

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

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- 1. Which category is used to report someone who is unaccounted and may require coordination with dispatch?**
 - A. Homicide**
 - B. Intoxicated person**
 - C. Missing person**
 - D. Prisoner/arrest**

- 2. Which category corresponds to a person seen acting suspiciously in the area?**
 - A. Homicide**
 - B. Suspicious person**
 - C. Disturbance**
 - D. Assault/battery**

- 3. Which term denotes deceit for financial gain, often involving false representations?**
 - A. Theft**
 - B. Deception**
 - C. Fraud**
 - D. Forgery**

- 4. Which category is used for individuals who are in custody or being booked?**
 - A. Prisoner/arrest**
 - B. Missing person**
 - C. Homicide**
 - D. Sex offense**

- 5. Which code would be used to report a person found dead with no life signs?**
 - A. Sick or injured person**
 - B. DOA/ dead body found**
 - C. Fire**
 - D. Explosion**

- 6. Which term refers to the formal process of submitting a case to the court and giving sworn testimony?**
- A. Arraignment**
 - B. Plea bargaining**
 - C. Discovery request**
 - D. Case filing/deposition**
- 7. Which phrase indicates the unit is active and available?**
- A. In service**
 - B. Out of service**
 - C. Call your office**
 - D. To your station**
- 8. Which term describes work performed by an officer while not scheduled to be on duty, often as a secondary assignment?**
- A. On-call duty**
 - B. Special assignment**
 - C. Off-duty assignment**
 - D. Volunteer duty**
- 9. Which destination is associated with code 05?**
- A. To your station**
 - B. To radio shop**
 - C. Call**
 - D. Cancel**
- 10. Code 50 indicates which situation?**
- A. Organized crime figure**
 - B. Ambulance**
 - C. Fire**
 - D. Explosion**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which category is used to report someone who is unaccounted for and may require coordination with dispatch?

- A. Homicide**
- B. Intoxicated person**
- C. Missing person**
- D. Prisoner/arrest**

Missing person is used when someone cannot be accounted for and may need a coordinated search with dispatch. It signals that the person's whereabouts are unknown and there is concern for their safety, so dispatch coordinates with patrols, checks with family or facilities, and may issue alerts to help locate them. This category is different from homicide, which involves a fatal incident; an intoxicated person, who requires welfare checks or assistance due to intoxication; and a prisoner/arrest, referring to someone in custody.

2. Which category corresponds to a person seen acting suspiciously in the area?

- A. Homicide**
- B. Suspicious person**
- C. Disturbance**
- D. Assault/battery**

Seeing someone acting suspiciously in the area fits the category of a suspicious person. This code is used when a person's behavior raises concern but isn't yet a confirmed crime, so responders can monitor, approach with caution, and gather details to verify intent. The other options don't fit because homicide is for a person who has been killed, disturbance covers disruptive or noisy incidents, and assault/battery involves actual or attempted physical violence. If the situation develops into a specific crime or violence, the report can be updated to reflect that new information.

3. Which term denotes deceit for financial gain, often involving false representations?

- A. Theft**
- B. Deception**
- C. Fraud**
- D. Forgery**

Fraud refers to deceit used to gain money or property, typically through false representations or concealment of facts. In practice, this means someone intentionally lies or hides the truth to trick another person into giving up money, goods, or something of value. The key is the combination of deceit and a financial motive. This distinguishes fraud from other terms: theft is taking someone else's property without permission, not necessarily through deception. Forgery involves creating or altering documents to misrepresent property or authority, which is a specific kind of fraudulent act but not the broad idea of deceit-for-financial-gain itself. Deception is misrepresentation or misleading behavior in a general sense and may not always be tied to obtaining money or property. So, when false statements or misleading acts are used specifically to obtain money or property, that broader deceitful act is categorized as fraud. For example, a scam that promises goods or services and collects payment without delivering them fits fraud.

4. Which category is used for individuals who are in custody or being booked?

- A. Prisoner/arrest**
- B. Missing person**
- C. Homicide**
- D. Sex offense**

When the person is in custody or being booked, the category used is prisoner/arrest. This label communicates that the individual is detained, has likely been arrested, and is in the process of booking or awaiting transport. It flags the detainee status so responding units know to coordinate with the jail or booking desk and track custody changes. The other categories describe different situations: missing person is for someone unaccounted for, usually not in custody; homicide and sex offense refer to the type of crime involved rather than the current custody status of a person. So the label that best fits someone in custody or being booked is prisoner/arrest.

5. Which code would be used to report a person found dead with no life signs?

- A. Sick or injured person**
- B. DOA/ dead body found**
- C. Fire**
- D. Explosion**

This question tests the proper code for reporting a person found dead with no life signs. The correct code is the one that communicates a dead body found, signaling that the scene requires investigators and the medical examiner, not active medical rescue. Using this code immediately flags that there are no life signs and that the response should include securing the scene and handling evidence, while bringing in the appropriate coroner or ME personnel. The other options describe living situations or unrelated incidents. Reporting a sick or injured person implies the person is alive and needs medical care. Codes for fire or an explosion refer to those specific types of emergencies, not a person found deceased. Using the dead-body-found code ensures the response matches the actual status and required resources.

6. Which term refers to the formal process of submitting a case to the court and giving sworn testimony?

- A. Arraignment**
- B. Plea bargaining**
- C. Discovery request**
- D. Case filing/deposition**

Case filing/deposition best fits because it describes both key actions involved: formally submitting the case to the court (case filing) and providing sworn testimony (deposition). Filing initiates the case in court, while a deposition is sworn testimony given outside the courtroom, often used for later trial preparation. Arraignment refers to charges being read and a plea, plea bargaining is negotiation over a plea, and a discovery request is seeking evidence—not testimony.

7. Which phrase indicates the unit is active and available?

- A. In service**
- B. Out of service**
- C. Call your office**
- D. To your station**

Unit status on the radio shows whether a responder is ready to take assignments. The phrase "In service" is the clear signal that the unit is currently on duty and available for calls or to respond to incidents. It implies the officer is actively engaged in field duties and can be dispatched. The opposite, "Out of service," indicates unavailability due to breaks, maintenance, or other duties that prevent responding. "Call your office" is simply a directive to contact a supervisor, not a status. "To your station" means return to base, not an active responder in the field. So the phrase that shows the unit is active and ready to respond is "In service."

8. Which term describes work performed by an officer while not scheduled to be on duty, often as a secondary assignment?

- A. On-call duty**
- B. Special assignment**
- C. Off-duty assignment**
- D. Volunteer duty**

When an officer performs work while not scheduled to be on duty, and this work is often a secondary job, that arrangement is called an off-duty assignment. This term specifically captures the idea of working outside your regular, scheduled duty hours and taking on additional roles or jobs beyond the primary police duties. Think of it as doing paid work on the side after hours, rather than just being available to respond (on-call) or taking on a specially designated task during regular hours (special assignment). Volunteer duty would imply unpaid or community-only service, not a secondary paid assignment.

9. Which destination is associated with code 05?

- A. To your station**
- B. To radio shop**
- C. Call**
- D. Cancel**

Code 05 is a destination instruction. It tells a unit to proceed to their own station, i.e., go back to base. Dispatch uses these numeric codes to convey where a unit should go without long radio messages, and this one directly maps to the instruction "to your station." The other phrases describe different actions or places (going to a specific location like a radio shop, making a call, or canceling an action), which aren't what this code communicates. So the best match for code 05 is the directive to head to your station.

10. Code 50 indicates which situation?

A. Organized crime figure

B. Ambulance

C. Fire

D. Explosion

Code 50 is used to signal the presence or involvement of an organized crime figure. This shorthand helps responders quickly recognize a high-risk situation centered on a known suspect, so they can adjust their approach, increase caution, and coordinate with supervisors or targeted units without broadcasting detailed information publicly. It's different from signals for an ambulance, a fire, or an explosion, which describe concrete emergencies or incidents rather than a person's identity or status. Keep in mind that exact codes can vary by department, so always check the local code definitions.

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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://miamedadepoliceradiocodes.examzify.com>

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

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