Miami-Dade Police Radio Codes Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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

1. **Which category is described as Intoxicated person?**
   A. Intoxicated person
   B. Suspicious vehicle
   C. Missing person
   D. Prisoner/arrest

2. **Which code would be used when reporting vandalism?**
   A. Vandalism
   B. Larceny
   C. Burglary
   D. Shooting

3. **Code 49 indicates which situation?**
   A. Ambulance
   B. Baker act
   C. Medical detail
   D. Fire

4. **What does the Q code QSL mean?**
   A. Do you receive me/ok
   B. District desk assignment
   C. Time
   D. Proceed with transmission

5. **What does the Q code QRM mean?**
   A. Stand by
   B. Location
   C. I have interference
   D. Time

6. **Which code relates to a medical detail noted by officers?**
   A. Medical detail
   B. Sick or injured person
   C. Baker act
   D. DOA/ dead body found

7. **Which term refers to taking a person away by force or deceit with intent to detain them?**

    A. Kidnapping

    B. Missing person report

    C. Abduction

    D. Suspicious disappearance

8. **Which category covers an assault or battery incident?**

    A. Homicide

    B. Sex offense

    C. Disturbance

    D. Assault/battery

9. **Which code is used for a violent killing incident?**

    A. Homicide

    B. Disturbance

    C. Missing person

    D. Possible wanted subject

10. **Code 12 corresponds to which status?**

    A. Out of service (personal)

    B. Eat/lunch

    C. Meet an officer/backup

    D. Hit and run

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Which category is described as Intoxicated person?

A. Intoxicated person

B. Suspicious vehicle

C. Missing person

D. Prisoner/arrest

In this radio code system, categories are labels used to quickly identify the type of incident or subject. The label Intoxicated person is the category that specifically denotes a person who is under the influence and may need welfare checks, medical attention, or transport. It directly matches the description of the subject involved, making it the best fit for the given scenario. The other options refer to different categories: a suspicious vehicle describes issues with a vehicle rather than a person; a missing person covers someone who is not where they should be; and prisoner/arrest refers to someone in custody. They do not describe an intoxicated individual, so they don't fit as well.

2. Which code would be used when reporting vandalism?

A. Vandalism

B. Larceny

C. Burglary

D. Shooting

When reporting, you use the code that fits the main type of incident. Vandalism is property damage like graffiti, defacement, or deliberate destruction, so the appropriate code to use is the Vandalism code. It sets the dispatcher and responding units to focus on property damage rather than theft, a weapon offense, or an unlawful entry. Larceny would indicate theft, burglary covers unlawful entry with intent to commit a crime (often theft), and shooting refers to the discharge or use of a firearm. If the primary issue is vandalism, that's the code that communicates the situation most accurately. If there are multiple issues in one report, you can add additional details or codes as needed.

3. Code 49 indicates which situation?

A. Ambulance

B. Baker act

C. Medical detail

D. Fire

In this radio code system, numbers map to specific incident types to speed dispatch. Code 49 specifically signals a fire incident, meaning fire department units should be alerted or dispatched. This is why Fire is the best fit for this code. Ambulance or medical calls would be handled with medical/EMS codes or different numbers, not Code 49. A Baker Act situation relates to involuntary psychiatric hold procedures and isn't indicated by this fire code. Medical detail isn't a typical designated code for a fire response either. So the number 49 is the cue that the situation is fire-related.

4. What does the Q code QSL mean?

A. Do you receive me/ok

B. District desk assignment

C. Time

D. Proceed with transmission

In radio communication, Q codes are shorthand prowords used to keep exchanges quick and clear. QSL is the code for confirming receipt of a message or that you can hear/understand the other party. So asking for QSL means "Do you receive me? Is this coming through clearly?" That aligns with option describing "Do you receive me/ok." The other ideas—where the message is being sent to a particular desk, a specific time, or simply proceeding with transmission—aren't what QSL means. In practice, you might hear someone say "QSL?" to confirm they're being heard, and the reply would indicate the same: that the transmission was received clearly.

5. What does the Q code QRM mean?

A. Stand by

B. Location

C. I have interference

D. Time

Q codes are concise shorthand used in radio communications to convey common situations quickly. QRM is the code that specifically signals interference on the frequency. When you're transmitting and another station's signal is overlapping or distorting what you're trying to hear, you'd use QRM to indicate that you're experiencing interference. This helps others understand why your communications are unclear and often prompts them to adjust the frequency, pause, or take steps to reduce the clash. In contrast, the other possibilities refer to different ideas: one is associated with standby or delay needs, another with location information, and another with time. None of those describe interference, which is why the meaning of QRM is the interference code.

6. Which code relates to a medical detail noted by officers?

A. Medical detail

B. Sick or injured person

C. Baker act

D. DOA/ dead body found

In police radio codes, there's a specific tag used to mark information that pertains to medical details noted by officers. This exact label—"Medical detail"—is the code that tells dispatch and investigators that the notes include medical information, such as injuries, patient status, or treatments, and should be treated as medical-related data in the record. The other options describe the incident or a procedure rather than the tag for medical notes: "Sick or injured person" describes the situation but not the internal code for medical information; "Baker act" refers to an involuntary psychiatric hold; and "DOA/ dead body found" indicates a death at the scene. Therefore, the code that directly relates to medical details noted by officers is the medical detail code.

7. Which term refers to taking a person away by force or deceit with intent to detain them?

A. Kidnapping

B. Missing person report

C. Abduction

D. Suspicious disappearance

Abduction is the act of taking someone away against their will through force or deception with the purpose of detaining them. That combination—removing a person by coercion or trickery and intent to confinement—defines abduction in many police and legal contexts, which is why it matches the description precisely. Kidnapping is a closely related term and often used interchangeably, but the phrasing here aligns with the standard definition of abduction used in law enforcement. Missing person reports and suspicious disappearances describe absence or suspicious circumstances, not the specific act of forcibly or deceitfully detaining someone.

8. Which category covers an assault or battery incident?

A. Homicide

B. Sex offense

C. Disturbance

D. Assault/battery

Understanding how incidents are categorized helps with accurate reporting and dispatch decisions. An assault or battery involves physical violence or an attempt of violence against another person. The category that best fits these incidents is Assault/battery because it directly describes the nature of the offense—violent contact or the threat of such contact. Homicide involves the death of a person, which is a different and more severe category. A sex offense covers crimes of a sexual nature, which is not the case with a general assault or battery. Disturbance refers to disruptions of peace or order and may not involve violence. Therefore, Assault/battery is the appropriate category to capture an assault or battery incident.

9. Which code is used for a violent killing incident?

A. Homicide

B. Disturbance

C. Missing person

D. Possible wanted subject

In police radio coding, the label you use matches the incident type, so the code for a violent killing is homicide. This designation signals that a death occurred due to criminal violence and triggers the homicide investigation pathway, with detectives, crime-scene processing, and specialized procedures involved from the start. Disturbance refers to a fight or noisy dispute without a fatal outcome, so it's not appropriate for a killing. A missing person call is about locating someone who is unaccounted for, and a possible wanted subject is about locating someone believed to be wanted by law enforcement. Homicide best fits a violent killing incident because it directly communicates the nature of the event and the required investigative response.

10. Code 12 corresponds to which status?

A. Out of service (personal)

B. Eat/lunch

C. Meet an officer/backup

D. Hit and run

Radio status codes are a compact way to communicate a unit's current condition to dispatch and other officers. Code 12 is designated to indicate a meal break. This status tells everyone that you're temporarily unavailable for calls because you're eating, so they won't expect immediate responses and can plan accordingly. It's the best answer because it directly communicates your current activity and availability, which is the purpose of a status code. The other options describe actions or incidents (out of service for personal, meeting a officer/backup, or a traffic incident) rather than your immediate availability, so they don't fit as a status update the way a meal break does.

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://miamedadepoliceradiocodes.examzify.com

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