

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT (MPD) BLOCK 2 PRACTICE TEST (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. When approaching a scene, which step should occur before contacting occupants?**
 - A. Announce presence and assess safety from a distance
 - B. Enter quickly to neutralize
 - C. Knock and enter without warning
 - D. Call supervisor first
- 2. What should you do to the pages of your notebook?**
 - A. Sign at bottom
 - B. Leave unnumbered
 - C. Write date only
 - D. Number each page
- 3. What is the best practice when rumors arise during a field interview?**
 - A. Publicize rumors to inform others.
 - B. Dismiss rumors and avoid mention.
 - C. Verify facts and report verified information only.
 - D. Repeat rumors to other bystanders to gather more.
- 4. What group should officers request when they encounter sick or injured persons?**
 - A. DC Fire and Emergency Medical Services (DCFEMS)
 - B. MPD Bomb Squad
 - C. Neighborhood Watch
 - D. Federal EMS
- 5. Which sentence is correctly punctuated?**
 - A. It's a long run, but we can finish.
 - B. Its a long run, but we can finish.
 - C. Its a long run but we can finish.
 - D. It's a long run, we can finish.

6. What is the primary purpose of a tow crane in police operations?

- A. Move a vehicle at the scene of a crash.
- B. Move personal vehicles for convenience.
- C. Tow vehicles long distances.
- D. Light the scene.

7. What is the meaning of code 10-4?

- A. Acknowledgment (2 member team)
- B. Location
- C. In-service
- D. Criminal Check

8. When is a hospital code provided?

- A. Only for ambulance transfers to private hospitals.
- B. Anytime a person is transported to a hospital by DCFEMS or AMR, the dispatcher will give you a code corresponding to the hospital.
- C. Only during mass casualty incidents.
- D. Only when the hospital is in another city.

9. When would you use a Tow Crane?

- A. Commonly known as a tow truck, a tow crane is available through the dispatcher when an officer needs a vehicle moved. This is normally requested on the scene of traffic crashes (XXXX) in which vehicles are damaged.
- B. Only at the station.
- C. For routine parking on city streets.
- D. To tow civilian vehicles for personal reasons.

10. What is the purpose of a Field Interview Card?

- A. To file a formal arrest report
- B. To document evidence collected at a scene
- C. To record basic information about a person encountered during an encounter
- D. To track vehicle movements during a stop

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. When approaching a scene, which step should occur before contacting occupants?

- A. Announce presence and assess safety from a distance**
- B. Enter quickly to neutralize
- C. Knock and enter without warning
- D. Call supervisor first

When approaching a scene, the priority is to establish your presence and evaluate safety from a distance before making contact. Announcing who you are and your intent sets a clear expectation for occupants and helps prevent misinterpretation or sudden, hostile reactions. At the same time, taking a step back to assess the environment lets you observe for potential hazards, the number of people present, possible weapons, pets, or any signs of volatility. This risk assessment informs how you proceed, enabling a calm, controlled contact that minimizes risk to everyone involved. Entering quickly to neutralize bypasses this safety-first approach and can trigger violence. Knocking and entering without warning is appropriate only in specific legal circumstances like certain warrants or exigent situations, not as a general rule for every scene. Calling a supervisor first can be a prudent step in some cases, but it shouldn't delay the initial safety check and establishing contact.

2. What should you do to the pages of your notebook?

- A. Sign at bottom
- B. Leave unnumbered
- C. Write date only
- D. Number each page**

Numbering each page keeps the notebook organized and verifiable. When every page has a unique number, you can easily reference a specific entry, show that no pages are missing or rearranged, and preserve the integrity of your notes for reports or statements. Without page numbers, it's easy to lose track of the order of events or to overlook gaps in the record. In practice, you'll want to number every page and then date entries as needed; the page numbers are the backbone that makes the entire notebook auditable and trustworthy.

3. What is the best practice when rumors arise during a field interview?

- A. Publicize rumors to inform others.
- B. Dismiss rumors and avoid mention.**
- C. Verify facts and report verified information only.
- D. Repeat rumors to other bystanders to gather more.

When rumors surface during a field interview, the focus should be on facts you can verify and reporting only information that has been confirmed. Rumors can mislead witnesses, contaminate evidence, and undermine trust or the integrity of the investigation, so they shouldn't be spread or treated as truth. Instead, concentrate on observable details, ask questions to clarify what was actually seen or heard, and look for corroboration from reliable sources. Document only what has been verified, note any unconfirmed information as such, and escalate to a supervisor if more guidance or evidence is needed. This approach preserves accuracy, protects rights, and keeps the investigation on solid footing.

4. What group should officers request when they encounter sick or injured persons?

- A. DC Fire and Emergency Medical Services (DCFEMS)**
- B. MPD Bomb Squad
- C. Neighborhood Watch
- D. Federal EMS

When officers encounter sick or injured persons, the priority is to summon trained medical responders who can provide care and transport if needed. In DC, that responsibility rests with DC Fire and Emergency Medical Services, the local EMS and fire-rescue agency equipped to assess, treat, and move patients to a medical facility. The other options don't fit: the Bomb Squad handles explosive threats, Neighborhood Watch is a community safety program, and Federal EMS isn't a DC agency. So, the correct group to request is DC Fire and Emergency Medical Services.

5. Which sentence is correctly punctuated?

- A. It's a long run, but we can finish.**
- B. Its a long run, but we can finish.
- C. Its a long run but we can finish.
- D. It's a long run, we can finish.

This question tests how to join two independent clauses with a coordinating conjunction and how to use its vs. it's correctly. You have two complete thoughts: "It's a long run" and "we can finish." When you link two independent clauses with a word like but, you usually put a comma before that word. Here, using it's (it is) is the correct form, while its would be possessive and not fit the meaning. So the properly punctuated sentence is: It's a long run, but we can finish. The other forms fail for simple reasons: using its instead of it's changes the meaning; omitting the comma before but leaves the two clauses without proper separation; or using a comma without a conjunction creates a comma splice.

6. What is the primary purpose of a tow crane in police operations?

- A. Move a vehicle at the scene of a crash.**
- B. Move personal vehicles for convenience.
- C. Tow vehicles long distances.
- D. Light the scene.

The main idea is to clear the scene quickly and safely by getting damaged or obstructing vehicles out of the travel lanes. A tow crane at a crash scene is used to lift, drag, or reposition a wrecked vehicle so responders can work and other traffic can pass without creating additional hazards. This rapid removal helps protect evidence, reduces the risk of secondary crashes, and speeds up overall scene management. It's not intended for moving personal vehicles for convenience, towing over long distances, or providing lighting, which are handled by other equipment and procedures.

7. What is the meaning of code 10-4?

A. Acknowledgment (2 member team)

B. Location

C. In-service

D. Criminal Check

Code 10-4 means acknowledgment—that the message has been received and understood. In radio communications, this short reply confirms to the sender that you heard the instruction and will act on it. It's not a location report, not an in-service status, and not a criminal check. For example, if a dispatcher directs you to proceed to a scene, replying with a concise 10-4 lets the dispatcher know you've received the command and will proceed. Some departments also use plain language now, but 10-4 remains the standard way to confirm receipt in many crew communications.

8. When is a hospital code provided?

A. Only for ambulance transfers to private hospitals.

B. Anytime a person is transported to a hospital by DCFEMS or AMR, the dispatcher will give you a code corresponding to the hospital.

C. Only during mass casualty incidents.

D. Only when the hospital is in another city.

The hospital code is a routine part of EMS coordination. It identifies the receiving hospital and allows pre-arrival information to be shared so the hospital can be ready for the incoming patient. This happens anytime a person is transported to a hospital by DCFEMS or AMR; the dispatcher will provide a code that corresponds to the hospital. It isn't limited to mass casualty events, private or public hospitals, or transports to distant cities—it's a standard step for any EMS transport to ensure the receiving facility is prepared and the response team stays aligned with the destination.

9. When would you use a Tow Crane?

A. Commonly known as a tow truck, a tow crane is available through the dispatcher when an officer needs a vehicle moved. This is normally requested on the scene of traffic crashes (XXXX) in which vehicles are damaged.

B. Only at the station.

C. For routine parking on city streets.

D. To tow civilian vehicles for personal reasons.

Tow cranes are official equipment used to move a vehicle at the scene, typically after a traffic crash where the vehicles are damaged. They are requested through the dispatcher to quickly clear the roadway and ensure safety and proper handling of the scene. This is the standard procedure when a damaged vehicle needs to be moved. It isn't used at the station, it isn't for routine parking enforcement, and it isn't for towing civilian vehicles for personal reasons.

10. What is the purpose of a Field Interview Card?

- A. To file a formal arrest report
- B. To document evidence collected at a scene
- C. To record basic information about a person encountered during an encounter
- D. To track vehicle movements during a stop

A Field Interview Card is used to capture basic information about a person you encounter during a field contact. When you speak with someone who isn't under arrest, you log details such as any known name or aliases, approximate age or date of birth, physical description, residence or last known address, and the reason for the contact, along with when and where it happened and who was present. This creates a quick, factual snapshot of the encounter that can support follow-up, trend analysis, or investigative leads. It's not for filing a formal arrest report, it doesn't document evidence from a scene, and it isn't used to track vehicle movements during the stop. If information isn't available, you note it as unknown and proceed with the encounter.

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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://mpdblock2.examzify.com>

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

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