

MCOLES STATE LICENSING PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. True or False: A UD-10 can contain information regarding un-injured passengers.**
 - A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Only for injured parties
 - D. Only when requested
- 2. In which case can an officer arrest someone for a 93 day misdemeanor?**
 - A. Only if they witness the offense
 - B. Based on evidence gathered during the investigation
 - C. If the suspect confesses to the officer
 - D. Only during specific hours of the day
- 3. Which of the following is a characteristic of a plea bargain?**
 - A. A complete innocence trial
 - B. A voluntary agreement between the prosecutor and defendant
 - C. A determination of guilt by a jury
 - D. A mandatory sentence length
- 4. How should you handle a pregnant woman if the baby is expected to be born imminently?**
 - A. Keep her calm and request any immediate medical intervention
 - B. Advise her to stay still until EMS arrives
 - C. Encourage her to push as soon as she feels the urge
 - D. Transport her to the hospital immediately regardless of the condition
- 5. How can you legally obtain a blood test from a person who refuses while in the hospital for OWI?**
 - A. Search warrant
 - B. Consent from a family member
 - C. Court order
 - D. Immediate medical necessity

- 6. If a person is carrying a concealed weapon without a permit, what is the primary offense?**
- A. Possession of illegal contraband
 - B. Transport of a firearm
 - C. Carrying a concealed weapon (CCW)
 - D. Assault with a deadly weapon
- 7. What is the most effective method for verifying a stolen vehicle that is not in motion?**
- A. Check VIN through LEIN
 - B. Check license plate number through LEIN
 - C. Check owner's name and address through LEIN
 - D. Check registration status through LEIN
- 8. What type of evidence is essential in juvenile cases for determining the outcome?**
- A. Witness testimony
 - B. Physical evidence
 - C. Documentary evidence
 - D. All of the above
- 9. What is the appropriate charge for a juvenile who intentionally throws a rock and breaks a streetlight?**
- A. No charge against the juvenile, but the parent can be charged
 - B. Interfering with city property
 - C. MDOP
 - D. Vandalism
- 10. True or False: Law enforcement must have probable cause to detain a juvenile.**
- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Only for serious offenses
 - D. Depends on the situation

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. True or False: A UD-10 can contain information regarding un-injured passengers.

- A. True**
- B. False
- C. Only for injured parties
- D. Only when requested

A UD-10 is a uniform crash report form used by law enforcement agencies to document vehicle accidents. It serves as a comprehensive record that includes various details about the incident. The inclusion of information regarding uninjured passengers is crucial as it provides a complete picture of the accident and can be useful for insurance purposes, law enforcement investigations, and understanding the dynamics of the collision. In many cases, documenting all parties involved, regardless of injuries, helps ensure all necessary details are captured, which can be important for legal reasons and follow-up investigations. Thus, the assertion that a UD-10 can contain information about uninjured passengers is accurate, justifying the answer as true.

2. In which case can an officer arrest someone for a 93 day misdemeanor?

- A. Only if they witness the offense
- B. Based on evidence gathered during the investigation**
- C. If the suspect confesses to the officer
- D. Only during specific hours of the day

An officer can arrest someone for a 93-day misdemeanor based on evidence gathered during an investigation because this allows for a more thorough assessment of the situation rather than relying solely on a direct witness account. When an officer has gathered sufficient evidence, which might include witness statements, physical evidence, or other documentation, they can determine that probable cause exists to make an arrest for the misdemeanor. This approach aligns with the legal standard that allows for arrests when an officer has reasonable grounds or probable cause to believe that a crime has occurred, even if the officer did not personally witness the offense. This standard facilitates law enforcement's ability to address crimes effectively, ensuring appropriate actions can be taken based on the totality of the evidence, rather than placing limitations on when or how an arrest can be made.

3. Which of the following is a characteristic of a plea bargain?

- A. A complete innocence trial
- B. A voluntary agreement between the prosecutor and defendant**
- C. A determination of guilt by a jury
- D. A mandatory sentence length

A plea bargain is fundamentally a voluntary negotiation between the prosecutor and the defendant, where both parties agree to terms that may involve the defendant pleading guilty to a lesser charge or receiving a reduced sentence in exchange for avoiding a trial. This process is intended to expedite the judicial system by reducing the number of cases that go to trial, allowing for a resolution that can be beneficial to both sides. The essence of a plea bargain is that it allows defendants to accept responsibility for less severe charges, which can result in lesser penalties, while also saving the court time and resources. This characteristic distinguishes plea bargains from other trial processes, where matters of guilt or innocence are debated and determined by a jury or through other legal proceedings.

4. How should you handle a pregnant woman if the baby is expected to be born imminently?

A. Keep her calm and request any immediate medical intervention

B. Advise her to stay still until EMS arrives

C. Encourage her to push as soon as she feels the urge

D. Transport her to the hospital immediately regardless of the condition

When dealing with a pregnant woman who is expected to give birth imminently, maintaining calm is essential for both her and the baby's well-being. Keeping her calm can help manage anxiety and distress, which can be crucial in a high-stress situation such as impending childbirth. Requesting immediate medical intervention ensures that professional help arrives as quickly as possible, providing the necessary medical expertise for delivery. Encouraging a calm environment might also allow the mother to focus on her breathing and prepare for labor, making the process smoother. Immediate medical personnel can assess the situation more accurately and provide specific guidance tailored to her condition, lifting any burdens from her and allowing her to concentrate on the physical aspects of labor.

5. How can you legally obtain a blood test from a person who refuses while in the hospital for OWI?

A. Search warrant

B. Consent from a family member

C. Court order

D. Immediate medical necessity

Obtaining a blood test from a person who refuses consent in an OWI (Operating While Intoxicated) case often hinges on legal authority. A search warrant is a legal document issued by a judge or magistrate that permits law enforcement to conduct a search and seize evidence. In the context of a medical emergency or law enforcement investigation regarding OWI, officers can seek a search warrant to compel a blood test even if the individual is uncooperative. This is based on the principle that certain situations, such as preventing the destruction of evidence (in this case, the blood alcohol content), justify the need for judicial intervention. While the other options are relevant in different contexts or scenarios, they do not hold up in regard to legally processing a refusal to submit to a blood test. Consent from a family member may not be sufficient because legal authority typically resides with the individual, not their relatives. A court order may be interpreted similarly to a search warrant in some cases, but using a search warrant is the more direct and recognized method in this situation. Immediate medical necessity could be a reason for performing a test in an emergency context, but it often does not provide the necessary legal foundation for enforcing the blood draw without consent. Thus, the search warrant method upholds

6. If a person is carrying a concealed weapon without a permit, what is the primary offense?

- A. Possession of illegal contraband
- B. Transport of a firearm
- C. Carrying a concealed weapon (CCW)**
- D. Assault with a deadly weapon

Carrying a concealed weapon (CCW) without a permit is considered a specific offense under firearms laws, as it directly pertains to an individual's actions regarding the concealment of a weapon. In jurisdictions where permits are required to carry a concealed firearm, doing so without the necessary permit violates statutes that are designed to regulate the carrying of firearms for safety reasons. The act of concealing a weapon itself, without having the legal authorization (permit), establishes the primary offense, which is uniquely defined and recognized in law. Other choices, while related to firearms or weapons, do not directly address the specific nature of the offense in question. For example, possession of illegal contraband typically refers to the possession of unauthorized items or drugs, and while a concealed weapon may be deemed illegal if carried without a permit, the essence of the question focuses on the action of carrying it concealed. The transport of a firearm generally applies to the transportation of a firearm, which may not necessarily involve its concealment and could be lawful under different circumstances. Lastly, assault with a deadly weapon pertains to the use of a weapon to cause harm to another person, which is a different legal concern altogether. Thus, the focus on the illegal act of carrying a concealed weapon without a permit makes it

7. What is the most effective method for verifying a stolen vehicle that is not in motion?

- A. Check VIN through LEIN**
- B. Check license plate number through LEIN
- C. Check owner's name and address through LEIN
- D. Check registration status through LEIN

The most effective method for verifying a stolen vehicle that is not in motion is to check the Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) through the Law Enforcement Information Network (LEIN). The VIN is a unique code assigned to individual vehicles and provides critical information about its history, including whether it has been reported stolen. When the VIN is checked, law enforcement can quickly determine the vehicle's status with accuracy. Using the VIN ensures that the officer is referencing the correct vehicle, as other identifiers, such as the license plate number or owner's name, can sometimes lead to confusion, especially if there are similar vehicles or if the license plate has been swapped. The VIN remains constant regardless of changes in registration or ownership and serves as the definitive identifier of the vehicle.

8. What type of evidence is essential in juvenile cases for determining the outcome?

- A. Witness testimony
- B. Physical evidence
- C. Documentary evidence
- D. All of the above**

In juvenile cases, determining the outcome often requires a comprehensive understanding of various types of evidence, all of which play crucial roles. Witness testimony is vital as it can provide firsthand accounts of the events in question, often shedding light on the context and circumstances surrounding the alleged offense. This type of evidence allows for the exploration of aspects such as intent and behavior, which are important in juvenile justice since the focus is often on rehabilitation rather than punishment. Physical evidence, such as forensic materials or other tangible items related to the case, is also essential. This type of evidence can provide concrete support for claims made during the testimony, helping to establish facts that might corroborate the witness accounts and clarify what occurred during the incident. Documentary evidence, which includes records, reports, or other written materials, serves a critical function as well. It can offer insights into the juvenile's background, previous behaviors, and interactions with law enforcement or social services, all of which are relevant to understanding the individual's circumstances and potential for reform. The integration of witness testimony, physical evidence, and documentary evidence provides a well-rounded picture of the case, ensuring that the judicial process can make informed decisions that consider the best interests of the juvenile involved. The combination of these different types of evidence reflects

9. What is the appropriate charge for a juvenile who intentionally throws a rock and breaks a streetlight?

- A. No charge against the juvenile, but the parent can be charged
- B. Interfering with city property
- C. MDOP**
- D. Vandalism

When considering the situation where a juvenile intentionally throws a rock and breaks a streetlight, the appropriate charge is Michigan's Malicious Destruction of Property (MDOP). This charge applies in cases where an individual intentionally destroys or damages someone else's property, and in this instance, the streetlight is considered public property. MDOP is specifically designed to address acts of vandalism or any deliberate damage inflicted upon property without the owner's consent. This charge reflects the seriousness of the act, as it demonstrates not only a disregard for public property but also poses risks to public safety and wellbeing. In this scenario, although the act could be perceived as vandalism, MDOP is the specific legal term used in Michigan law to classify the destruction of property. It encompasses a broader array of actions, but fundamentally, it addresses the intentional nature of the action taken by the juvenile. This makes MDOP a fitting charge for the act in question. The other options may not provide the same level of legal specificity or relevance to the act of breaking a streetlight.

10. True or False: Law enforcement must have probable cause to detain a juvenile.

A. True

B. False

C. Only for serious offenses

D. Depends on the situation

Probable cause is a legal standard that requires law enforcement to have sufficient reason based on facts to believe that a crime has been committed or that a person is involved in criminal activity. When it comes to detaining a juvenile, law enforcement officers are indeed required to establish probable cause. This requirement helps to ensure that the rights of juveniles are protected and that their detention is justified by the circumstances surrounding their behavior or situation. In this context, having probable cause before detaining a juvenile aligns with the broader principles of due process. It provides a safeguard against arbitrary or unjust detentions, emphasizing the necessity of a valid reason grounded in evidence. This is crucial not only for preserving the integrity of the legal process but also for maintaining public trust in law enforcement practices, especially when dealing with minors. While some of the other options might suggest varying degrees of required justification for detention, the fundamental principle that probable cause is mandatory for detaining any individual, including juveniles, remains consistent and is crucial for lawful law enforcement procedures.

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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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