

MPD SERGEANT GENERAL ORDERS PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

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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 must a determination be made whether an injury or illness is POD or Non-POD?**
 - A. Within "15" days of the member reporting a claim
 - B. Immediately upon reporting the claim
 - C. Within "30" calendar days from the claim report
 - D. At the end of the year following the incident
- 2. What must a member do if they use an ECD during a use of force incident?**
 - A. Collect evidence immediately
 - B. Inform their supervisor only
 - C. Submit a report two weeks later
 - D. Refrain from collecting evidence unless exigent circumstances exist
- 3. How many perimeters are established in major incidents?**
 - A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 3
 - D. 4
- 4. When does court compensation officially end for a member?**
 - A. Upon completion of their court testimony
 - B. 15 minutes after disposition of the case
 - C. When the member leaves the courthouse
 - D. At the judge's discretion
- 5. If a warrant could not be served, what must be reflected on the PD form 26?**
 - A. Reasons for non-service
 - B. Details about the suspect
 - C. A statement of intent to serve later
 - D. Evidence related to the case
- 6. How does confirmation bias influence behavior?**
 - A. It leads to uninformed decisions
 - B. It creates doubt in one's beliefs
 - C. It results in treating individuals consistently with preconceived notions
 - D. It encourages collaboration and fairness

7. What is the responsibility of the District Watch Commander if an SOD commander is not present?

- A. To assume command of the entire operation
- B. To oversee all communication with the public
- C. To take charge of the event
- D. To report to the Chief of Police

8. What constitutes "adverse action" according to the General Orders?

- A. Issuing a warning to an officer
- B. A fine, suspension, or removal from service
- C. A verbal reprimand for minor infractions
- D. Mandatory training sessions for officers

9. When is an Area Command established?

- A. During minor incidents
- B. When the complexity of an incident demands it
- C. For routine district operations
- D. When only a single unit is dispatched

10. What might happen if a prisoner refuses a BOSS chair search?

- A. The prisoner will be released
- B. It may result in a higher level search
- C. The prisoner's legal rights will be violated
- D. The officer will be disciplined

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. When must a determination be made whether an injury or illness is POD or Non-POD?

- A. Within "15" days of the member reporting a claim
- B. Immediately upon reporting the claim
- C. Within "30" calendar days from the claim report**
- D. At the end of the year following the incident

The requirement to make a determination regarding whether an injury or illness is line-of-duty (POD) or non-line-of-duty (Non-POD) is essential for the processing of claims and ensuring that the appropriate benefits are allocated to the member. This determination must be made within a specified timeframe to adhere to organizational policies and legal regulations, which often dictate a clear timeline for such assessments. Choosing the option that states this decision must be made within "30 calendar days from the claim report" aligns with best practices in managing workers' compensation claims. This timeframe allows sufficient opportunity for the information surrounding the claim to be gathered, reviewed, and analyzed while ensuring that the organization meets its obligations to promptly process claims. The other options do not capture the correct timeframe for an accurate assessment. Making a decision immediately upon reporting the claim lacks the necessary time for a thorough review of the circumstances surrounding the injury or illness. A determination within 15 days may not allow adequately for comprehensive analysis, while waiting until the end of the year would be far too prolonged, potentially denying timely benefits to the affected member. Thus, the 30-day period strikes a balance that is both practical and compliant with standard procedures.

2. What must a member do if they use an ECD during a use of force incident?

- A. Collect evidence immediately
- B. Inform their supervisor only
- C. Submit a report two weeks later
- D. Refrain from collecting evidence unless exigent circumstances exist**

In the context of using an Electronic Control Device (ECD) during a use of force incident, the correct approach is to refrain from collecting evidence unless exigent circumstances exist. This emphasizes the priority of ensuring safety and securing the scene immediately following the use of force. Engaging in evidence collection right after using an ECD could potentially compromise the integrity of the scene or the safety of individuals involved. It is crucial that officers focus on securing the situation, providing medical assistance if necessary, and reporting the incident. When exigent circumstances arise—such as a need to prevent destruction of evidence or the risk of harm to individuals present—officers are allowed to take immediate action. This flexibility supports responsible law enforcement practices while still adhering to protocols designed to ensure thorough investigations of use-of-force incidents. The other options, such as informing only a supervisor or delaying reports for two weeks, do not align with the need for timely and comprehensive documentation and management of the incident. Collecting evidence immediately, unless under exigent circumstances, could create challenges in maintaining scene integrity and safety.

3. How many perimeters are established in major incidents?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3**
- D. 4

In major incidents, the establishment of three distinct perimeters is crucial for effective incident management. The first perimeter, often referred to as the outer or initial perimeter, serves to secure the area and control access for emergency responders and the public. It is essential for maintaining safety and ensuring that bystanders are kept at a safe distance from potential hazards. The second perimeter, known as the inner perimeter, is typically designated for use by law enforcement and other emergency personnel actively involved in the incident response. This area may encompass the immediate vicinity of the threat or emergency, providing a secure space for responders to operate without interference. The third perimeter is often established to facilitate a staging area for resources and personnel, allowing for organized and strategic management of additional units responding to the incident. This staging area also aids in the coordination of resources and can serve as an assembly point for command staff. Together, these three perimeters help to ensure safety, effective communication, and a well-structured response to major incidents, allowing agencies to manage the situation with greater efficiency and effectiveness.

4. When does court compensation officially end for a member?

- A. Upon completion of their court testimony
- B. 15 minutes after disposition of the case**
- C. When the member leaves the courthouse
- D. At the judge's discretion

Court compensation for a member officially ends 15 minutes after the disposition of the case. This timeframe is established to ensure that members are fairly compensated not just for their time spent testifying but also for the time required to conclude any additional matters related to the case that may arise immediately after the primary court proceedings. The 15-minute rule acknowledges that even after a case has been decided, there may still be some procedural matters or formalities to address. It ensures that officers can be compensated adequately for their presence even if they are not actively testifying at that moment. Understanding this timeline is crucial for members to accurately gauge their compensation rights and for the management of court schedules, as it provides clarity on when they can officially consider their court-related duties complete.

5. If a warrant could not be served, what must be reflected on the PD form 26?

- A. Reasons for non-service**
- B. Details about the suspect
- C. A statement of intent to serve later
- D. Evidence related to the case

When a warrant cannot be served, it is crucial to provide a clear record of the reasons for non-service on the PD form 26. This documentation ensures that there is a transparent account of why law enforcement was unable to execute the warrant, which is important for legal and procedural purposes. Clear articulation of the circumstances surrounding the non-service can help prevent misunderstandings, maintain accountability, and assist in future attempts to serve the warrant. While details about the suspect, a statement of intent to serve later, and evidence related to the case may be relevant in their own contexts, the primary focus in the case of non-service is to capture and communicate the specific reasons for the inability to execute the warrant. This not only provides clarity but also supports any necessary follow-up actions or investigations.

6. How does confirmation bias influence behavior?

- A. It leads to uninformed decisions
- B. It creates doubt in one's beliefs
- C. It results in treating individuals consistently with preconceived notions**
- D. It encourages collaboration and fairness

Confirmation bias is a cognitive phenomenon where individuals tend to favor information that confirms their preexisting beliefs or hypotheses while disregarding information that contradicts them. This bias significantly influences behavior, particularly in social interactions and decision-making processes. When confirmation bias is at play, individuals are likely to treat others based on their preconceived notions rather than objectively evaluating the information or the individual themselves. For example, if someone has a belief about a particular group of people, they may only acknowledge behaviors or evidence that align with that belief, reinforcing their original opinion without consideration of alternative perspectives. This tendency can lead to a cycle where first impressions or stereotypes dictate how individuals are perceived and treated, often resulting in a lack of fairness. Rather than engaging with the unique attributes and behaviors of individuals, one's judgement is clouded by existing biases, which can perpetuate misunderstandings and conflicts. Understanding confirmation bias is crucial for promoting a more objective and fair approach to interactions, emphasizing the importance of being aware of our own beliefs and striving to seek out a broader range of perspectives and information.

7. What is the responsibility of the District Watch Commander if an SOD commander is not present?

- A. To assume command of the entire operation
- B. To oversee all communication with the public
- C. To take charge of the event**
- D. To report to the Chief of Police

The responsibility of the District Watch Commander, in the absence of an SOD (Special Operations Division) commander, is to take charge of the event. This involves making decisions related to the operational aspects of the event, ensuring the safety and security of personnel and the public, and effectively coordinating the response of law enforcement resources on-site. In situations where the SOD commander is not available, the District Watch Commander steps into a leadership role, ensuring that all units operate under a unified command structure for optimal efficiency. This authority allows them to directly address any emerging issues, allocate resources as needed, and maintain communication with other agencies or departments when required. While overseeing communication with the public and reporting to the Chief of Police may be part of the duties at various times, these responsibilities are secondary to the immediate need for command and control during an ongoing event. Taking charge of the event ensures that there is no lapse in leadership, preventing chaos and confusion among responding officers and ensuring that the objectives and goals of the operation are met efficiently.

8. What constitutes "adverse action" according to the General Orders?

- A. Issuing a warning to an officer
- B. A fine, suspension, or removal from service**
- C. A verbal reprimand for minor infractions
- D. Mandatory training sessions for officers

The term "adverse action" within the context of General Orders typically refers to disciplinary measures that significantly impact an officer's employment status or rights. A fine, suspension, or removal from service directly affects an officer's job, compensation, or status within the department. These actions can lead to a loss of income, altered job responsibilities, or termination of employment, which constitute significant consequences in a law enforcement career. In contrast, options such as issuing a warning, providing a verbal reprimand, or requiring mandatory training sessions generally do not impact an officer's employment status to the same degree. They are usually considered less severe responses to infractions and can be viewed as corrective rather than punitive actions. Therefore, these do not meet the threshold of "adverse action" as defined by the General Orders, which emphasizes substantial and negative effects on an officer's career.

9. When is an Area Command established?

- A. During minor incidents
- B. When the complexity of an incident demands it**
- C. For routine district operations
- D. When only a single unit is dispatched

An Area Command is established during incidents that require a higher level of coordination and oversight due to their complexity. When multiple units are involved or when there is a significant challenge that mandates centralized leadership to manage resources effectively, an Area Command becomes necessary. This ensures that tactical operations are executed efficiently with clear communication and command structure, ultimately aiming for a more organized response to manage the incident's demands. Other scenarios, such as minor incidents, routine district operations, or situations where only a single unit is dispatched, do not typically warrant the establishment of an Area Command. These situations can be effectively managed within the existing operational framework without the need for the additional layers of command and coordination.

10. What might happen if a prisoner refuses a BOSS chair search?

- A. The prisoner will be released
- B. It may result in a higher level search**
- C. The prisoner's legal rights will be violated
- D. The officer will be disciplined

When a prisoner refuses a BOSS chair search, it typically leads to the need for a more comprehensive and detailed search. The BOSS chair is a specialized device designed to detect contraband on individuals. If a prisoner does not comply with the use of this equipment, officers are generally required to ensure safety and security within the facility, which may necessitate a higher level of searching procedures. This could involve a more invasive search, such as a manual search or possibly utilizing additional resources to ensure compliance with safety regulations and to deter any potential attempts to smuggle contraband. The option related to the prisoner being released does not align with the protocol, as refusing a search does not warrant release. Similarly, while legal rights are essential to consider, refusing a search in itself does not equate to a violation of those rights. Lastly, while officer conduct is crucial, disciplinary action against an officer is not a direct consequence of a prisoner's refusal to comply with a search procedure. Therefore, the most logical outcome of that refusal is the necessity for a more extensive search.

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://mpdsgtgenorders.examzify.com>

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

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