The erratic behavior might make it difficult for officers to engage with the individual safely. Recognizing these signs is crucial, as they indicate that the person may be experiencing a medical emergency that requires immediate intervention. Calm behavior and normal responses, complaints of fatigue and weakness, or submissiveness and compliance do not align with the typical presentation of excited delirium. Understanding the nature of this condition is vital for law enforcement in managing such situations effectively and ensuring the safety of both the individual and the officers involved.

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://mcoles-statelicensing.examzify.com>

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

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